

# Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV.: No. 41.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

Edward K. Willoughby,  
**HOUSE CARPENTER.**  
Walnut, near Main street.

Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.  
Woburn, May 12, 1866. 2m\*

**WILLIAM WINN,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
BURLINGTON, MASS.  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.  
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

**F. L. GERALD,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few rods south of Central Square,  
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splints, Spavins, Ring Bones, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.  
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

**ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!**  
WHY will you make a SURGEON attend to your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your LIVES INSURED

in the  
**Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,**  
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend 50 PER CENT.  
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.  
SPARROW HORTON, Agent, for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.

**Pictures Framed**  
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.  
SPARROW HORTON,  
Feb 24-1y Woburn Bookstore.

**JAMES MCCOY,**  
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.  
Repairing, of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,  
WOBURN, MASS.  
Feb 24-1y

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
DR. CLOUGH,

Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, he has returned permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.  
NITROUS OXIDE, or SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.  
Dr. C. has a long and successful experience in his profession, and will make it an object for success in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his price conform to country incomes.  
Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m\*

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**  
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.  
AT 25 WINTER STREET,  
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON  
may 12

**Slate Roofing, Tin Roofing.**  
D. TILLSON & SON,  
SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,  
55 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they still continue in the roofing business, and that all work given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.  
may 12-3m

**CORSETS.**  
AND SKIRTS.

We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the quality of material used in manufacturing.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business.  
We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of  
**Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods.**

**JAMES YOUNG,**  
No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass.  
may 26-3m

**ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER**  
Affords instant relief, and effects a positive cure of all  
**Affections of the Feet.**  
Price 50 cts.; by mail 60 cts.  
W. D. ATKINSON, Jr.,  
Apothecary.

Tremont, corner of Boylston street, Boston, Mass.  
Sold by all druggists.

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE**  
For Sale.

The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on the premises, or to  
JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.,  
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, and he hopes every sufferer will try the remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
dec 20-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

**JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,**  
WOBURN, MASS.  
OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. sept 6-1y

**S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,  
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)  
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.  
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865-1y

**A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.

OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,  
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

**SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,  
Woburn, Mass.  
Jan. 8, 1866, 6m

**W. M. WESTON,**  
**WATCH MAKER,**  
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,  
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,  
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.  
aug 1-1y

**EPIRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,**  
IN WOBURN,  
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.  
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

**CHARLES A. SMITH,**  
DEALER IN  
American and Foreign  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Bank Block, Woburn

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**  
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.  
AT 25 WINTER STREET,  
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

**"Do Not Delay,"**  
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company.  
SPARROW HORTON, INSURANCE AGENT,  
Feb 24-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

**THE**  
**New England Spring Bed Co.**  
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC  
MANUEL'S  
**PATENT IMPROVED**  
**ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,**  
Which for Durability, Compactness, Simplicity and Adjustment,  
has not been equalled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it adjusts itself to every turn of the body.  
It is fitted to Bedsteads with springs, (6 slats), 5.50  
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The Middlesex Journal,  
AND  
WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.  
WOBBURN:  
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

1. A large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.  
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

**THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN WAR.**—All accounts agree that the hope of preserving the peace in Europe is at an end. The Prussian army has entered Holstein, has dispersed by force, as her general threatened, the assembly of the States of that province at Itzehoe; has arrested the Austrian Commissioner who came to preside over the assembly and protested against its dissolution, and has sent him off to the fortress of Ronsburg. All this must be a bitter pill for Emperor Austria. The reply of Italy to the Conference invitation from the representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, while acceding to the proposition, yet does so under the strong impression that the "Conscience" of Europe, will grant Italy her desire. "It is impossible," the answer says, "to misunderstand the fact that the domination of Austria over Italian provinces, creates between Austria and Italy an antagonism which touches the very basis of the existence of the two states." Napoleon's manifesto speaks of the necessity for Italy to secure her national independence, and evidently wishes her to complete what she has undertaken, and the sentiment of England and the United States favor her obtaining Venice, and, also, the Papal States. The landing of Garibaldi at Genoa seems to have created the greatest enthusiasm among the people. There is something very hopeful in the union and persistence of Italians. Florence Nightingale, although no friend to war, in writing to a member of the Committee organizing a system of volunteer assistance to the hospital department of the army, recommending in detail certain measures, cannot repress her feelings of sympathy with their cause. "I am a hopeless invalid," she says, "entirely a prisoner to my room," and overwhelmed with business. Otherwise how gladly would I answer to your call, and come to do my little best, for you in the dear city (Florence) where I was born. If the giving my miserable life could hasten your success but by half an hour, gladly would I give it! But you will not want for success, or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers." The reading of her letter excited great emotion at Florence, as well it might.

The war is inevitable, for both Prussia and Italy demand increase of territory, and Austria therefore declines the invitation to a conference, saying that to the demand of Prussia, Austria can only reply by an unqualified refusal. The American Peace Society have requested that prayer should be offered up for the peace of Europe, that it may be preserved, but we can hardly help wishing for Italy that she may recover back what has been so long wrested from her, which she cannot obtain at present without war, and may not be able to do it even then. Still, it is horrible to think of the dreadful conflict about to break out, and the extent to which the war may be carried, involving even France, England and Russia. And after the war shall have ended and the terrible devastation ceased, new disputes will arise respecting territory which all the nations seem greatly to covet, and in a purely selfish point of view.

It is impossible, of course, to predict with any certainty what nations may be involved in the struggle other than the German Powers and Italy, but it is quite probable that France and Russia may take part in the conflict. Prince Gortchakoff, of Russia, has already declared that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude. We may therefore look, with confidence, to a terrible clash of arms, in which nearly the whole of Europe will become entangled.

When, shall the reign of peace be extended over the earth, and the Prince of Peace reign from sea to sea and from shore to shore? Even in our own country new wars, it may be feared, are already on the way, and the spirit of conciliation and desire to do right are by no means universal sentiments in our land. But we hope and believe that we shall not imitate Austria or England in refusing reasonable terms to a conquered people, and that we are all coming into a state of mind favorable for a true and lasting peace.

Boston has done a good thing in establishing free public baths throughout the city. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for that purpose, and the work is now complete, conferring substantial benefits. Six baths have been erected in eligible locations, and are thronged daily. The bathing tanks are about four feet deep, supplied with a constant current of pure water, and apparatus is furnished to assist the first attempts at swimming. Each establishment is in charge of a superintendent, assisted by a policeman.

A free public bathing establishment

has also been opened in Charlestown, Mass., and is crowded daily. It is at the foot of Elm street, and under the charge of a special police officer.

We do not hear a word from the committee appointed to report in reference to the feasibility of a Public Bathing Establishment for Woburn. Is it not time for some action to be taken in reference to this important matter?

**THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,** advertised in our columns to-day, we are satisfied, from witnessing work done upon it, has advantages over most other machines which have been introduced; indeed, it has been justly called "a perfect machine." It runs with great speed, rarely gets out of order, does its work in an almost noiseless manner, and so firmly and compactly that it is almost impossible to separate the cloth from the stitch. Those desirous of procuring a sewing machine for family use which will do a greater variety of work, with less trouble than any other, should call on Mrs. L. M. DALTON, at Carnes' millinery establishment, Main street, Woburn, where one can be seen in operation, and all necessary information respecting it cheerfully communicated.

#### MIDSUMMER.

The most eagerly longed-for, the most enjoyable, and most delicious time of the whole year, is Midsummer—the Midsummer holidays—when life is chiefly an out-of-door affair, sometimes in the fields, sometimes at the seaside, generally at "home, sweet home," by which little boys and girls understand a certain condition much rather than a certain place—namely, daily converse with parents, brothers and sisters, and temporary freedom from the restraints of school. Even for grown-up folk, Midsummer has its attractions, save, indeed, for those with whom extreme prostration is the result of a high atmospheric temperature, and those (alas! too numerous) for whom stone pavements, brick walls, sooty slates, and thicker fogs of dust than usual, constitute the hot and grimy outer world to which they are restricted. But there is this peculiarity about midsummer, that to people in general its pleasures are not due in the smallest degree to sentiment or romance. Spring appeals to our hopes. Autumn tinges the mind with shades of regret. Summer comes too late to address the one, and too soon to excite the other. Its influences, whether agreeable or otherwise, are of an eminently matter-of-fact order. It seems to mean business. It leaves little or nothing to the imagination. There is a sober earnestness in its spirit, a fullness and substance in its gifts, a breadth, depth, activity and vigor in its manifestations, which tend to satisfy rather than to excite—and hence, midsummer engages our notice, at least, to our own consciousness, less than either of the other seasons of the year. We take it more as a matter of course. We think and talk less about it.

But midsummer has its glories, and they are quite as well worth noting, quite as deserving of full-hearted thankfulness, as are those of any of its sister seasons. The long days, the lingering twilight, the pure breath of the mornings, the luxuriance of vegetation, the balminess of the air, the beauty of the flowers, the scent and sight of hay-fields, aye, and even the occasional outbreak of thunderstorms, minister gratification in such abundance, and in streams so uninterrupted as well as deep, that one scarcely pauses to measure them. It is the ripe manhood of the year, lusty, active, generous—scattering around it an influence of blessings in its daily progress, as one to whom doing good is a pursuit valued still more for the exercise it gives than for the ends it secures. And just because it gives so largely, and so much as a matter of course, it is undemonstrative—conceals itself, as it were, behind its own heaps of treasure. Great strength of any kind is almost invariably distinguished by an absence of egotism. To do, and not to be seen doing, is the law of its nature. And this strikes us as one of the noticeable features of the Summer season. We say the less about it, because its benefits flow in upon us in such a constant and copious volume. Ingrates that we are, we take special cognizance of Summer only in its accidental deficiencies—and we sarcastically talk of its "settling in with its usual severity."

Life has its Midsummer—physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. There comes a season to all who are not prematurely called away hence, when novelty has ceased to excite, and the bloom and freshness of existence are gone, but when the powers of body and of mind are at their full, and exhibit an exuberance of vigor. The fluttering unrest of youth has toned down into the steady energy of manhood, and earnest work takes the place of effervescent gaiety. It is less distinctly marked than other periods, is less sensational, has less in it of romance. But, although staid, it is not dull, and its quiet, like the sleep of a top, is the quiet of intense activity. It shows, as yet, no signs of decay, no premonitions which, as "the sere and yellow leaf," tell of a coming winter. Its main characteristic is fulness—a full pulse, full strength, full exercise, full enjoyment. Hence, it moves on without awakening much attention to itself, the

mind being chiefly occupied with the objects its presents. Its responsibilities, its manifold relations, its duties, its substantial pleasures, fill up, as it were, the capacities of earthly life, and bury in the present both the past and the future.

And intellectual life, as well as physical, has its seasons, and among them, of course, its Midsummer. Until a man is over thirty years of age, or thereabouts most questions which force themselves upon his notice are in the nature of open questions. We do not mean to say that important decisions, be they right or wrong, are not frequently come to in an earlier stage of thought. Youth is proverbially positive, and, as far as intention goes, settles most of the problems which come before it. But the settlement is seldom final, for it is generally one-sided, and as a man's knowledge becomes more extensive, he finds out that truth has more sides than one, and that first judgments have to be modified, corrected, and sometimes reversed, by subsequent observation. When his powers are in full maturity, when they put themselves forth with most vitality, and when their action is due rather to their own inherent and spontaneous energy than to attentions and solicitations from without, there is generally greater accompanying caution, and less disposition to foreclose what the future may bring forth. But, on the other hand, the elements of scepticism are better balanced by elements of certainty—and although the man may believe less than he did, what he does believe has taken deeper root in the soul. Moreover, his convictions tend less decidedly to further growth than to fruit-bearing. His disposition is less speculative and more practical. His estimates are not quite so imaginative, and he deals more with facts than, as once he did, with fancies. The brilliancy of earlier days gives place to the less dazzling but more useful exercises of judgment—and the quickness of wit to the sobriety of reason. Of course, there are exceptions. There are sterile and blasted summers as well as dull and unpromising springs, but, on the whole, and as a rule, intellect in its fullness yields quite as much real pleasure as intellect in its freshness, and a great deal more profit.

We shall not dwell upon the Midsummer of moral and spiritual life. They exhibit similar characteristics. Force rather than fervor, the steadiness of a law rather than the impetuosity of an impulse, the regularity of an abiding principle in place of the eccentricity of an excited feeling, mark the period in morality and religion which is analogous to that which has suggested these thoughts. Men have seldom entered upon all the relationships of life until they have left youth some distance behind them, and it is by these relationships and the various duties they evolve that the mortal nature is exercised and developed. One watches with eager interest the budding of man's highest powers and capabilities, but not without reasonable solicitude. The fairest promise of the Spring, as all know who know anything by experience, often dies away before the days have reached their longest.

Other influences than that merely of bright sunshine are needed to give fibre to even a thriving plant—and the gaiety and genial impulses of youth cannot of themselves impart strength to character. The rain, the wind, the cheerless day, the chilly night, where they do not destroy, help to mature vegetation—and sorrows and cares, weariness and disappointment, if they do not spoil, lend vigor and breadth to a man's moral being. Perhaps we are less disposed to note moral life in its maturity than in its first appearances and efforts—but, though we note it less, it is far more noteworthy. It is only natural that what has at length risen above our anxieties should be dismissed from our attention—but, after all, though we do not give the same heed to it, and though in itself it is not so demonstrative, Midsummer, in all forms of life, is fuller of glory than Spring, and the completeness of power is better than its commencement. The work of life has its season of preparation and its season of fruition—but that work goes on most pleasantly and most prosperously when it is actively prosecuted for its own sake. To flourish without taking much account of the fact, to be unfolding all that is within and to be well-nigh unconscious of the process, to be daily doing good from an inner law of your being, without staying to contemplate, or caring that others should contemplate, the good you do—this is the Midsummer of the soul, and a glorious time and state it is.

**WHY SAM NEVER MARRIED.** Sam, a colored man, residing somewhere in Berkshire County, Mass., by good luck received a fine start in the world, and soon acquired a handsome property. When he had reached middle-life, a friend asked him one day, why he did not marry, as a man in his circumstances was abundantly able to support a wife. "Oh! I consider myself too good to marry a nigger-vench," returned Sam, with a faint to turn up his fat nose. "Marry a white woman, then," continued his friend: "the laws of Massachusetts allow it, I think." "I'll be hanged if I'd have a white woman that was mean enough to marry a nigger," replied Sam, with a high guffaw.

What length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

A correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin has made a trip over the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and reports upon the condition of affairs in West Tennessee as follows:

I found everything quiet now, compared to what it was a year since. People everywhere industriously engaged in cultivating the soil, trying to work out and get even again. In the neighborhood I have visited, the freedmen are working as well as they ever did before the war, only they are hard to move from their beds in the morning, and are seldom seen in the fields before the sun is two or three hours high. This is a great annoyance and drawback to the planter, but one which all agree in saying they cannot remedy under the existing order of things. The old farmers in this section of country are generally much discouraged at the prospects, and say that it is impossible to make farming profitable the way things are going on. Many are anxious to sell out and move to other regions; and some miles west of this, down in the Forked Deer, where some of the most productive cotton lands in West Tennessee are located, I found several fine farms offered for sale, at prices not more than half the amount they would have sold for before the war. Beautiful places some of them are too, and my own notion is that any one who could not live comfortably and happily on such farms ought to be drummed out of the country. But their present owners think because there is no prospect of things going like they did in old times, it is no use to try to get along, so they wish to sell out and leave the country. Many of the old farmers are moving to the towns, and the country is filling up with new comers.

**LIVING UNDER A WHARF.**—On Saturday afternoon last three boys were arrested underneath pier 29 E. R. In this place the officers found a rude hut, with accommodations for ten or fifteen boys. It was stocked with bedding, crockery, and other utensils. There was also a good supply of eatables, "all of which," the report rather uncharitably adds, "are supposed to have been stolen." How far this system of housekeeping has extended, and whether subsequent examination will reveal a network of tenements under the piers, are not at present known. There is, however, an independence shown by these little dwellers under the piers, which elicits admiration. Disdaining the charities of the residents of the city, and refusing to herd with the human swine that fill nightly the three-cent lodging-houses, they erected a hut on public land, and became the champions of "water sovereignty." The police report states that these bold little fellows were committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It is to be hoped that these officers will take pains to investigate the mental and moral characteristics of these specimens of Young America. They evidently have the stuff in them, which, if rightly developed, will make them useful members of society.—*N. York paper.*

The Canadian authorities, in dismissing their volunteer force, offer a word of caution, as follows:

The commander-in-chief wishes to impress on the minds of the volunteers that though the late attack on the Province has proved a failure, the organization by which it was attempted still exists, and that its leaders do not hesitate to declare publicly that they meditate the renewal of the invasion. Under these circumstances the commander-in-chief trusts that the volunteer force generally will continue, at all convenient times, to perfect themselves in drill and discipline, so that they may be able and successful to repel any future aggression that may be attempted.

**THE PROPOSED TARIFF.**—Congress is in danger of making a very bad mistake in increasing the duties under the new Tariff act reported in that body. There seems no limit to the grasping rapacity of the manufacturing interest in this nation. The list of income returns affords evidence that, under present duties, we are rapidly building up one of the most enormous moneyed aristocracies in the world from among the manufacturing proprietors of the United States. The money for this comes from the pockets of our people. The gains that used to be distributed among the middling and laboring classes, now go to swell individual hoardings, and we are becoming more and more, each month, a community where the distinctions of wealth are strikingly obvious. An increased tariff means higher prices for clothing, fuel, sugars, flour, and all necessities of life. Were the market open as it ought to be to-day, we should be buying at least thirty-three per cent. less than we now purchase: if the tariff-finkers have their way, the chances are that things will go to nearly that amount higher. Protection may have been a good thing for the country once; it has mostly outgrown the need of it now. It will not require many more turns of the screw to set the people thinking in this point, and they may think to some purpose.—*Norfolk County Journal.*

**Sentimental youth:** "My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" Practical girl: "How many acres are there in your lot, sir?"

A cruel war turned a bald-headed friend into an enemy by advising him to have his head freed.

The first Napoleon used to say that it was only necessary to get a lie believed for twenty-four hours for it to become history.

#### WOBBURN LOCALS.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The report of the closing exercises of the "graduating class of 1866," of the High School, held in Lyceum Hall, on Friday afternoon of last week, was rather meagre, on account of the hour at which the *Journal* went to press, and therefore a continuation cannot fail of being interesting. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and looked finely. The essays by the members of the graduating class showed care and thought in their preparation, and were good; and the instrumental music which enlivened the occasion, what every one expects from the Germania Band. The singing by the school, under direction of Miss Sarah Clough, was universally admitted to be much better than on any previous occasion. The presentation of the diplomas was a marked feature, the chairman of the School Committee addressing each graduate personally, in a few words of gratulation and advice. At the conclusion of the literary exercises, a small table was brought in and placed upon the platform, bearing some elegant articles of silver. Rev. Dr. Bodwell then addressed the principal, Thomas Emerson, Esq., in behalf of the donors, asking his acceptance of the articles, consisting of an ice pitcher, cake basket, sugar bowl and creamer (the two latter gold-lined.) The ice pitcher came as a present from Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dow, and the others as a testimonial of respect from the members of the graduating class. On the morning of Friday, a gentleman named Mr. Emerson, in behalf of some of the citizens of the town, \$500 for the purpose of procuring him a horse and carriage, which will be necessary in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the Public Schools.

In this connection it may not be amiss to state that with the year just now began, Mr. Emerson enters upon the duties of the new office of Superintendent. Half of each day will be devoted to the High School, of which he still continues principal, and the other portions spent in visiting the different schools in town. His salary will be \$2,000 a year, and not \$1,000 in addition to his former salary, as stated in these columns some time ago.

In the evening, the graduating class, with the teachers, had a re-union, at the house of Joseph G. Pollard, Esq., of the School Committee. After an hour or two of pleasant intercourse, the party sat down to a most bountiful collation.

The graduating class of the Central Grammar School, presented the principal, George Perkins, Esq., a splendid pitcher and salver, as a testimonial of their appreciation and regard. The presentation was made by Miss Kendall.

**ACCIDENT.**—Last week, Tuesday, a young man named Philbrick, engaged in shingling the barn on the "Stoddard Place" on Main street, fell from the staging, and received some pretty severe bruises. He struck upon his back, and was for some time insensible.

Blessed be little children! Ay, rather say blessed are little children; for surely the blessing with which the Sinsless One blessed them on the hill of Palestine lingers about them yet, and makes them angel messengers and ministrants of mercy. Call it intuition, inspiration—what you will—wonderful is the power which little children wield, all unconsciously.

**POST OFFICE.**—Some idea of the amount of business transacted at the Woburn Post Office can be obtained from the following statistics of mail matter received and sent during the quarter ending July 1, 1866:

Whole number of letters sent,	15,950
" " newspapers,	1,454
Registered letters,	24
There are received through the office, to regular subscribers, daily and weekly newspapers to the number of 724.	
During the quarter 14 letters have been returned to the dead letter office.	
The amount paid over to the Post Office department, was \$701.05.	

Woburn is increasing in wealth and population at a rate much greater than most of the towns in this neighborhood.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.**—The Sunday School connected with the Methodist church in this town celebrated the glorious Fourth by a strawberry and ice-cream festival in Lyceum Hall, afternoon and evening. The sides of the hall were occupied with tables, capable of seating five or six persons, and were adorned with beautiful and fragrant bouquets and wreaths. A vacant space was by this arrangement left in the center of the hall, and this was occupied by the children in games and sports, "Copenhagen" being the favorite amusement. The festival was quite numerously attended, and the sales were remunerative, but the shower which threatened about sundown, and which afterwards refreshed the dusty ground, doubtless deterred many of our citizens from participating.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—The patriotism of a year's accumulation found vent on Wednesday in a manner corresponding to the tastes and inclination of the different citizens, no public demonstration being made in town. The night previous was, as usual, made hideous by the din and clatter of tin horns, pistols and all sorts of fire arms, shouting, etc., and the glad morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells. A large portion of the citizens visited Boston, to witness the celebration

there, and through the day the numerous extra, as well as the regular trains, were crowded to their utmost capacity. The day was beautifully clear and pleasant, though considerable wind prevailed. The usual number of slight accidents from the careless use of fire arms and fireworks occurred, but there were none of a serious nature. A slight shower fell in the evening.

—Last Thursday the "Woburn Rifle Club" spent the afternoon in rifle practice, at their usual place of resort, near the old "Converse Homestead," on Salem street. Some of the members were absent. The shots averaged very good, and it was a pleasant afternoon's sport to all who participated.

**PIC-NIC.**—A large number of the friends of Rev. Dr. Bodwell held a picnic in "Tudor's Grove," Nahant, last Friday. The party comprised besides members of the 1st Congregational Society, quite a delegation from the citizens generally. The larger portion went by private conveyances, but several large teams were chartered by those who preferred to go in "regular picnic fashion." This party was complimentary to Rev. Dr. Bodwell, and intended to show their appreciation of and respect for him, ere his departure to his new field of labor. A report of the doings at the grove is necessarily deferred till next week.

—Coal in Woburn is worth only \$11 per ton.  
LUKE R. BOUT.

One of the most disastrous fires which ever occurred in our country, swept over Portland on the 4th of July. Ten entire streets were burned out, including eight hotels, eight churches, all the wholesale and most of the retail stores, several large manufacturing establishments, all the banks, newspaper offices, &c. Two thousand buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000,000. The suffering among the inhabitants is represented as very great.

Bengal is almost desolated by famine. The promise of crops in the future is greater than for many years past, but in the mean time the people are dying of starvation and the pestilence which follows in its train.

The Sandwich Island treasury has a large surplus, the chief cause being the high price realized for sugar, the leading staple.

The grass crop of Pennsylvania is said to be the largest ever gathered. Hundreds of small vessels are now engaged along the entire eastern coast catching blue fish and rock bass.

The winding-up of the New Hampshire State banks, which is made compulsory July 1, will remove over \$4,000,000 from circulation in the State and \$75,000 in the city of Manchester alone.

Mr. Barron, of New York, has just published a very curious and useful "Calendar for all time"—by means of which, through the Dominican letter, one is enabled to find the date of any day past or to come for a period of twenty-eight years.

The propellers B. F. Wade, Antelope and Montgomery have been seized by the United States authorities at Milwaukee for carrying more passengers than the law allows. They have been released under bond, the owners agreeing to abide by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me I do," replied Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church and hear a popular minister dispense with the Gospel."

The steamer Moro Castle arrived at New York from Havana on Wednesday with six million of cigars on freight, the largest quantity ever shipped to that port. The importers, doubtless, are anxious to avoid the impending higher tariff. The actual market value of this tobacco cannot be much less than \$400,000, or thereabouts.

The Navy Department has received a despatch dated Hong Kong, China, April 28, 1866, from Acting Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the East India Squadron. The squadron had been up the Canton River and had been well received. A rupture had taken place between the United States Consul and the inhabitants at Nieu-Chwang, in the northern part of China, on account of the kidnapping of a servant of the consul by a band of robbers. The consul boarded an American ship lying in the harbor, and procured thirty sailors, with whom he effected a rescue. The Wachusett was ordered to proceed thither and afford him any needed aid.

**MR. EDITOR.**—In accordance with a public notice "for the friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell to meet at Tudor's Grove, Nahant, on Friday, July 6," a large number responded to the call, and a long train of vehicles left town at an early hour, to be in season for the 7 o'clock breakfast in the grove. The party started under the most favorable auspices, and we venture to predict they will enjoy the reunion, and will give mutual gratification to both pastor and people; form a pleasing episode to the five year's labor in Woburn, and afford him an opportunity to say adieu to his many friends.  
ONE O'E.M.

**"THE COAL EXTORTION."**—One of the Philadelphia papers has excited surprise by its exclamations against the alleged coal extortion. The receipts of coal thus far are about 2,000,000 tons in advance of last year. Remarkable upon this fact, the *Inquirer* says:

In view of this extraordinary productiveness it will be asked, why it is that the prices of coal are maintained at the present high rates? During the war there was a great demand for fuel on the part of the government for the use of our large navy. But the navy has been greatly reduced by the sale of steamers, and the consumption in national vessels is comparatively small. Nor are the steamers which have been sold busily engaged in commerce. The complaint from all commercial ports is that there is not trade enough for them, and that large numbers of them are lying idle in the docks of our Atlantic cities. Manufacturers are not as lively as they were when large numbers of industrial establishments were kept busy upon government work. It may be assumed that there is not near so much activity in manufactures as there was in the United States two or three years ago. No more coal is used for domestic purposes than formerly, and the shipments upon foreign account are not extraordinary. The facts then come down to this, that there are not as many requirements of coal for use as formerly, that the amounts received are much greater, and that notwithstanding the prices are still kept up. There must be a reason for this, in something which neutralizes the usual laws of demand, supply and cost. It will be found in combination, which must exist among the dealers in coal, with a determination to hold up prices, and to compel the community to pay heavy profits to them, profits far exceeding the fair necessities of honest trade; profits, in short, which are wrested from the public by extortion.

**WHAT WOMAN CAN DO.**—The Philadelphia Gazette relates the following:

Among the strangers in Philadelphia at this moment, are two ladies from Martinsburg, West Virginia. Yesterday they were purchasing a seed drill, a mowing machine and other agricultural implements, whose cost in the aggregate was about eight hundred dollars. Their home was very close to the theatre of the late war. Between the two contending armies their houses and barns were burned, their horses and cattle driven off, their only brother conscripted into the Confederate army, and themselves left utterly destitute and homeless. Any one who, seeing a young lady such as we saw yesterday, had been told that she had personally plowed and planted many acres of land, would have laughed to scorn the parties so informing him. Such however, is literally the case. We learned the facts from a gentleman residing in the vicinity. The smoking ruins of the farm upon which these young people resided, had scarcely cooled when the neighbors clubbed together, built them a log house, and extemporized a sort of barn. Horses were loaned to them, and the girls with their own hands plowed the ground, and seeded it with corn. The crop grew apace, and with their own hands they harvested it. They sold it to good advantage. They had won 47 negro slaves. Some of these went into the Union army, others deserted the locality. The girls were left alone to battle with the vicissitudes of the war.

Our informant, whose respectability is beyond all question, says that these girls produced by their work in the field more decided and productive results than were accomplished by the entire gang of slaves. They toiled for three years, and now have a comfortable house and most substantial barns upon their property, while improvements have been made to an extent that makes it of considerable more value than before the torch of conflicting armies reduced its buildings to ashes. One of the young ladies has since married, but the others still do duty as their own "oversers," and they themselves purchased yesterday, and directed the shipment of the agricultural implements to which we have above referred. The wonder to the dealer was that a lady delicately gloved and attired, as though she had never overstepped the bonbord, should descend experimentally and intelligently upon the respective merits of the reaping machines, and upon the comparative values of the different patents for threshing out the cereals.

These young ladies were educated in Philadelphia, and are well known to many of our best people.

**A TIMELY WARNING TO THE SICK.**  
It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direct poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are being sold to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the tonics containing any of these oils, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostors.











# The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : No. 42.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

## MARKED DOWN!

The Balance of my Large Stock of

## MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

## BONNETS, HATS,

Ribbons, Ruches, Velvets, Silks,

## FLOWERS,

PLUMES, HAT ORNAMENTS,

## LADIES' & INFANTS' CAPS;

ALSO,

## CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

Lace and Tissue Veils,

## Trimming Laces & Edgings,

KID GLOVES,

Worsted, Dress Braid, Dress and Sacque

Buttons,

## SEWING SILKS AND TWISTS,

AND SMALL WARES,

Of various kinds, I will sell at very Low Prices.

## MOURING BONNETS, CRAPES & LACES!

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

## M. E. FIELD,

BANK BUILDING, WOBURN.

June 30

## WILLIAM WINN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

## F. L. GERALD,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few rods south of Central Square,

Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals.

Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.

Woburn, April 7, 1866.

## ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!

Why will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your

## LIVES INSURED

in the

## Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,

one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.)

Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 20 PER CENT.

Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.

SPARROW HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn, August.

Feb 24-17

## Pictures Framed

IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.

SPARROW HORTON, Woburn Bookstore.

## JAMES MCCOY,

CUSTOM BOOT MAKER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,

WOBURN, MASS.

## Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.

D. TILLSON & SON,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,

55 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they still continue in the roofing business, and that all work given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.

may 12-3m

## CORSETS,

AND SKIRTS.

We are constantly receiving

Corsets of the most elegant

form, and the best quality that

can be produced by the best

manufacturers in France and

Germany. Our Corsets and

Skirts are not excelled by any

in style, workmanship or the

quality of material used in manufacturing.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business.

We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and

Thread Store Goods.

## JAMES YOUNG,

No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass.

may 26-3m

## ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER

Affords instant relief, and effects a positive cure of all

Affections of the Feet,

Price 50 cts; by mail 60 cts.

W. D. ATKINSON, JR.,

Apothecary.

Tremont, corner of Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

may 26-3m

## ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,

WOBURN, MASS.

Office, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular

music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE

GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-

ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.

Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MA-

SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 2-17

## S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,

(The same house he occupied in 1844.)

Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.

Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—17

## A. H. COWDREY, M.D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Respectfully tending his services to the inhabitants

of STONEHAM and vicinity.

OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,

Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

## W. M. WESTON,

WATCH MAKER,

No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,

NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.

aug 12-17

## EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,

IN WOBURN,

AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

## CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

## American and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Bank Block, Woburn

## TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

## "Do Not Delay,"

BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO

LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance

Company CONSUMERS' UNION.

INSURANCE AGENT,

at Woburn Bookstore.

## THE

New England Spring Bed Co.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

MANUEL'S

PATENT IMPROVED

ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,

Which for Durability, Compactness,

Simplicity and Adjustment,

has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes

an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress. It is ad-

just itself to every turn of the body.

It is fitted to Bedsteads without injuring them in

the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs

from all others in its design and principle, and pos-

sesses many very desirable features of great merit

not possessed by any.

For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed

by any.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and

can be changed to fit Bedsteads of any size, by put-

ting on more or less slats.

They are warranted to be made of the best and

most durable materials, and if any part fails, the

manufacturers hold themselves responsible to re-

place it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING

BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:

Single Bed, 36 in. in width and under, (5 slats), \$5.00

Double " 42 to 48 " " (7 slats), 6.50

Double " 48 to 54 " " (9 slats), 8.00

Extra wide, 60 to 67 " " (11 slats), 9.50

## TESTIMONIALS.

WOBURN, May 1st, 1866.

MR. S. R. FRENCH.—We have used one of the

Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after

using one of the Manual Patent sold by you, we

do not exchange it for all the Tucker Patent we

possess.

HENRY T. HART.

WOBURN, May 24, 1866.

MR. S. R. FRENCH.—Having well tested the

merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, I find

none of them to equal in comfort, durability and

neatness, the Manual Spring Bed Bottom. I feel

well satisfied that they are the best spring in the

market, and have supplied my house with them.

L. B. NORRIS, Central House.

WOBURN, May 28, 1866.

MR. S. R. FRENCH.—DEAR SIR:—It gives me

pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the

"Manual Spring Bed Bottom." I have used it long

enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all

other kinds of spring beds, which I have ever ex-

amined. It is cheap, remarkably elastic and pliable,

almost entirely secured against hazard of derange-

ment or necessity for repairing, and, from the sim-

ple and admirable nature of its construction, must

prove to be exceedingly durable.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

Agent for Woburn,

S. R. French,

At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.

All orders promptly attended to.

For any article of CLOTHING, call at BENNETT

& Co's One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square,

Boston.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

may 12

## WATER.

Wine, wine, thy power and praise

Have ever been echoed in minstrel's lays:—

But water, I deem, hath a mightier claim

To fill up a niche in the temple of Fame.

Ye who are bred in Anacreon's school,

May sneer at my strain as the song of a fool.

Ye are wise, no doubt; but have yet to learn

How the tongue can cleave and the veins can burn.

Should you ever be of a hinting band,

With your brow to the sun, and your feet to the

sand,

I would wager the thing I'm most loathe to spare,

That your lachrymal chords would never ring there.

Traverse the desert, and then you can tell

What treasures exist in the cold, deep well;

Sink in despair on the red parched earth,

And then you may reckon what water is worth.

Famine is laying her hand on bone

On the ship becalmed in a torrid zone;

The gnawing of hunger's worm is past,

But fiery thirst lives on to the last.

The stoutest one of the gallant crew

Hath a cheek and lips of ghastly hue;

Hot blood stings in each gloomy eye,

And "Water, O God!" is the only cry.

There's drought in the land, and the herbage is

dead;

No ripple is heard in the streamlet's bed;

The heron's low hoop and the sick man's pant

Are mournfully telling the boon we want.

Let Heaven this one rich gift withhold,

How soon we find it is better than gold;

And water, I say, hath a right to claim

The minstrel's song and a title of fame.

## ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,

One by one the moments fall;

Some are coming, some are going,

Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,

Let thy whole strength go to each;

Let no future dream elude thee,

Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from heaven)

Joys are sent thee here below;

Take them readily when given,

Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,

Do not fear an armed band;

One by one shall others greet thee,

Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's low sorrow,

See how small each moment's pain;

God will help thee for to-morrow,

Every day begin again.

Every hour that flees so slowly,

Has its task to do or learn;

Luminous the crown, and holy,

If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,

Or for passing hours despair;

Nor, thy duty thus forgetting,

Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,

Reaching heaven; but one by one

Take them, lest the chain be broken

Ere the pilgrimage be done.

—Household Words.

## VERY LONG AGO.

Listening in the twilight, very long ago,

To a sweet voice singing, very sweet and low.

Was the song a ballad of a lady bright

Seated on a hillside, sweetly singing?

Or a song of battles and a dying foe?

No, I have forgotten—"tis so long ago."



The Middlesex Journal,  
AND  
WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.  
WOBBURN:  
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.  
A large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.  
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE LIGHT HOUSES OF THE U. STATES.—It makes a person feel cool to think about a light house in these hot days. We picture to ourselves some far out promontory washed by the waves of the sea, or some island of sea-girt rock, where the white-washed tower rises up with its cheerful light, appearing in the night like a star shining over the waste of waters. The winds of heaven blow freely there and a delicious coolness is in the air that seems to fan us. We need not go back very far to find the time, when this western continent, uninhabited save by savage men to whom the commerce of the seas was unknown, knew nothing of those contrivances of civilized and commercial nations, by which the United States is now encircled, and we may add, with some gratification, the world. The mariner voyaging to every sea and every coast, carries with him his compass and charts and books, informing him where light houses are erected; the latitude and longitude of each; whether the lights are fixed or revolving, the color of the light, the construction of the tower and color, and the design of clearing obstacles and guiding into harbors or safe anchorages. Fog bells and fog horns, and how rung and sounded, are specifically pointed out. Many of the towers are built up from the keepers' dwellings, and a few, like that in Minot's ledge, rise directly out of the water with no land around them. At all seasons of the year, and in tempest and calm, the keeper lights at the regular hour, after the sun goes down, his lamps, and they are kept burning all the night. Many of the keepers have been seamen themselves, and know by experience the value of the information which the light affords. Sometimes the wife, son or daughter, perform the duty of filling and trimming and lighting the lamps, and everything is kept in neat and perfect order, and when there is a chance a garden blooms around. They are quite happy in seeing the passers by upon the sea.

A late report, prepared by the secretaries, under a regulation, of the Light House Board, corrected to January 1, 1866, gives us 376 light houses, including those extinguished or destroyed by lawless persons on the Southern coast during the war of the rebellion. A part of these have since that time been restored, and preparations are making to put them all in perfect order. These lights are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and the cost of building and maintaining them is so small item of expenditure. Maine has a long coast, and from West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, to Whale's Back, on the north-east side of the whole entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N.H., there are 42 light houses. New Hampshire has only two,—one in Portsmouth harbor, and the other on the Isle of Shoals. Massachusetts numbers 53, from Newburyport harbor to Wing's neck, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, in Sandwich. Rhode Island counts twelve of these guides. Connecticut and New York, in contiguous coasts, enumerate 33; New York and New Jersey, as their coasts adjoin, count 19; and New York as independent, 14. New Jersey, 11, and New Jersey and Delaware in contiguous coasts, 10. Virginia 12; and in Virginia and Maryland, where the coasts are near to each other, there are 34 lights. No. Carolina has 26, and South Carolina 13. Georgia numbers 15, and Florida, from Amelia Island, on the south side of the entrance of St. Mary's River, and including Dry Tortugas, to Pensacola, has 25. Alabama reckons 3, and Mississippi and Louisiana, from Round Island, off Pascagoula, Miss., to Sabine Pass, 27. Texas, from Bolivar Point to Rio Grand, 13. On the Pacific coast, from Point Loma, on the west side of the entrance to San Diego bay, Cal., to Admiralty Head, on Red Bluff, Whidby's Island, entrance of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, 12. It will thus be seen that the United States have taken good charge of the harbors and bays and inlets and promontories and coasts, and thus provide for their own ships and those of other nations.

The light houses of the world are a marked feature in our civilization, and have both a humane and enterprising business aspect. They shed their light in dark and dangerous places, and often pour radiance in very critical moments, and decide the safety of a vessel, her captain, crew and cargo; and they light up as it were the great watery deserts, called seas, and inspire confidence in maritime adventures. Oh how welcome to the master who has been sailing for many days in cloudy weather, to find, as the light arises in the darkness, that his reckoning is correct; that his voyage is near its safe ending; that he has triumphed over wind and wave and traversed vast

distances with his good ship, and that friends await him at the port.

There is one thing about our light house system, however, which is a sad disgrace to the government. The men and women who labor, untiringly, to keep the lights in order, as a general thing have a salary of only three hundred and fifty dollars a year, or less than a dollar a day, and this paltry sum, all through the rebellion, was paid in greenbacks instead of gold. A petition was sent into congress, from most of the light house keepers on the Atlantic coast, some two years since, asking, in view of the great advance of every thing used in a family, an increase of salary. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and never has been reported upon as yet by those very patriotic men. If Mr. Banks, of this District, instead of wasting his time in preparing and introducing a gratuitous bill for the admission into the United States of "the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of the territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia," would call up the petition of the light house keepers, he would do an act which would redound to his credit, and throw off some of the odium which attaches to his name for an attempt to appear smart at the expense of a neighboring people, who do not desire annexation to the States.

Mr. Banks has done himself much harm, and weakened his influence among thinking men, by his untimely introduction of the bill in question. The Salem Gazette, an able, judicious, but impartial paper, in reference to this matter, asks, "What can Mr. Banks mean by such folly? There is not one of the Provinces named in his resolution that desires or would consent to be admitted into our union; and Mr. Banks's proffers will be accepted as insults rather than as compliments. If Mr. Banks really desires to strengthen our national union, he cannot bestow his labors better than in endeavoring to reconcile and harmonize it in its present limits." The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the bill introduced by Mr. Banks, says, "The proposition is cool enough to have a sensible effect upon the thermometer, and Mr. Banks may have introduced it for the purpose of alleviating the intense heat now prevalent throughout the country."

A despatch to the New York Tribune, from Montreal, states that the introduction of this bill into our congress, has "aroused angry feelings in Government circles, and a general feeling against any such step."

Mr. T. D. Eliot, who is from a commercial district, might also gain an enviable notoriety by using his influence to procure the light house keepers, of his district and the country, a sum sufficient to render them comfortable. But we suppose he is too busy in trying to keep the States of the South from once more enjoying the rights and privileges which would come from a restored union, to look for one moment after the interests of men who are generally poor and without political influence, and who have no friend to plead in their behalf.

**Festive Testimonial of Respect to a Retiring Clergyman.**—The friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, of Woburn, without regard to sect or denomination, united on Friday, July 6th, in an informal, unostentatious family Pic-Nic, at Tudor's Grove, Nahant, as a testimonial of respect and as affording an opportunity for social farewell intercourse with Dr. Bodwell, who is about retiring from his present pastoral relation, having accepted the high and responsible chair of Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, in the Seminary at Hartford, Ct. Each family provided its own conveyance and refreshments, the Rev. Dr. being accommodated with a suitable equipage especially engaged for the occasion. Parties were on the ground as early as 7 A. M. The entire day, until the dusky shades of evening, was spent in a profitable and delightful manner. The commissary department was varied and ample. More than a thousand plates were three times laid. The music, by Hall's three bands, was excellent. Speeches, eloquent and appropriate, were delivered by several gentlemen, including the Pastor. The day was pleasant, and the occasion one of exceeding interest to Pastor and friends, and cannot fail to be remembered by all, in the years to come, with gratification and joy.

The mails between Woburn and Winchester are sadly out of joint. For instance,—if you desire to send a letter from Woburn to Winchester, by mail, a distance of two miles, it goes into Boston by the 7 A. M. train, a distance of ten miles, remains there until the 5.10 P. M. train, and reaches its destination at about 6 o'clock. In other words, it takes eleven hours to send a letter two miles,—which, if mailed direct to Winchester, would reach there in ten minutes or less! And yet the Postmaster General of the United States, who has been written to upon the subject, maintains a "dignified silence" respecting the matter. When will wonders cease?

The Hartford Times estimates the losses of insurance companies in that city by the Portland fire at \$500,000.

THE FIRE IN PORTLAND has excited great interest all over the country, and called forth a greater amount of sympathy and benevolence than any similar event within our recollection. Very handsome contributions have been sent in from all quarters. Such a sudden destruction of so large a part of a beautiful, rich and populous city as Portland, carries terror in its tidings, and leads us to think of the frail tenure of all earthly possessions.

We are glad to know that the people of Woburn are alive to the importance of doing something for the sufferers of that city, who have not only lost their houses and stores by the hot and furious flames, which overlept all obstacles in their progress, but have since been a prey to the influx of thieves and vandals from abroad, who have not hesitated to ply their calling amid the smoking ruins and charred remains of the devoted city.

On Thursday evening, the citizens of Woburn assembled at the Town Hall, in response to the call of the Selectmen for a public meeting to adopt measures for the purpose of "soliciting aid for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire in Portland." The meeting was called to order by Hon. Charles Choate, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

On motion, Mr. Choate was chosen chairman, and E. E. Thompson, Esq., secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Choate explained the purpose for which the meeting had been called, and expressed himself in favor of raising a large amount for the sufferers.

On motion of G. R. Gage, Mr. Chas. A. Smith, who has visited Portland since the fire, made some remarks respecting the condition of the city, and the suffering and wants of the people. Mr. S. said there was great need of aid being extended, and at once. The people there are in good spirits, but need help, especially clothing. They feel that they must have assistance, yet they are not cast down, but are determined to do the best they can. With such determination, Portland will rise Phoenix like from the ashes, if she is only properly aided by the people of the country, who must continue to send in their contributions. New buildings are already going up, the insurance offices, with commendable liberality, are paying their losses, and the calamity thus resolutely met, is more than half conquered.

L. L. Whitney, Esq., moved that a Committee of three be appointed to nominate a Committee to canvass the town and solicit subscriptions. The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: L. L. Whitney, D. F. Poole and E. Littlefield. After deliberation, they reported the names of the following persons: Charles Choate, Charles B. Winn, John Cummings, Jr., William Totman, Josiah Linscott, Thomas Warland, L. L. Whitney, M. M. Parkhurst, M. A. Tyler, S. K. Richardson, G. R. Gage, D. O. Blanchard.

The Committee will enter upon their labors at once, and we trust they will be instrumental in procuring a handsome sum. They will meet on Monday evening next, at the Selectmen's room, and report progress.

Nathan Wyman, Esq., was appointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised.

The ladies of Woburn, ever true to the calls of humanity, have already purchased quite a large amount of cloth, and are now actively employed in making it into garments for the sufferers. They will be happy to receive clothing or money, for the purpose of extending their benevolent operations. It is said that old, cast-off clothing will be acceptable. Beds and bedding are also called for, and those who can contribute these articles are requested to leave them at the store of J. W. Hammond, Lyceum Building.

A TELEGRAPH.—We know not why it is that Woburn has no telegraphic connection with Boston. Winchester, our neighbor, has for some time enjoyed such a privilege. We learn that a "station" will be opened here at any time, if the people manifest a desire to have one. Let us have the telegraph by all means.

We learn from the Chelsea Pioneer, that Miss Susie C. Gould, formerly a member of the Graduating Class of the Woburn High School for the present year, and who left town a year or two since, gave the Valedictory Address at the recent examination of the High School in Chelsea. The Pioneer says it was "excellent in composition; clear, distinct and musical in delivery, and graceful throughout."

FOR AN EXCURSION for families, Parties and Schools, nothing can be more pleasant and delightful than a trip to Nahant in the fine steamer *Ulysses*, which leaves India Wharf, Boston, three times daily. Coaches convey parties from the boat to the Hotel, and also to the fine gardens at the Pool of Maols, which have been beautifully laid out with summer houses, groves, fountains, lawns, &c., and are open to the public. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

MILLINERY GOODS AT COST.—Our lady friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. Carnes, at his store in Wade's Block, is selling off his whole stock of Millinery at cost price.

MR. EDITOR,—For two or three weeks past, the readers of your Journal have missed the usual summary of Winchester events, from your faithful and persistent correspondent, Excelsior.—They may not all know the cause of his silence. He is afflicted by the heaviest of bereavements, the death of his wife.

Died, June 27, Mrs. Elizabeth A., wife of E. A. Wadleigh, Esq., of Winchester. To speak in commendation of her, now that she is dead, will not hurt a sensitive person, and will not be a mere formal or customary tribute. Even strangers may be profited by knowing of her consistent and exemplary life. Conscientious and earnest in her feelings, she was one of the foremost in works of charity, benevolence and piety. She all along showed faith by her works, and yet felt that works alone could not save. Her disease, a lingering consumption, admonished her in time of her limited prospects for life, and earnestly was that time spent in examining and reviewing her hopes for another world, and in exhorting and counselling others around her. Like Jacob of old, she felt that few and evil had the days of the years of her life been, but that in an all-sufficient Saviour she could place her unwavering trust; and so she died, or rather, departed, for she has merely gone before to Heaven, and those who will, may meet her there. Her husband and family have the earnest sympathy of the community. \*\*

#### WOBBURN LOCALS.

**WOBBURN FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK.** The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank was held at the office of that institution, in Wade Block, on Monday evening of this week. It was fully attended. The following is the list of officers chosen for the ensuing year:—

President.—Gen. Abijah Thompson.  
Vice Presidents.—Thomas Richardson, James Tweed, Stephen Dow.  
Treasurers.—J. P. Converse, Stephen Nichols, J. R. Kimball, G. R. Gage, A. E. Thompson, Wm. T. Grammer, Wm. Winn, O. R. Clarke, John D. Tidd, Nathan Wyman, P. L. Converse, M. F. Winn.

Secretary and Treasurer.—James N. Dow.

The annual report of the treasurer, which is appended, shows the affairs of this institution to be in a most flourishing condition, and reflects credit upon the judicious and careful management of Mr. Dow, who since its establishment has held the responsible office of Treasurer.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Am't of Deposits to July 1, \$29,621 31  
Am't withdrawn, 24,155 85  
Interest, dividends, &c., 5,163 25  
Whole amt July 1, 1866, \$77,028 71

INVESTED: \$11,201 00  
Loans on Bank Stock, 600 00  
Loans on Personal Security, 5,500 00  
Loans on Mortgage, 17,500 00  
Loans on Bonds, 2,900 00  
U. S. Bonds, 36,063 50  
Cash on hand, 5,722 91  
Interest rec'd above due and ex., 5,163 25  
Dividends and extra div., 4,942 97  
Total, 2,024 42

**PIC-NIC PARTY.**—The picnic party of the friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, which was held in "Tudor's Grove," Nahant, on Friday of last week, was a most pleasant and successful affair. The attendance was very large, parties going in private conveyances, in picnic wagons, and by the steamer "Ulysses," which plies between Boston and Nahant, and at an early hour a goodly company assembled for breakfast. Through the day the attractions of that most beautiful spot, transferred by the hand of art from a barren waste to a splendid grove and garden, and the curiosities of nature with which the promontory abounds, together with singing and the interchange of friendly greetings, gave ample amusement to those present. Later in the day the company gathered together, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Bodwell, John Cummings, Jr., Dea. J. R. Kimball, D. D. Hart, Wm. A. Stone, and others. The general tone was an expression of regret at the removal of Mr. Bodwell from town. The day was fine, though very warm.

**LEASED.**—Mr. Rice, proprietor of the American House, Boston, has leased the beautiful residence of Rev. J. C. Bodwell, on Canal street, together with the furniture and all the fixtures of the place, and will for the balance of the season, occupy it as a summer residence for his family.

**HOT WEATHER.**—The weather on Friday and Saturday of last week was very hot indeed, particularly on the latter day, when the thermometer indicated 101° in the shade. The thunder shower which refreshed the earth on Sunday evening changed the air somewhat, and this week has been more bearable, though it will pass for a fair edition of the "heated term."

**SUN-STROKES.**—In the cities there have been numerous fatal results from sun-stroke within the past ten days. One case of partial stroke was reported in town on Friday of last week.

**LIQUOR SEIZURE.**—Last Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, Deputy State Constable John E. Tidd, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Horace Collamore and another person, by virtue of a writ issued by P. L. Converse, Esq., trial justice, made a descent upon the house of Thomas Salmon, and seized quite a quantity of liquors, and the vessels containing them, and conveyed them to the lock-up under Town Hall. Salmon has

been arrested repeatedly on charge of being a common seller, and also as the keeper of a nuisance, and once before has his "stock in trade" been confiscated, but he has generally escaped by appeal, and other similar loop-holes. This time he will probably have to come to scratch. The numerous frequenters of "Galilee street," by this seizure forced into a certain degree of sobriety, and cultivating the acquaintance of their mortal enemy, the pump, will be likely to experience some astonishing effects upon their physical and mental vision,—will find that the trees on the corner of Franklin st. do not habitually dance a quadrille about four o'clock in the afternoon, and that the old pump, instead of being a boon companion, is an article of use and comfort; and having by this means got things right side up and front end foremost, will keep them so.

**LITTLE WANDERERS.**—Twelve little children from the "Baldwin Place Home," in Boston, an institution for the reception of orphan and respectable bringing up of homeless children, under the direction of their Superintendent, will conduct the service at the Methodist church, next Sunday afternoon, and in the evening there will be a union service of all the religious societies in town, at the 1st Congregational church, to hear their singing and other pleasant and attractive exercises. A collection for the benefit of the "Home" will be taken up afternoon and evening.

**PRESENTATION.**—Last Tuesday evening the teachers of the Woburn Public Schools met by appointment at the residence of Mrs. Hall, on Pleasant street, and then proceeded in a body to call upon Rev. Dr. Bodwell, chairman of the School Committee, and presented him with a complete set of Prescott's Works, bound in library style, comprising seven volumes. The whole affair was extremely pleasant.

—The most perfect and brilliant rainbow that has been seen in this locality for some years, spanned the entire heavens about six o'clock last Sunday evening, attracting general attention and comment.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—The venerable Rev. Mr. Edson, of Lowell, Mass., well known to many in this neighborhood, will preach to the congregation in Lyceum Hall, next Sunday.

—It is understood that Rev. J. C. Bodwell will deliver his farewell sermon the first church text Wednesday evening the initiatory steps towards convening the council for his dismissal, were taken.

LUKE R. BOUT.

**FOURTH OF JULY NUISANCES.**—It seems by a notice among the Woburn Local, of last week, that the quiet repose and comfort and patience and forbearance of the people of Woburn were sorely tried as usual on the night preceding the Fourth. And so were we in Winchester,—altogether beyond endurance. Last year and some years previous, measures were taken to preserve the quiet and peace of the community, by appointing a police force to arrest offenders, and our town enjoyed a comfortable repose. This year it is to be presumed that nothing in that line was done, and as a consequence we had to suffer a senseless and annoying disturbance all through the last half of the night. Why our officers of the town's interests were so delinquent is known only to themselves. The evil is so serious that they ought to be more on the alert to prevent it, and it is to be hoped that in future they will be. The senselessness and impropriety of practising such enormities, of disturbing the repose of a community, of distressing and endangering the sick, and tolerating it as a justifiable mode of celebrating our nation's birth, is utterly absurd. Such manifestations ought to be discontinued and prevented as evil, and only evil. Parents who allow their boys to leave their homes and spend the night in noise and disorder, make a great mistake. They are thereby responsible for the bad influences acquired and exerted, and for the discomfort and annoyance experienced by their neighbors and themselves.

And further, we were compelled to hear an inordinate ringing of bells,—morning, noon and night,—till our patience was sorely tried; especially after our nerves had become unstrung by sleeplessness and excessive heat. How much money does the town pay for so much ringing? Too much of a good thing is good for nothing.

WINCHESTER.

**FOREIGN.**—By the steamer *Saxonia*, from Southampton, June 27, we have the highly interesting intelligence that a great battle was fought between the Austrians and Prussians, lasting almost the whole of Sunday, June 25. The Italian army was defeated and had recrossed the Mincio. The Prussians were advancing into Bohemia, where an engagement appeared likely, small skirmishes only having thus far taken place. Reports prevailed that the Hanoverian army had agreed to capitulate to the Prussians, while on the other hand it was said that it had succeeded in evading the toils drawn around it.

**LATER.**—The steamer *City of London* brings news one day later. The Prussians had been defeated by the Austrians in Bohemia, and were in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle. The action took place on the 26th of June.

**STILL LATER.**—The *Persia* brings dates two days later than the above. The news is conflicting. The Prussians claim a decisive victory over the Austrians on the 27th and 28th of June, at engagements near Nachod and Frankenan. The Austrians are stated to have lost between 3000 and 4000, and 8000 prisoners. The Prussians lost 1000. The Hanoverian army had surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

The Austrians claim the victory in the above mentioned battles, and state that the Prussians left on the field of battle one third of their army killed and wounded. The London Times thinks the Austrians had the best of it.

**CLOTHING.**—First class clothing, at very reasonable prices, of the best materials and workmanship, is now offered by L. D. Boise & Co., at their establishment, 164 Washington street, Boston.

IT MAY BE SAFELY said that Madam Foy's CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER will check most of the debility ladies suffer from, if they will wear it. Dry goods and fancy stores have them.

**INSTALLATION.**—Rev. H. C. Townley will be installed as Pastor over the Baptist Church and Society in this town, on Tuesday evening next, 17th inst., at half past 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. William Hague will preach the Installation sermon.

**True and Hunter's Great National Panorama** is coming, and will exhibit in Lyceum Hall, Woburn, on Monday, July 16th. The programme consists of paintings, by sea and land, of the Great Rebellion, together with the equestrian pictures of the leading Generals of the country, scenes in the South, assassination of the President, capture of Jeff. Davis, &c. &c.

This panorama was painted by T. P. Ostrand, of New York, and is a very fine production. Each scene is explained by little Ida Erwin, in a manner that never fails to please. Miss Ida will sing several very popular songs. The Phillips sisters will delight and astonish the audience with their music, as they always do. Mr. Howard will play the guitar and sing appropriate songs; and Mr. Tisdale will also entertain the exhibition by some comic songs.

An Exhibition in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of children.

The exhibition will be given in the evening for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

The new cable expedition across the Atlantic is a fruitful theme in England. One of the London journals remarks: "The causes which marred their good fortune in past expeditions, were not so remediable as they were well ascertained; and men who, like Professor Thomson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Willoughby Smith, and Mr. Varley, are second to none in their knowledge of electrical science, have been unremittingly engaged in devising improved methods for working the machinery and testing the cable. It would be ridiculous to compare the new cable with the one of 1857, but, placed by the side of that of 1857, it will be found stronger, lighter, and more flexible—qualities which give it an immense aggregate superiority, and enable it at any point to resist a strain of eight tons. Not less remarkable are the improvements which have been made in the electrical apparatus, and in the paying-out and hauling-in machinery."

#### WINCHESTER.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—This day was a very quiet one after the morning, and even then the noise was chiefly confined to the firing of the town, and did not begin before 4 o'clock. At that time the bell was rung for awhile by some one who did not think it worth while to try it again through the day. The juvenile portion of the town were busy during the early hours of the day in giving vent to their patriotism in the firing of small cannon, pistols, fire crackers and the like. Our friend Brown, ever ready to supply all needs, sold a large quantity of fireworks, which were in a great measure set off near his store, to the annoyance of all nervous people and skittish horses, and to the great comfort of the residents on the outskirts of the town. After the morning, an almost Sabbath stillness prevailed, which the extreme heat of the weather seemed to make more perfect.

The "Christian Unity" of Boston, came out in the morning to visit their friend and patron, C. J. Bishop, Esq., and spent the day in a pleasant and profitable manner upon his grounds. In the evening, there were fine displays of fireworks from various sections of the town, which the rain somewhat marred and interfered with.

**SCHOOLS.**—The annual exhibition of the High School took place at Lyceum Hall, and was largely attended by the parents and friends. The various recitations showed good proficiency, and the school appeared to be in excellent trim. The graduating class consisted of Misses Mary E. Smith, Maria M. Holton, E. Matilda, Fairfield.—Masters John D. Twombly and George T. Fletcher, who received the customary diplomas.

The annual examination of candidates for the High School, took place on Monday of last week, and out of thirty applicants twelve were admitted. A second opportunity will be offered near the close of the vacation.

The new High and Grammar School Houses it is expected will be ready for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Term. They will be beautiful structures and well arranged for the accommodation of the pupils.

The vacation of the several schools will extend to about the first of September.

**STROKE.**—During the extreme heat of last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Andrew Todd, who was employed in building a stone wall on Washington Street, near his residence, was sun struck. He was conveyed into the house and since that time has not fully recovered from the effects of the stroke, which have rather a serious look.

**TOWN MEETING.**—A special Town Meeting is to be held next Monday evening, to see if the town will sell the old High School House building, and, if so, authorize some parties to do so. Also, to appropriate some money for the completion of the new Grammar School House—the expense of both of the new buildings being about equal, and the appropriation for the Grammar being \$5000 less than the other, under the impression that the old Grammar School House would be sold, and thus make up the deficiency. As the wants of our town will require this old school house, it is proposed to keep this and move it off to another lot of land, where it may be used for school purposes.

**RELIGIOUS.**—The Unitarian Society have what is called a vesper service, at 6 o'clock, on Sunday afternoons, through this and the succeeding months. At this service there is a good deal of singing, the alternate reading of a portion of the Psalms by the pastor and people, prayer and remarks by the pastor and any of the brethren who may feel disposed. It partakes more of the character of a Conference meeting.

Last Sunday this service occurred during the severe thunder shower, which prevented a large attendance, but those who were present can say that it was a profitable meeting. The subject was, "Consecration to God"—entire and without reserve. At the morning service, a beautiful cross of lilies was suspended from the front of the desk, and the pastor preached a very appropriate discourse from the text, "Consider the Lilies." From this he set forth the lesson which these flowers had for all,—showing that no matter how humble our origin, or

poor our lot in life may be, yet an all-wise Providence is over all created things. It was for them to "consider the lilies and never doubt again."

On last Monday evening the members of this society met by invitation at the residence of Hon. F. O. Prince, and in social converse upon the pleasant grounds surrounding the house, in rowing upon the Lake, in singing and in other ways, made themselves more acquainted with each other, and carried out in some degree the idea of a christian society.

**OUR SOLID MEN.**—The following named citizens are taxed on \$4,000 and upwards, as the amount of their income the last year under the U. S. Revenue Laws:

Paul Adams, Jr., \$4,240; C. J. Bishop, 18,736; J. H. Cunningham, 5,454; E. Dwight, 19,687; E. Hamlin, 19,353; Stephen Nichols, 4,231; H. Parker, 6,353; Stephen Johnson, 6,900; Abijah Thompson, 3d, 5,071; G. H. Chapman, Jr., 7,814; C. P. Curtis, 15,295; S. H. Cutter, 4,048; C. H. Dunham, 4,400; H. B. Metcalf, 4,451; F. W. Perry, 4,228; D. N. Skillings, 50,188; J. A. Woodbury, 37,960.

Messrs. T. P. Ayer, O. R. Clark, H. S. Everett, B. F. Ham, John T. Manny, S. G. Palmer, E. Shattuck, A. N. Shepard and J. B. Winslow, are taxed on between \$3,000 and \$4,000 income.

**REVENUE TAXES.** It is suggested that it would be a very great convenience to the tax payers here, if the Collector (Mr. John Johnson) would appoint some time and place when they could pay up, without subjecting them to the trouble of coming up to Woburn, upon an uncertainty as to the time when he can be seen.

**CAUTION TO LOAFERS.**—The Selectmen have given orders to the Police not to allow persons to congregate around the outside of Lyceum building, obstructing the passage thereto. Also, to prevent bathing in the Lake at unreasonable hours. Both of these orders are just what are needed.

EXCELSIOR.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, July 7.

DAYS.	TEMP.			AIR.		WIND.
	Max.	Min.	Clear.	Cloud.	Rain.	
Sunday,	74 60		*			W.
Monday,	80 68		*			N.W.
Tuesday,	75 66		*			W.
Wednesday,	84 70		*			S.W.
Thursday,	86 71		*			W.
Friday,	92 74		*			S.W.
Saturday,	100 80		*			S.W.

The introduction of Madam Foy's CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER marks an advance in that portion of a lady's dress which has been so long required. Dry goods and fancy stores have them.

St. Louis expresses 205 steamboats, valued at \$10,376,000.

Boston, December, 1865.  
To every one afflicted with Rheumatism I would say, do not suffer with the disease one moment, but go to BRYANT'S, and get his RHEUMATIC MEDICINE, and I can assure you that you will be relieved at once. It has been invaluable not only to myself, but to many others who have taken it.  
D. WILLY, Boston, Mass.

#### HURRAH FOR THE BEACH!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Woburn and vicinity, that he is prepared to take parties to the Beach, or to Pic-Nics, in his usual manner. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.  
A. A. PERSONS.  
Woburn, July 14, 1866.

#### Excursions to Nahant.

On and after Saturday, June 16th, the line steamer *ULYSSES*, Capt. A. W. Cadden, will run as follows:—Leave foot of India Wharf for Nahant, daily, at 9.30 A. M., and 2.30 and 5.30 P. M. Leave Nahant at 7.45 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Sundays, leave Boston at 10 A. M., and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Nahant at 12 M., and 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of the captain on board, or at the wharf. Fare each way, 25 cts.; Sundays, 50 cts. July 14—2m

**FREEDOM NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that I have given my son, Peter Brannagan, (minor) his time to act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings, or be responsible for, or pay, any bills of his contracting after this date.  
JOHN BRANNAGAN.  
East Woburn, July 14, 1866.

#### HOUSE WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to obtain a small cottage house in the Centre of Woburn, vicinity of the Lyceum, a dwelling to let, will confer a favor by addressing, with particulars, Post Office Box 122, Woburn, July 14—1f

Edward K. Willoughby,  
**HOUSE CARPENTER.**  
Walnut, near Main Street.  
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.  
Woburn, July 14th, 1866.

#### MILLINERY

AT

#### COST

&lt;











ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.  
june 30











**Clocks! Clocks!**  
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.  
**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
A LARGE VARIETY.  
**JEWELRY**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
**Fancy Goods!**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
**Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,**  
FOR SALE LOW,  
**FOR CASH.**  
J. FRED. LESLIE.  
Woburn, June 23, 1866.—1f

**NEW**  
**GROCERY**  
**STORE.**

THE undersigned would respectfully  
give notice to the people of Woburn  
and vicinity, that the store formerly oc-  
cupied by J. S. Ellis, on

**MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,**  
is still open; and he has on hand and is  
constantly receiving a good and fresh as-  
sortment of Goods, consisting of

**Flour, Grain, Meal,**  
**Choice Vermont Butter,**  
**BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
**Foreign and Domestic Fruits,**  
**JELLIES AND PRESERVES.**  
Also, a large assortment of Crockery,  
Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the low-  
est prices.

**URBANE DERBY.**  
Woburn, June 18, 1866.

**YEATON'S**  
**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S**  
**Oyster and Ice Cream**  
**DINING SALOON.**  
No. 131 and 133 Court Street,  
BOSTON—Opposite Stoddard St.  
June 30—1m

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents  
everywhere to sell our IMPROVED  
Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under  
and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary  
or large commissions paid. The only machines sold  
in United States for less than \$40, which are fully  
licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker,  
Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All cheap ma-  
chines are inferior and the seller or user is  
liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars  
free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Bidde-  
ford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec30—1y

**E. F. CUSHMAN,**  
**90, 92 & 94**  
**TREMONT STREET,**  
BOSTON,  
(SUCCESSOR TO CUSHMAN & BROOKS.)

**OPEN THIS DAY,**  
500 CARTONS  
**RICH RIBBONS,**  
EROM AUCTION,  
AT VERY LOW PRICES.  
**LADIES, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S**  
**STRAW HATS**  
—AND—  
**BONNETS,**  
**RICH PARIS FLOWERS,**  
All New Styles and much Under Price.  
**We Call Particular Attention:**  
**White French Anglaise**  
**BONNETS AND GIPSIES,**  
A NEW ARTICLE,  
SELLING VERY LOW.  
White Goods, Linens, Laces and Head  
Nets.  
WHITE, BUFF, and all Colors and Styles LISLE  
AND SILK

**GLOVES;**  
**LACE MITTS.**  
We would call particular attention to our Stock of  
**GERMAN & BRITISH HOSIERY.**  
—WE HAVE SOME BEAUTIFUL GOODS.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Undergarments,  
Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods,  
Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Skirts and  
Corsets.

**OPEN THIS DAY, A LARGE IMPORTATION**  
**PARIS KID GLOVES.**  
Also an important SANDAL WOOD AND IVORY  
STICK PARS, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

The above goods are all first class, and will  
be sold at our usually very low prices. WHOLE-  
SALE AND RETAIL. All goods warranted as  
represented. June 23—1y

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**  
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.  
AT 25 WINTER STREET,  
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

**LADIES!**  
We do believe that the  
**ONLY**  
**STORE**  
**IN BOSTON**  
IS  
**S. S. HOUGHTON'S & CO.'S,**  
Nearly opposite the Museum,  
WHERE  
**CHOICE GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR**  
Can be  
purchased  
**VERY CHEAP!**

Their Stock consists of Cotton Cloths, Flannels,  
every variety of Linen Goods, Ribbons, Straw  
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Trimmings, Kid  
Gloves, Hosiery, Under Vests, Parasols,  
Unbleached Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hoop Skirts,  
Corsets, Balmorals, and in fact, every variety of  
Costly, Scissors, Small Wares, Rich Fans, Perfum-  
ery, &c., &c.,—and all of it, Ladies, that you go  
to Houghton's Cheap Store when you go to  
Boston! It is the largest of the kind in New Eng-  
land, and we are sure that

**HOUGHTON'S**  
is the  
**ONLY**  
**CHEAP STORE**  
**IN BOSTON**  
Where Fine Choice Goods are  
**SOLD!**

**Houghton's,**  
Opposite Museum, 49 Tremont street.  
**HOUGHTON'S,**  
IN BOSTON!  
Boston, June 23, 1866. 6m  
**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**FAMILY PHYSICIAN,**  
BY  
**S. S. FITCH, M. D.,**  
Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,  
NOW AT  
**25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.**

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention  
and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, &c.  
The Family Physician is intended to fill a great want,  
as it teaches you to prevent disease, cure it, and  
Scarcely ever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid  
Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diar-  
rhea of Children, Summer Complaints of Infants,  
Headaches, Colds, Sea-sickness, Burns, &c.; with  
perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any  
one can prepare them at once, or get them of their  
apothecary. Also, the management of the Hair and  
Teeth during life. Also, careful directions for pre-  
venting and curing Consumption, Asthma, Throat  
Complaints, Coughs, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, &c.  
In addition, is given, the best Hair Dress in the world,  
the best Tooth Powder ever made, the best Cologne  
Water known, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sick-  
ness, all of which are of great value, so as to have  
a beautiful youthful complexion.  
Any person sending their address and 35 cents to  
S. M. PATTENBURY, & the latest street, Boston, will  
promptly receive a copy by mail, postage paid.  
SPARROW HORTON, Agent, Woburn.  
June 23—3m

**Anæsthesia.**  
**Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.**  
COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED  
without pain, by the most successful method, which  
thousands can testify who have tried it, a blessing to  
the age in which we live. Positively no pain at all,  
and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and  
the patient go about his business in ten minutes'  
time. All other operations, such as filling and the  
pathological treatment of the teeth, together with  
Artificial teeth of all kinds, done in the best manner  
and as soon as it can be done properly.  
Call and see specimens at my office.

**E. H. DANIELS,**  
19 Tremont Row, Boston.  
June 23—3m

**Metcalf's Stencil Rooms,**  
Convenient to the Boston & Maine, Eastern,  
Fitchburg & Lowell Railroads.  
June 23—3m

**Marking Plates.**  
for Boot and Shoe manufacturers and business  
purposes generally.  
**NAME PLATES, for Marking Clothing,**  
IN  
**German Text, Italian, Roman &**  
**Writing Letters.**

Indelible Ink, Brushes, Stencil Paste of various col-  
ors, and all Stencil Goods.  
**M. J. METCALF & SON,**  
101 Union St., Haymarket Square, Boston,  
June 16—3m

**DR. C. T. LANG,**  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts.  
Woburn Centre, Mass.

Dr. L. having fifteen years successful practice in  
his profession, considers it a sufficient guarantee that  
all Dental operations entrusted to his care will be  
performed in the best manner.  
**NITROUS OXYD GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER,**  
Administered when desired, for extracting teeth  
without pain. Charges moderate.

**HUNNEWELLS'**  
**ECLECTIC**  
**PILLS.**  
The claims for this  
valued F A M I L Y  
Pill are beyond  
that of any other in  
use. A test of them will not only prove this, but  
the greater error of Dr. Cass, which has heretofore  
been called CHARACTER. THE ECLECTIC PILLS  
never require over two, and seldom but one for the  
dose, act on the bowels without the slightest griping,  
a point of the greatest importance, particularly in  
Chronic Constipation.  
For which take a SINGLE PILL every day or every other  
night. They never produce debility, and Cure Indis-  
gestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, Liver and Kidney  
Complaints, Piles, Worms, Loss of, or Impurities of  
the Blood, Loss of Appetite, and all Derangements  
of Bowels or Stomach.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Medicine at 25 cents per bottle.  
**JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,**  
PRACTICAL CHEMIST,  
No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.  
Physicians or Dealers supplied in bulk. Formula  
and full Testimonial to this Great Laxative Devel-  
oped, also the celebrated Alterative Laxative from  
the Formula of Dr. Haskell and Dr. Cass, sent on  
demand. June 23—1m

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
The advertiser, having been restored to health in  
a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having  
suffered for several years with a severe lung affec-  
tion, and the dread disease, Consumption, is anxious  
to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means  
of cure.  
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-  
scription used (free of charge), with the directions  
for preparing and using the same, which they will  
find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and  
Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in  
sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted,  
and spread information which he conceives to be in-  
valuable, and to hopes every sufferer will try the  
remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove  
a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return,  
mail, will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
dec30—1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York

**Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,**  
And Girls  
To learn the trade, at  
**E. TEARE'S.**

**Flour,**  
**Corn,**  
**Meal,**  
**Feed,**  
**Oat Meal,**  
**Gr. Flour.**

**Sugars,**  
**Teas,**  
**Spices,**  
**Foreign Fruits,**  
**Saleratus, Raisins,**  
**Cream Tartar,**  
**Pearl Barley,**

**Currants,**  
**Rice,**  
**Beans,**  
**Fish,**  
**Lard,**  
**Butter,**  
**Pure Cider Vinegar**

**Kerosene Oil,**  
**Lard Oil.**  
**China,**  
**Earthen, Stone**  
**and Wooden Ware,**  
&C., &C., &C.,

**Stearns,**  
**Hart**  
**& Co.**

**Flour,**  
**FEED.**  
**M E A L**  
AND  
**GRAIN.**

**HOMINY, SAMP,**  
**GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,**  
**HECKER'S FARINA,**  
**CORN STARCH, &C., &C.**

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of  
Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store  
where they will keep constantly on hand a good  
stock of  
**Flour, Grain, &c.,**  
which will be sold as low as the market will afford.  
By giving our whole attention to this branch of  
business, we hope to secure a liberal share of pat-  
ronage.

**Taylor Brothers.**  
Woburn, March 3, 1866.

**THE NEW**  
**FASHIONABLE**  
**HAT STORE.**

**D. P. DAME & Co.,**  
223 Washington Street, opposite Franklin Street,  
BOSTON.  
Are constantly receiving  
The latest domestic and imported styles of  
**Silk, Kersey, Felt & Straw Hats,**  
**YOUNG MEN'S NOBBY HATS.**  
Also a full line of Boys' and Youths' STRAW and  
FELT HATS always on hand.  
A fresh invoice of FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS  
(\$6, \$6.50, and \$7 each), ENGLISH SILK UM-  
BRELLAS (\$8 each), LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS  
(a choice lot), SCOTCH GINGHAM, and all  
the lower grades, JUST OPENED.  
June 23—1m

**Flour, Grain, &c.,**  
**FEED.**  
**M E A L**  
AND  
**GRAIN.**

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By giving our whole attention to this branch of  
business, we hope to secure a liberal share of pat-  
ronage.

**Taylor Brothers.**  
Woburn, March 3, 1866.

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
**JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,**  
WOBURN, MASS.  
OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,  
forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular  
music, for \$200 to \$800 each. FIVE-ONE  
GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-  
ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MA-  
SON BROTHERS, New York. sept 1—1y

**S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,  
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)  
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.  
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

**A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants  
of STONEHAM and vicinity.  
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,  
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

**W. M. WESTON,**  
**WATCH MAKER,**  
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,  
No. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.  
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.  
aug19—1y

**EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,**  
IN WOBURN,  
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.  
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

**CHARLES A. SMITH,**  
DEALER IN  
**American and Foreign**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Bank Block, Woburn  
**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**  
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.  
AT 25 WINTER STREET,  
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

**"Do Not Delay,"**  
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO  
LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insur-  
ance Company. SPARROW HORTON,  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
at Woburn Bookstore.

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE**  
**For Sale.**  
The large and superior two story  
dwelling house, together with the  
land and outbuildings, situated  
belonging to the heirs of the late  
Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered  
for sale on favorable terms, on the  
Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoins the premises  
of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desir-  
able locations in town. The lot, which is large, is  
well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on  
the premises, or to JOHN CUMMINGS, JR.,  
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

**F. L. GERALD,**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON,**  
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.  
A few rods south of Central Square,  
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower  
animals. Cures all curable Splinters, Scabs, Ring  
Bones, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains,  
and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the  
first stages of the disease.  
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

**Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.**  
**D. TILLSON & SON,**  
**SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,**  
25 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns  
in the vicinity, that they still continue in the  
roofing business, and that all work given to them  
will be done in the best and most workmanlike man-  
ner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street,  
Woburn, will receive prompt attention.  
may12—3m

**CORSETS,**  
AND SKIRTS.  
We are constantly receiving  
Corsets of the most elegant  
form, and the best quality that  
can be produced by the best  
makers in the world. French, German,  
and American. Our Corsets and  
Skirts are not excelled by any  
style, workmanship or price.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of  
good taste and long experience in the business.  
We have also constantly on hand a fine assort-  
ment of  
**Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and**  
**Thread Store Goods.**  
**JAMES YOUNG,**  
No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass.  
may26—3m

**OLIVER W. ROGERS,**  
**Broker in Patents,**  
And sole Agent for  
Wilson's Electric Gas Lighter,  
18 OLD STATE HOUSE, Boston.  
June 23—1y

**HORACE COLLAPORE,**  
**DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX**  
**COUNTY.**  
OFFICE 1-1 WADSWORTH BLOCK,  
Woburn Centre.

**G. R. GAGE,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
New Bank Building, Woburn,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public, that he is now located in his new  
store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready  
to receive orders with promptness and dispatch.

**BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS**  
made in the best style, and warranted to fit  
Particular attention paid to making  
**Boys' Clothing.**  
He has on hand a large stock of the best and  
most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the  
season, which will be made up to order at the most  
reasonable rates.

**L. H. ALLEN,**  
**FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,**  
FURNISHES at his Waterroom, four doors  
north of depot, Caskets of all sizes and  
qualities. Black Walnut, Mahogany, which he will  
and fine coffins, of every size and price. Plates of  
various styles, and Plain and Family Handles.  
Thick, Cashmere, Colored, Lawn, Muslin, and  
Cambric Shrouds. Metallic Caskets furnished at  
the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the  
lowest living prices.

The subscriber now offers to the public his new  
and elegant HEARSE, which has been manu-  
factured expressly to his order, and which he will  
furnish with one or a pair of horses, at the usual  
price.

He likewise offers the new invention for pre-  
serving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air  
alone, without the use of any chemicals, which he  
is so reluctant to the feelings. When preserved by  
the cold air process, a glass reveals at any mo-  
ment the features of the departed, and the corpse  
will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.  
The subscriber would take this opportunity to  
return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has  
hitherto received, and hopes with his new im-  
provement to continue to give his customers the  
highest satisfaction.

All orders answered with promptness, and Cor-  
sages delivered within ten miles free of expense.  
L. H. ALLEN.

**RAIL ROAD STORE.**  
**CORN,**  
**OATS,**  
**SCRAPS,**  
**MEAL,**  
**FEED,**  
**BARLEY,**  
**WHEAT,**  
**GROATS,**  
**SAMP.**

**FLOUR.**  
**CR. CORN,**  
**HOMINY,**  
**OAT MEAL,**  
**RYE MEAL,**  
**WHEAT,**  
**GROATS,**  
**SAMP.**

**ELLIS'**  
**Rail Road Store.**  
Choice brands of FLOUR constantly  
on hand. Also, the best assortment of  
**Family Groceries!**  
in this vicinity.

**GRASS SEED FOR SALE.**  
April, 1866.

**PROF. FRANKS & SONS,**  
**OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,**  
Office 284 Washington st., Boston.  
(up stairs.)  
Caution—I never used in my employment, or ever  
will have, any connection with any pedlers of Spec-  
tacles, or travelling Eye doctors. "A word to the  
wise is sufficient."  
NEWLY PATENTED SPECTACLES—Patent issued  
April 22, 1863, one pair suits the eye perfectly from  
15 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically  
adjusted to vision, (by Professor Franks, sole patent-  
ee, Physician, Surgeon and Optician of the New York  
Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary,) from an  
examination of the eye alone, at his office, 284 Wash-  
ington st., Boston.  
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, and all chronic,  
and obscure diseases, to which the human system  
is liable, speedily and radically cured, on the most  
approved and scientific principles of treatment by  
Prof. EDW. S. FRANKS, who has had more than  
20 years experience on the medical treatment of  
these diseases, in his private practice and in the  
Hospitals of Europe and America.  
REFERENCES—Hon. Jas. Y. Smith, Governor of  
Rhode Island; Hon. J. A. Gilmore, Governor of  
New Hampshire; Hon. H. Seymour, ex-Governor of  
Connecticut; Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of  
the U. S.; the Physicians of the New York Eye  
Infirmary and Eye Hospital; the Physicians of Yale  
and Buffalo Medical Colleges. Jan 20—1y

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!**  
**SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!**  
**Wheaton's Ointment**  
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.  
Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHIL-  
BLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.  
Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.  
By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole  
Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will  
be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of  
the United States. oct28—1y

**S. SMOKERS.**  
**A New Tobacco Pipe.**  
Just invented and Patented by Prof. E. S.  
FRANKS, the celebrated Quillist, Optician, Spec-  
tacle Maker, and Lecturer on the Human Eye,  
284 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.  
(Up one flight of stairs.)  
This is a chemical pipe, governed by a natural law.  
It collects all the oil and poisonous gases, in a neat  
condensing chamber, and absolutely prevents them  
from entering the mouth, lungs or stomach. The  
stem never gets hot; all the Tobacco is consumed;  
there is none to be thrown away or wasted; no wet  
Tobacco left in the pipe, and the flavor is just as  
mild when smoking the last bit of Tobacco, as at the  
commencement.  
When the smoker chooses he can wash his  
mouth by passing it through water in the  
condensing chamber of the pipe. There is not any  
offensive odor or fumes from this pipe, and it is  
consumptive and asthmatic people, it is a god-  
send as an inhaler. Price One Dollar and fifty  
cents. Agents wanted every where.—State and County  
Rights for Sale.  
Office Hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.  
Jan 27—1y

**REMOVAL.**  
**C. S. ADKINS,**  
**DEALER IN**  
**BOOKS, STATIONERY,**  
**PERIODICALS,**  
**Confectionery, &c. &c.,**  
Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

WOULD respectfully call the attention  
of the citizens of Woburn and vicinity to a  
good assortment of  
Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink,  
Said, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, and  
all articles usually found  
in a Stationery  
Store.  
Daily Papers and Periodicals of the day.  
Annuals, Vols. and Instrumental.  
Violins and Guitar Strings.

**CONFECTIONERY** of all kinds, and  
of the best quality.  
Also, HONEY'S HAIR BALM, one of the best  
preparations for the Hair, offered to the public.  
Next door to the Post Office,  
Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

**ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!**  
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for  
YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMIL-  
IES in case of your death, by getting your  
**LIVES INSURED**  
in the  
**Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,**  
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOM-  
ICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.)  
Insurance payable to families free from all claims of  
creditors. Annual dividend of 20 PER CENT.  
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.  
SPARROW HORTON, Agent, Woburn & vicinity,  
at Woburn Bookstore.

**Pictures Framed**  
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.  
SPARROW HORTON,  
at Woburn Bookstore.

**JAMES McCOY,**  
**CUSTOM BOOT MAKER.**  
Would respectfully inform his friends and the  
public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in  
his new and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's  
Boots, of French and American Calf.  
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with  
neatness and dispatch.

**Opposite the Common,**  
WOBURN, MASS.

**NEW**  
**Meat & Vegetable**  
**MARKET.**  
**EDW. O. SOLES**  
Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that  
he has opened a new  
**Meat and Vegetable Market**  
On MAIN STREET,  
WOBURN CENTER.  
First door south of Woburn Bookstore.

Which has been fitted up in the best possible man-  
ner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large  
and varied assortment of  
**FRESH AND SALT MEATS,**  
**VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,**  
IN THEIR SEASONS, AND  
**POULTRY,**  
**DRIED & SMOKED MEATS**  
AND  
**HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,**  
of the very best quality.  
**GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.**

His new store is the best and largest in town, and  
he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to  
secure a liberal share of patronage.  
Goods delivered free of charge. E. O. SOLES.  
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1866.

**CENTRAL HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET,  
WOBURN CENTER, MASS.  
**L. B. NORRIS, - PROPRIETOR.**

The undersigned, having completed the altera-  
tions and repairs on this commodious and centrally  
located Hotel, is now prepared to receive  
transient and permanent boarders. Gentlemen,  
with their families, can be accommodated with ex-  
cellent rooms, newly furnished.  
No expense will be spared in an endeavor to make  
the Central House equal to any hotel in the County.  
The tables are always supplied with the best mar-  
ket affords, and in this respect the proprietor  
feels sure that he can give satisfaction to his guests.

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**CENTRAL HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET,  
WOBURN CENTER, MASS.  
**L. B. NORRIS, - PROPRIETOR.**

**GET**  
**Hovey's**  
**HAIR**  
**BALM,**  
AT  
**C. S. ADKINS'**

**SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP**  
**Nights!**  
GEO. C. GOWDIN & CO., M. S. BURN & CO.,  
AND WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Drug-  
gists, BOSTON, AND DEMAS BARNES & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.  
Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians,  
and the trade, with the standard and invaluable  
remedy.  
**DODD'S NERVINE.**  
This article surpasses all known preparations for  
the Cure of all forms of  
**NERVOUSNESS!**

It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium  
and Valerian



# Alex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 44.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

## COLLECTOR'S SALE In South Reading.

THE following described parcels of Real Estate, in South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, owned or supposed to be owned by the persons hereinafter named and assessed for the years 1863 and 1864, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said assessment, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the office of E. A. UPTON, in said South Reading, on SATURDAY, August 4th, at three o'clock, P. M., and will be then and there sold for non-payment of taxes assessed for the years 1863 and 1864, and all incidental costs and charges, unless the same shall have been previously discharged. The land sold for non-payment of taxes for 1863, is designated "Tax 1863;" in all other cases the land is sold for non-payment of taxes for 1864.

E. A. UPTON, Collector.  
South Reading, July 10, 1866.

### RESIDENT OWNERS.

William Burditt. 1 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Lowell street, bounded northerly by land of James J. Mansfield, easterly by said street, southerly by land of Railroad Company, westerly by land formerly owned by Aaron Burditt. Tax 16.00.  
Henry Burditt. 1/2 acre of land, situated on Lowell street, with the buildings thereon, bounded northerly by land of Sewell Winn, easterly by said Lowell street, southerly by land of J. J. Mansfield, and westerly by land formerly owned by Aaron Burditt. Tax 16.00.  
Daniel Doreen. 11 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Wiley street, bounded north by woodland, east by said street, south by land of B. B. Wiley, and west by land of owners unknown. Tax 11.57.  
Susan Forrest. 1/2 acre of land, being lots No. 17, 21, and 24, situated Pleasant street. Tax on lot 17, for 1863, 2.60; " 21, for 1863, 2.60; " 24, for 1863, 2.60; " 17, for 1864, 3.20; " 21, for 1864, 3.20; " 24, for 1864, 3.20. Tax on lot 20, for 1864, 3.20.

Daniel Haggerty. 1 acre of land, with dwelling house thereon, situated on a private street, formerly owned by Wm. Arrington. Tax 8.00.  
James Harnden. 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Lyden street. Tax 38.40.  
Samuel Kimball. 1/2 acre of land, situated on Greenwood street, in Greenwood, and being the home- stead where he now lives. Tax 8.00.  
O. S. Moulton. 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on corner of Lafayette and Church streets. Tax 8.00.

Isaac Osgood, administrator for C. F. Burditt. 8 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on the corner of Lowell street, easterly by land of Batchelder and Burditt, easterly by land of Slocumb, and westerly by said street. Tax 8.00.  
Daniel Sharp. 1/2 acre of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Lowell street, bounded north by land of Yale's heirs, easterly by land of Perkins, south by said street, and west by land of Walton. Tax 16.00.

Edward Smith's Estate. 1 acre of land, with dwelling house thereon, situated on Salem street, bounded northerly and southerly by land of Nichols, westerly by land of Pope, easterly by said street. Tax 8.00.  
George Poor. 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated in Greenwood, near the R. R. Road, bounded south by land of Ripley, north and west by land of owners unknown, east by said railroad. Tax 1.60.  
Charles Proven. 1/2 acre of land on Nahant street. Tax 1.60.

Silas Richardson Estate. 1 acre of land, with the remains of a house standing thereon, bounded north by land of Swan, east by land of Nichols, and west by land of owners unknown. Tax 21.92.  
Mary A. Robinson. 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, bounded east and south by land of Edwards, west by land of William Tysler, and north by a private way. Tax 1.60.  
Oliver Walton. Land, with buildings thereon, situated on Salem street, and bounded north by land of Railroad Co., east by land of Edwards, south and west by said street. Tax 19.60.

Also, 2 acres of tillage land, situated on Sanguis river. Tax 1.60.  
Also, 12 acres woodland, situated south of Salem street. Tax 1.60.  
David Wiley. 1/2 acre of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Eaton street, bounded easterly by said street, southerly by land of Nichols, easterly by land of owners unknown, and northerly by land of Eaton. Tax 37.20.

Sally L. Wiley. 1/2 of a dwelling house, with a barn, situated on Wiley street, at the junction of said street with a short street leading to Water Street. Tax 1.60.  
Also, 31 acres pasture land and woodland, situated on Wiley street. Tax 11.00.  
Edwin Woodward. 11 acres of land, with buildings thereon, situated on Salem street, bounded northerly by land of Pond, easterly by land of owners unknown, westerly by land of Hood, and southerly by said street. Tax 11.00.

NON-RESIDENTS.  
James Arrington. 11 acres of land, being lots Nos. 5 and 6 of Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 65; and lot No. 31, on Slater's Plan, No. 2, recorded in said Registry Book, No. 5, page 12. Tax 1.60.  
John B. Bennett. Lot No. 16, on Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 1, page 58. Tax 1.60.  
Orin Brown. 21 acres of tillage land, in the town of Amesbury. Tax 3.20.

B. Barnard. 1/2 acre of land near John McKay's house, bounded northerly by McKay's land, and southerly by a street. See McKay's Plan of House Lots. Tax 2.40.  
John Buckman. 1/2 acre of land, as seen on McKay's Plan, and situated near his house, and bounded northerly by land of said McKay, and southerly by a street. Tax 1.60.  
H. B. Bowman. 1 house lot on H. L. Eaton's Plan. Tax 1.60.

Barnett & Gates. 1/2 acre of land on Slater's Plan of house lots, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40.  
Joseph Buck. 1/2 acre of pasture land near Stoneham line. Tax 0.40.  
Alfred Blanchard. 1/2 acre of land, being lot No. 151 on New England Ice Company's Plan, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 12. Tax 2.40.

S. P. Blake. 1/2 acre of land, situated in the town of Amesbury, being lots 7 and 8 on Symonds' Plan, drawn by P. H. Sweetser. Tax 2.40.  
J. C. Bailey. 1/2 acre of land, being lots 29, 30, and 31 on Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 65. Tax 3.20.  
A. W. Bowman. 1/2 acre of land, being lots No. 56 and 59, on Sargent's Plan of house lots. Tax on lot No. 56, 0.80; " 59, 0.80.

Samuel Buffum. 1/2 acre of land, being lot No. 18 on Slater's Plan, No. 2, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 12. Tax 0.40.  
Edward Brown. 1/2 acre of land, being lot No. 30 on Beacon street. Tax 0.40.  
Wm. V. Clendenin. 1/2 acre of land, being lots No. 11 and 38 on Adams Wiley's Plan, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 12. Tax on lot No. 11, 1.20; " 38, 1.20.

J. D. Crowell. 1/2 acre of land, being lots 120 and 129 on New England Ice Company's Plan, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 4, page 71. Tax on lot No. 120, 0.40; " 129, 0.40.  
Samuel Cummings. 5/16 acre of land, being lot No. 30 on Robinson's Plan of house lots, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 5, page 7. Tax 0.40.  
John Cameron. 1/2 acre of land, being lot No. 30 on Slater's Plan, No. 1, recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, No. 5, page 65. Tax 0.40.

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Silk & Cloth Garments.

Black and White Bedouins,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,

BOSTON.

DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE CLOSING OUT ALL OUR

Spring & Summer Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Specialty.

We call particular attention to our

Hosiery and Glove Department,

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The Middlesex Journal,  
—AND—  
WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.  
WOBBURN:  
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.  
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.  
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN WAR.

The war in Germany in the opinion of many, is substantially at an end, but there may be some doubt of it, for there are many parties of conflicting interests to be satisfied. Prussia, moving with celerity and decision, and with careful preparation and a bold plan, well matured, has defeated Austria, having been essentially aided by the superiority of her arms. Venice ceded to France will be given to Italy, and Napoleon will seek and receive certain territories, not yet specified, to be annexed to his empire. Prussia whose battles in Bohemia have liberated Venice, will very much enlarge her territory and population, swallowing up some of the many smaller German Kingdoms. We hear nothing of Hungary, but Kossuth is on the alert to take advantage of any favoring circumstances to release her from the grasp of Austria. Whether Italy will be able to obtain the Papal States and make Rome her capital, as she desires, cannot be foreseen, but with the possession of Venice may come the additional power to enable her to obtain them. But will Napoleon incur the displeasure of the Pope and other Roman Catholics, who wish to retain civil and independent power in the States of the Church? He might recommend their relinquishment of dominion, but would he compel it, or stand aside while Italy enforced it? Austria effectually humbled by defeat, would not presume to sustain the Pope to the extremity of war. Italy free and one nationality from the Alps to the Adriatic, would be a grand spectacle, and the world would desire her success. The exultation in France at the present state of affairs is very natural, for Napoleon will have the credit of finishing in 1866, what he began in 1859 for Italy, although in this contest he has not as yet fired a gun or spent a franc. Belgium and a part of the Rhenish provinces he may claim as his reward.

The tread of the war hoof and the noise of battle on the plains of Europe, where combats have so often taken place, show that man remains the same from age to age, and that there is ever a sort of necessity laid upon nations at certain periods of their history to war with each other. The necessity arises from the cupidity of mankind, and from the possession of power to enable them to obtain what they covet. The desire to extend dominions; the love of rule; and, in other cases, a long cherished sense of wrong, or a desire of independence, and a line of separate nationality, excite to arms, and sanguinary encounters are waged, sometimes with success on one side, and then on the other. Much injustice and inhumanity and suffering are the consequence, and the strong prevail over the weak, and the victorious put their feet upon the neck of the vanquished, and subject them to all kinds of indignity and punishment. But as time rolls on, there comes a recompense of judgment, and the down-trodden are restored to their rights, and it is meted out to merciless and tyrannical conquerors as they dealt with others, and men see that there is a God in heaven who ruleth over all.

The nationalities are many in Europe, and they are near together, and even the separation of mountains and rivers, those great natural divisions of the earth, are not sufficient to keep the peace,—armed sentinels as they seem, standing on the frontiers to keep nations on their own borders.

Whatever divisions may take place in this European war, and however careful men may be to place things on a basis favorable for permanent quiet and for the general good, such is human nature, and such is the practice of men (as recorded in history), that new disruptions will take place after a while, and it will be vehemently advocated, the strong and immediate necessity of effecting by force of arms what expostulation has failed to accomplish.

Happy are we in this distant land to be separated from the disturbances of the old world, and highly privileged to have but one grand nationality, instead of being divided up into many governments, with a constant tendency to disaffection with each other. We need, it is true, constant care to avoid all causes of discontent with fraternal states, but how much easier to be at peace under one government than under many.

MIDDLESEX REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.—Leonard Huntress, Esq., Chairman of the County Commissioners, gives notice that the Board will meet at their room in the Cambridge Court House, on the first Tuesday of August next, for the purpose of dividing the County into Representative Districts. The ratio will be one Representative for 1022 voters, according to the census taken in May, 1865.

The Prussians have inflicted a terrible blow upon Austria, in a battle fought on the 10th of June. It is said that during the engagement 100,000 men were either killed or wounded. The Prussians were irresistible, though they suffered great loss. In one instance a regiment, 3000 strong, went into an engagement, and came out with only three or four hundred, all the rest having been killed or wounded. It is now said that Prussia and Italy have decided to continue the war.

—We have this week sent bills for the Journal, &c., to many of our subscribers who reside in this and other states. We trust they will be pleased to remit the amount due us. We have also made out the bills against our subscribers in Woburn, and they are in the hands of Mr. James Newcomb, who will endeavor to collect them at once. We trust those upon whom he may call, will make it convenient to pay their bills on presentation, and thus save the collector and printer further trouble.

TURNIPS.—It is now certain that the hay crop in New England must be light. The weather for the last few weeks has been favorable, but it is too late to remedy the mischief done to the grass roots by the severe drought of the last autumn, and the open winter by which it was succeeded. We have not seen the first acre, seeded down in 1865, that gives promise of any thing like a fair crop of grass. Farmers cannot expect more than two-thirds of an average crop of grass the present season, and any method by which the deficiency can be supplied should be at once attended to.

It is not too late to put in a good breadth of turnips for winter feeding. The varieties are numerous, but all good, so that a mistake is hardly possible. There can be no more profitable crop for stock, as from six hundred to a thousand bushels may be raised on a single acre with good cultivation. The large varieties, such as the "yellow Swedish," "cow horn," etc., should be in by the first of July if possible, but the flat English varieties may be sown at any time before the middle of August.—Haverhill Gazette.

A whale boat containing several dead bodies, the mainyard of a ship about 1,500 to 2,000 tons, and other wreck, all had been washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, supposed to belong to the overdue ship Monarch of the Sea, from Liverpool for New York.

The Boston Commonwealth announces that George Peabody intends to bestow fifty thousand dollars each upon Harvard, Amherst, and Williams colleges, and the sum of one million dollars upon Boston for homes for the poor.

Philadelphia papers speak of extraordinary mortality from cholera infantum. This disease did fearful work everywhere during the hot days.

The cholera is gradually spreading in Europe, particularly in France and Germany.

Tennessee has been admitted into the Union. Other States will now doubtless be permitted to "wheel into line."

The Portland Press says: our estimate that the number of buildings destroyed was 1,500, we are satisfied is too low. We think it will come nearer 1,800; and 3,000 families, embracing 10,000 or 12,000 persons, were rendered homeless. The amount of the losses will aggregate upwards of \$10,000,000. Some persons set it as high as \$15,000,000. We learn of insurance to the amount of upwards of \$5,000,000.

Mr. Spurgeon, in a speech at the recent anniversary of the Baptist Union, in London, made the statement that you could get about one good preacher out of every eight students, and that nothing could change the proportion of really good material.

The Secretary of War reports the relative mortality among prisoners held by both sides during the war as follows: Number of union prisoners in the south, 26,940; rebel prisoners in the North, 200,000; union prisoners died, 22,576; rebel prisoners died, 26,436.

Judge B. R. Curtis has written a long letter advocating the Philadelphia Convention, which concludes thus:

"I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace. That it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundation of our government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and, especially of that spirit of hatred which is inconsistent with a true love of country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore."

"Do you know who I am?" said an officer to a fellow who had by the collar. "Not exactly, sir," the fellow replied; "but I think you must be the malignant collarer."

Women are all alike. When they're mad they're mild as milk; once made 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you.

The latest style of bonnet—A slip of white pasteboard trimmed with green ribbon with seven bows and a small-sized green-house on top, waterlily underneath, carried around by a freak of human nature.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 716, which is the most ever recorded in a single week. Of the deceased, 357 were young children.

WOBBURN LOCALS.

—The London Times of July 5th contains an editorial of nearly a column in length, upon the fourth of July. Its perusal cannot fail to suggest the character of a man who has slandered and maltreated his neighbor while in adversity, and so situated as to be unable to defend himself, but who, upon the event of the recovery of standing and strength by the traduced, struts about among mutual friends, striving to cover his wrong and shield his head by proclaiming what a strong friend and well wisher he is—in fact, always been. England may talk as much as she will about the "friendly and fraternal feeling existing between the United States and the mother country,"—stronger now than ever before," as the Times has it, and slap Brother Jonathan upon the back and call him a good fellow and all that, but he knows what such professions are worth, and from the bottom of his heart he despises, not to say hates, the nation who has ever smooth rivers after our mode of conducting races. I and my friends will promise any Englishman who may do this that we will do our best to secure in him a fair treatment as I have experienced in Newcastle.

—Hamill, the champion sculler of this country, defeated in his recent trial with Harry Kelley, the English champion, closes a letter of thanks for the kind manner in which he has been treated during his sojourn in England, with the following:

"I would like, however, to have another trial, and I hereby offer any Englishman who will come to America—as great a distance from home as I have come from mine—to row him on one of our smooth rivers after our mode of conducting races. I and my friends will promise any Englishman who may do this that we will do our best to secure in him a fair treatment as I have experienced in Newcastle."

ACCIDENT.—Last week Wednesday, Samuel S. Cutter, a young man in the employ of Wm. W. Bartlett, on Salem street, broke and jammed one of the fingers of his left hand while engaged in running the "pebbles" leather machine.

CAMPING-OUT.—A party of young men from Woburn have been "camping out" on grounds near Cohasset Beach the past week. One of the party, Marcellus Allen, while engaged in rolling "nine-pins" at one of the hotels, had one of his hands jammed between the balls on the "ways," and was obliged to return home.

PIC-NIC.—The Sunday school connected with the Unitarian church and society in this town, held their annual picnic in the grove at Spot Pond, Stoneham, on Thursday last. Three large four-horse teams, and a large number of private carriages, conveyed the party to the ground, where the day was pleasantly spent in games, dancing, &c.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—Will you permit me, from my quiet room among the hills of New Hampshire, to thank you, through your columns, for the kind and generous notice of my book, "The Woburn School," which you have so graciously placed in the hands of your readers. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. BOWELL.

LIQUOR DESTRUCTION.—Last Saturday morning a large quantity of liquors, consisting of whiskey, gin, brandy, etc., were destroyed. The destruction took place in front of the Town Hall, and was witnessed by the usual collection of ragged and dirty urchins. The liquors were those seized about a year ago at the house of Thomas Salmon. The intention was to burn the whole lot, but the larger portion of it had no notion of coming to so inglorious an end, and with a guggle and splash it rushed down the gutter, and its power for evil was lost in the capacious maw of the sewer, as it wended its way to mingle with the mud, ooze and slime of the town meadow. As this batch of liquor has been under the broad thumb of the law all the time, no doubt the whole amount originally seized was destroyed.

THE WEATHER.—The drizzling rain of Sunday, and the old-fashioned rain storm of Monday, gave the ground a good soaking, and cleansed the air most wonderfully. Wednesday was one of the most beautiful days of the season.

TAXES.—Taxpayers will be gratified to learn that that item of expense will be less this year than last. The rate of taxation will be \$12.50 on one thousand dollars, instead of \$16.00 last year. This is a very material reduction.

PRICES.—It is astonishing how the high prices of everything eatable, drinkable, and wearable are kept up, regardless of the fluctuations in the raw materials. Wheat, for instance, has fallen about thirty cents per bushel, and yet the price of flour is increasing. Wages as a general thing have advanced from a quarter to a third more than they were before the war, while the prices of all the necessities of life have increased three and four times. Is it any wonder that the laboring man, dependent upon his daily toil, should find it a hard scramble for a bare existence? Let our representatives and senators in Congress take a few practical lessons such as every workman has had to learn so long, and our word for it the complications and difficulties which prevent a reduction of the volume of the currency and the consequent fall in prices, would vanish, and practical results would show that this is not a problem to be worked out only by time. There is no good reason why the price of gold should be higher after a year of peace and unexampled prosperity, than it was at the close of the war.

FAST TIME.—A race came off at Long Island, New York, last week, when the fastest time on record for trotting horses was shown. "Dexter," the champion of the turf at the present time, made the following time: 2:22, 2:19, 2:21. The last half mile was made by him in 1:08.

A very interesting race came off at the Mystic Trotting Park, in Medford, on Tuesday afternoon, between "Blackstone Belle," the queen of the New England turf, and "Pocahontas," formerly known as the "Bates mare," and recently sold in New York for \$20,000. The race was easily won by the latter horse, in three straight heats. Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, Hiram Woodruff,

and other celebrities were present, and the display of elegant turnouts exceeded any thing of the kind this season. The attendance was very large. On Wednesday, "Pocahontas" was sold by her owners, Messrs. Simmons and Dan Mace, of New York, to Mr. Robert Bonner, for \$35,000. It is reported that at a price of \$100,000, she would make a mile in 2:20, and there are those who are of the opinion that she can beat Dexter.

The Sunday School connected with the Methodist Church will celebrate their 16th Anniversary next Sabbath evening, at 6 1-2 o'clock, with appropriate exercises—such as recitations, dialogues and singing by the children. No service in the afternoon.

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PIC-NIC OF THE "W. A. A."

Our reporter has been engaged for three weeks in elaborating our extended account of this picnic, but on account of a severe indisposition, its completion has been delayed until the present issue.

The "W. A. A." has always been pre-eminently patriotic. When the demon of Secession struck his poisonous fangs into the vitals of our beloved country, and affrighted Liberty, seizing the tocsin of war sent forth such a peal as startled all her sons from the Atlantic to the Pacific, foremost amongst those who responded to the summons were the members of the "W. A. A." Leaving the plow in the furrow, and other agricultural implements scattered about in a most picturesque confusion, they buckled on their armor, kissed their wives and babies, and were marching along. Since that time the "4th" has been to the "W. A. A." a precious season, and its last anniversary was celebrated with paper ceremonies. It was decided to have a picnic at Spot Pond, that being the most favorable spot for the celebration.

It was the original intention of the Society to preserve the strictest secrecy concerning the proceedings, but our reporter, in consideration of his extraordinary appetite, was allowed to overstep the hedge. His report savors suspiciously of something stronger than the truth, but as the "4th" comes only once a year, we let it pass.

THE RENDEZVOUS of the "W. A. A." upon this festive occasion was at the "Parker House"—one well known to fame from its frequent connection with the doings of this Society. The picnic was held in the grove at Spot Pond, Stoneham, on Thursday last. Three large four-horse teams, and a large number of private carriages, conveyed the party to the ground, where the day was pleasantly spent in games, dancing, &c.

Nothing of special interest occurred during the ride excepting the deception of six or eight of the passengers, while passing under the limbs of a giant oak, which stretched its arms over the road. It will doubtless console the allied relatives of the D. C. to learn that the oak was immediately pulled up by the roots.

UPON THE ROAD.

The "W. A. A." to their great surprise, were received with an elaborate speech, by a Celtic orator, who concluded his glowing eulogy with the practical demand for four dollops, or as Jesus may justly turn about and go home with the "W. A. A." refused to accept either horn of the dilemma, and a parley was held with the Enemy. The Celt was not only emphatic, but absolutely profane in urging his demand, the justice of which the "W. A. A." were unable to discern. The fighting member argued the unreasonableness of the claim, and obligingly offered to fight the thing out on the spot, but the Celt obstinately refused such a settlement. The persuasive member stepped up, and with soft, smooth-tongued sophistries calmed the Celt and brought him within the sphere of reason. Matters having been amicably adjusted, preparations were made for

THE SUPPER, which was set forth in a gorgeous and lavish style. The Tropics and the Poles were alike taxed for contributions to the repast, and when we say that the tables literally groaned beneath the weight of the superincumbent luxuries, we only quote a remark which has for many years been entirely original. All were happy, all were satisfied.

"All went merry as a marriage bell," owing to the fact that the marriageable belles put on their most graceful and winning attractions to such a degree that even the wood nymphs and the Naiads came out to admire their beauty and elegance, and stood rooted to the spot, entranced with delight and open-eyed wonder. After the supper came

EXERCISES, BENEDICTED SONGS. The Toast Master proposed as the first regular sentiment, "Our Country, long may she wave!" which was responded to by the poet in an eminently patriotic and excellent poem—only two hours in length. After "Hail Columbia" by the Band, sentiments of a highly original and pertinent character were made, frequently interspersed with singing by the Glee Club. Then followed the great event of the day, namely,

THE ORATION, which was really a fine production, being the original document from which Daniel Lobster, Edward Neverett and Rufus Roach borrowed their happiest thoughts. At its conclusion the orator was crowned with bay leaves, and kissed upon both cheeks by the ladies, which latter infirmities he endured with becoming resignation. During this ceremony the Spot Pond Florida appeared in the distance, and soon the whole party were embarked

UPON THE CRESTED BILLOW. This was really one of the most enjoyable and happy incidents of the picnic. The sun shone brightly upon the azure tray which sparkled and glittered with sapphires inlaid with diamonds. The great monsters of the deep rolled and tumbled lazily about, lifting their great brown eyes to admire the beauty of the ladies; the flying fish and the dolphin pursued their sportive gambols, while overhead the majestic eagle sailed in majesty thro' the ethereal vault of heaven, looking down upon the fair scene with a grin of satisfaction upon his grizzled bill. Ever and anon the silvery voices of the innocent maidens floated out upon the balmy breezes in some enchanting melody. "E'en listening angels leaned from heaven to hear."

After the voyage, there was a PHOENAE THROUGH THE GROVE, where an ancient lady, enchanted by the delightful singing of the Glee Club, expressed her satisfaction in the opinion that it was "fine liberties y're takin'!" y're a bad lot altogether!" with other compliments expressive of her gratification at the musical treat afforded her. Fully satisfied with the kindness and hospitality of the Spot Ponders, the "W. A. A." mounted their triumphal car, and were

HOMEWARD BOUND. All along the route their progress was an ovation. It had been noised abroad that the "W. A. A." would pass that way, and the people were on the watch to greet them. The sidewalks were lined with admiring spectators, flags were

thrown to the breeze, handkerchiefs waved, rockets were sent up, the air was rent with cheers, and some men even went up in a balloon, that they might enjoy a bird's eye view of the spectacle. In every town the bells were rung and cannon fired in honor of their approach. All this was highly gratifying to the members of the "W. A. A." not so much as a personal matter, but as a mark of the estimation in which are held the great principles which they represent, and as such was highly creditable to the discernment and intelligence of the public. Winchester, July, 1866.

MIDDLESEX EAST MEDICAL SOCIETY. This Society met in this town on Wednesday evening at the house of Dr. Abbott. There were present Drs. Drew, Harlow, Cutter, Dalton, Fiske and Abbott of Woburn, Chapin and Winsor of Winchester, Brown and Crowder of Stoneham, Toothaker of Wilmington, Wakefield, and Reading, House of Lexington, Harris and Hodgdon of West Cambridge, and, by invitation, Dr. Durgin of Boston.

Dr. Cutter related a remarkable case of Strangulated Intestine, and also exhibited a portion of the same. The patient was a young man about twenty years of age. The strangulation was caused by a section of the small intestine passing through an opening made by an abnormal outgrowth from the intestine.

Dr. Chapin read a paper on the Common Mullen, (Verbascum Thapsus) comprising the observation of members of this Society, on the Therapeutical uses of this plant.

Dr. Cutter read a paper, giving an account of a case of Tumor of the Larynx. The situation of this tumor was such as to endanger the life of the patient and cause loss of speech. The tumor was successfully removed by Dr. C. a few months since, though an incision made externally. This case has excited much interest in the members of the profession, from the fact that Dr. C. has made a commendable departure from the old beaten track, in omitting the use of the tube, formerly used on similar occasions. In this case it was thought that a more speedy recovery would be made by omitting the tube, and such proved to be the case.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Drs. Chapin and Cutter, for their contributions, and the members adjourned to supper.

After supper, Dr. Winsor exhibited a simplified apparatus, for Nasal Douche, consisting of a simple rubber tube, one end being placed in a vessel of water, at an elevation above the head of the patient, and the other end terminating in either a small speculum of Tin, or a principle of a Syphon, the stream of water passing in at one nostril and out at the other.

Dr. W. also related a case of dislocation of the vertebrae of the neck, caused by a slight fall, and followed by death within twenty-four hours.

Dr. Harlow related an interesting case of a patient suffering of the lower extremities, occurring in a patient forty-five years old.

Dr. Cutter exhibited an apparatus for a steam-bath, the vapor used being that of an alcohol lamp.

As a token of the interest of the members in collateral sciences, Dr. Toothaker exhibited a small specimen of Tin, of a species often seen than heard. It has often been questioned by the members of the Society, what these Peepers really were. The specimen presented was much smaller and of different shape from the common tree-frog, or toad.

During the past few months, the attendance at our meetings has been fuller than ever before, the constant increase of population, bringing a corresponding increase in our number of members.

We are especially honored this year, from the fact that the State Society have chosen one of our number, Hon. Dr. Wakefield, as their orator at the next annual meeting. SEC.

GREAT MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—One hundred and thirty-one burial permits were granted this morning. Yesterday the total number issued was one hundred and thirty-one, making an aggregate since Sunday morning last of one thousand and eighty-two interments.

There are so frequent the burials cannot be obtained for all of the funerals, and in many cases common wagons have to be used. In some of the cemeteries men are at work until after sundown digging graves.—New York Evening Post, Friday.

THE DOWNFALL OF AUSTRIA.

From the London Morning Star, July 7. Austria is down, never as a German power to rise again. Her game in Germany is played out—her day is done. By what arrangements peace may be brought about, on whatever conditions she may be allowed to remain in the proper place in Germany is none. She can never again be the supreme power around which smaller States rallied like satraps around a throne. The sceptre has passed away from her. Her fall, though it might have been foreshadowed to observant eyes for years back, is strangely and terribly sudden. She has fallen like some old and stately tower, which had borne so many storms, that even those who were nearest to see its decay lived peacefully and fearlessly under its shadow as if it must endure for ever. For centuries, the House of Austria, elected regularly to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, was regarded in Germany with a veneration amounting to superstition. Kings were proud to be the vassals of the Kaiser. It is not long since a German monarch said, "The Emperor is my Prince. I go whither he bids me." Even the Napoleonic wars, and the abandonment of the proud title of Emperor of Germany, did not deprive Austria of her traditional supremacy. Even Solferino hardly diminished it, so far as outward appearance went. When the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the theatre in St. Petersburg during the little Congress of sovereigns which he himself convened at Frankfurt, in 1863, the kings and princes stood up to receive him, and remained standing until he had taken his seat. We have said that there was in Germany something like a superstition in regard to Austria. We might say more, an invincible faith in the strength of Austria was, until lately, one of the superstitions of Europe. A week ago every second Englishman one met insisted that it would cost Austria no trouble to crush Italy and Prussia together. History has perhaps never in such a time seen so great a collapse.

WINCHESTER.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening of last week—some young men employed at Thompson's Tannery were fooling together, a man by the name of John Welsh, who was reclining upon the ground was taken hold of by another by the legs, and in an attempt to throw him over, wrenched the spine of said Welsh, which led to the complete paralyzing of his body below the neck. He lived until the next evening at 5 o'clock, when he died in convulsions. The deceased was 20 years of age and had been but a short time in this country, and had no relations or friends herein. This should prove a serious lesson against this habit of many workmen of fooling with each other after the labors of the day are over. No good results generally ensue from it and sometimes it becomes a serious matter, as in this case.

SALE OF OLD HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE AND LAND.—Last Monday the old High School House, wherein so many of our children have received instruction in the higher branches of knowledge, was sold at Public Auction by J. H. Prince. There was considerable competition and it was finally bid off by Mr. Stephen Thompson for \$675. The land was sold to Mr. D. N. Skillings for \$630. This house was built by the town of Woburn before the incorporation of our town, and notwithstanding its age and unfitness for its purpose, has served a good purpose. Many of our young men and maidens will ever remember the hours they have passed within its walls and prize the opportunity which was there afforded them. Its list of graduates comprise many occupying worthy positions in society, while others are still pursuing with the same indomitable perseverance their studies in other and higher institutions of learning, where they will doubtless reflect credit upon themselves and this ancient High School. Let us not forget in our pride at the appearance of the new and costly structure which has been erected to take the place of this old building the "Alma Mater" to which so many of our young people turn with filial reverence, and which having accomplished its mission is now to be devoted to other uses. The removal of this building will be an improvement to this part of the town and the estates in its immediate proximity.

EXCURSIONS.—To those of our readers who belong to the C.G.A.E.T. (can't get away from town) Society, and who cannot for any length of time get away from business or home at this season of the year, when so many are enjoying this privilege, we would suggest that they could spend a day very profitably in an excursion to Nahant. A passage by the steamer Ulysses affords one a good opportunity for sea air and a view of the principal islands in our harbor, while a ramble over the rocks and through Maolis grove, viewing the various attractions, will give you an appetite for the chowder which are prepared in the grove for those who desire it. The boat on Wednesday of last week, brought up some five or six hundred passengers, and this is of frequent occurrence. Many picnic parties go down to this place, and the accommodations in the grove are excellent, although the distance to it of a hot day is so far to be enjoyable. If the owner of the steamer Ulysses, or the steamboat landing would put up accommodations in these woods for picnic parties, it would be a profitable investment, and would be well patronized.

PIC-NIC.—The Sunday school connected with the Unitarian society held their first picnic on Thursday, July 6, in the beautiful grove in the rear of C. J. Bishop's house in this town. The weather was delightful, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to come together and enjoy the pleasures of such occasions. The party are very much indebted to Mr. Bishop for the use of his grounds for such a purpose, and for his generous hospitality with which he welcomed them. EXCELSIOR.

The talk of all the newspapers is of the needle gun and its triumphs. In Paris we was displayed in an armory window, and attracted a crowd which blocked up the way the whole day long. The Times is urging the English government to lose no time, and to put a breech-loading rifle at once into the hands of the British army. This will doubtless be done, as Gen. Peel, who is Secretary of War in the new Cabinet, is a warm believer in the efficacy of breech-loaders. The Austrians are said to be making them at the rate of 2000 a day, and Napoleon has, it is reported, just given orders to have 200,000 got ready without delay. I suppose both of these stories are apocryphal, but they indicate what people are thinking and talking about. In all this there is great tendency, not to overrate the needle gun, but to underrate concurrent causes which have produced the uniform Prussian victories, and the equally uniform Austrian defeats.—London Correspondent Boston Transcript.

The Portland Press gives an account of an exciting chase after a whale which took place in that harbor on Monday forenoon. Capt. Benj. Willard, an old whaler with a boat provided with the proper implements and manned by six men, started in pursuit of the monster between 7 and 8 o'clock. The whale passed up under Portland and Railroad bridges to Vaughan's bridge. Then he ran back and forth from Railroad to Vaughan's bridge for six hours and a half, closely pursued by Capt. W. and his crew. Capt. W. succeeded in harpooning him, but after being fast to him for about five minutes the harpoon drew. He then shot a bomb lance through him that exploded some ten yards beyond him. The whale, doubtless somewhat astonished at such treatment, started toward Railroad bridge at a rapid rate, and an invincible faith in the strength of the monster was launched that the great difficulty in getting off. The novel chase was witnessed by some fifteen hundred spectators.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in reply to a letter requesting him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for United States Senator, writes as follows: "I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has always been my opinion that no man should make himself a candidate for it, or take any part in the canvass. A person fit for that position ought to be discoverable without notice from himself or recognized agent. This, however, is a matter of taste about which there is a difference of opinion, and I am not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own course."







# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

At all of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

Woburn, June 16, 1866.

**\$1500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Co., and Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Sewing Machine Co. Cheap machines are infringing and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET, ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

BOSTON AND LOWELL

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,

Apr. 30, 1866, trains will leave BOSTON for

Upper Railroad: 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Lower Railroad: 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack

2.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Nashua, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Groton Junction 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Lowell, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

S. Merrimack, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Woburn, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

Winchester, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

West Medford, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.

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# Clocks! Clocks!

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.

Silver and Plated Ware,

A LARGE VARIETY.

JEWELRY

OF ALL KINDS.

Fancy Goods!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,

FOR SALE LOW,

FOR CASH.

J. FRED. LESLIE.

Woburn, June 23, 1866.—1y

LADIES!

We do believe that the

ONLY

STORE

IN BOSTON

IS

S. S. HOUGHTON'S & CO.'S,

Nearly opposite the Museum,

WHERE

CHOICE GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR

Can be

DEALER IN

VERY CHEAP!

Their Stock consists of Cotton Cloths, Flannels,

every variety of Linen Goods, Ribbons, Straw

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Kid

Gloves, Hosiery, Under Vests, Parasols,

Umbrellas, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hoop Skirts,

Corsets, Balmorals, and in fact, every variety of

Buttons, Sewers, Small Wares, Rich Fans, Perfum-

eries, &c. &c., and to it, Ladies, that you go

to Houghton's Cheap Store when you go to

Boston! It is the largest of the kind in New Eng-

land, and we are sure that

HOUGHTON'S

is the

CHEAP STORE

IN BOSTON

Where Fine Choice Goods are

SOLD!

Houghton's,

Opposite Museum, 49 Tremont street.

HOUGHTON'S,

IN BOSTON!

Boston, June 23, 1866. 6m

ADVERTISEMENT.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

BY

S. S. FITCH, M. D.,

Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,

NOW AT

25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention

and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, &c.

The Family Physician is intended to fill a great want,

as it teaches you to promptly cure Diphtheria, Croup,

Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid

Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diar-

rhoea of Children, Summer Complaints of Infants,

Headaches, Cold, Sea-sickness, Burns, &c.; with

perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any

one can prepare them at once, or get them of their

apothecary. Also, the management of the Hair and

Teeth during life. Also, careful directions for pre-

venting and curing Consumption, Asthma, Throat

# Flour, Oats, Corn, Cr. Corn, Meal, Shorts, Feed, Middlings, Oat Meal, R. Meal, Gr. Flour.

Sugars, Molasses,

Teas, Coffee,

Spices, Extracts,

Foreign Fruits,

Saleratus, Raisins,

Cream Tartar,

Pearl Barley,

Currents, Starch,

Rice, Salt,

Beans, Potatoes,

Fish, Pork,

Lard, Ham,

Butter, Cheese,

Pure Cider Vinegar

Kerosene Oil,

Lard Oil.

China, Glass,

Earthen, Stone

and Wooden Ware,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

Stearns,

Hart

& Co.

mar3

Flour,

FEED.

MEAL

AND

GRAIN.

HOMINY, SAMP,

GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,

HECKER'S FARINA,

CORN STARCH, &c., &c.

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants

of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store

1st door South of Central House,

where they will keep constantly on hand a good

stock of

Flour, Grain, &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will afford.

By giving our whole attention to this branch of

business, we hope to secure a liberal share of pa-

tronsage.

Taylor Brothers.

Woburn, March 3, 1866.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

STATIONERY,

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

Newspapers, Periodicals,

Almanacs, Diaries,

Sheet Music, Portfolios,

Engravings, Photographs,

Picture Frames,

Photograph and Tintype

ALBUMS,

STEREOSCOPIES WITH FINE

VIEWS!

WALNUT BRACKETS,

Fancy Goods and Children's Toys,

in great variety.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Paper Hangings & Curtains.

Of the latest styles, &c., &c.,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully

invited to call and examine before purchasing

# EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,

IN WOBURN,

AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,

(The same house he occupied in 1844.)

Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.

Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,

Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, July 14, 1866.—4m

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.

OFFICE:

3d Door North Woburn Branch Depot.

Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,

WOBURN CENTER,

July 7—1y

W. M. WESTON,

WATCH MAKER,

No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,

NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,

WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.

aug10-1y

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,

WOBURN, MASS.

OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

CHARLES A. SMITH,

DEALER IN

American and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Bank Block, Woburn

Edward K. Willoughby,

HOUSE CARPENTER,

Walnut, near Main Street.

Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable

terms. Woburn, July 14th, 1866. 4m

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular

music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE

GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-

ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.

Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MA-

SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-ly

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.



# Woburn Journal

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV.: No. 45.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

## CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

CLOSING SALE OF

Silk & Cloth Garments.

ALSO,

Black and White Bedouins,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE CLOSING OUT ALL OUR

Spring & Summer Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

### Specialty.

We call particular attention to our

Hosiery and Glove Department,

CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY FOR

Gent's, Ladies' and Children's

SUMMER WEAR.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

WHITE GOODS

AND LINENS,

IN ALL DESIRABLE MAKES,

AT LOW MARKET RATES.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

Just Marked Down.

1000 Pieces Best

French Organdies!

At 33 Cts. Per Yard.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO.,

30 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

Gentlemen, Mark This!

A

Great many gentlemen, unacquainted with the business, are puzzled to know why so many who are in it—it is best to buy "CLOTHING"

for the season. They are desirous to know, if they can, who has the best goods, and will sell them at the most reasonable prices. All who are thus particular may find what will

SUIT

them at the store of BOISE & CO., whose stock of goods, suitable for warm weather, is very large and complete. Multitudes trade there in preference to any other place.

FOR

the good reasons: 1st. That it is very centrally located. 2d. The stock from which to select is large and complete. 3d. The goods are of superior quality and the prices exceedingly low. Of clothing suitable for

SUMMER,

L. D. BOISE & CO. make a splendid show. Their "HEAVY LIGHT DRILLED PANTS" are so beautiful that every gentleman of the taste must be tempted to purchase who will examine them. They have "Linen Dusters" to match, which they will sell at prices which must "satisfy" the most economical.

AT

all events, whoever will trade there is sure to get suited both in the quality and price of what he buys, at

L. D. BOISE & CO.'S,

454 WASHINGTON ST.,  
BOSTON.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM NO. 10,  
BOSTON.

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,

And Girls

To learn the trade, at

P. TEARE'S.

JAMES McCOY,

CUSTOM BOOT MAKER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.

Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,  
WOBURN, MASS.

Feb 24-1y

Pictures Framed

IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.

SPARROW HORTON,  
Woburn, Mass.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN

purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for rheumatism, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and it is the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attacks of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER,  
Onsetown, N. J., May 8, 1866.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Jy21-1m

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, will cure you of all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and Chronic Gonorrhea and will renew and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a long sufferer of pleasure, nothing will do you so much good as Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, a sure and sovereign remedy. Get the Genuine. Price Only One Dollar.

Sold by W. C. BRIGHAM,

and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.

ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

June 20

SPIKE THE GUNS!

of Hamburg. Imposters are in the field with deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head

Baptized with Liquid Fire!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of deleterious dyes! Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. Jy21-1m

WORKS OF NATURE.—In a state of

health the intestinal canal may be compared to a river whose waters flow over the adjoining land, through the channels nature or art has made, and improve their qualities; so long as it flows on smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; if the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one law of circulation in nature. When there is a superabundance of humoral fluid in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness takes place, it flows back into the blood vessels, and discharges its evil into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions to its free course, and those of its tributary streams. With the body, follow the same natural principle—remove the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDIETH'S PILLS, which never injure, but are always effective for the perfect cleansing of the system from foulness or disease. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you. Evacuate the humors as often and as long as they are deranged, or as long as you are sick.

See that B. BRANDIETH is in white letters in the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists. Jy21-1m

GENTS.—Having used and witnessed the beneficial effects of PERBY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best Family Medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly one hundred persons, and your PAIN KILLER has been used with most astonishing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of Colic, Summer Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer," and for Cuts, Bruises, &c., it is almost in daily use, and with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER,

Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines. Jy21-1m

HUNNEWELL'S

CONSUMPTION,

Or, Chronic Nervous Cough,

That it is not only perfectly adapted, but that the complaint has at last found a CONQUEROR. I can only assure such that cases that have been referred to, where they were declared incurable, which have all the promises of a long life as ever, and with confidence to use it, or correspond with me.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,

Practical Pharmacist,

9 COMMERCIAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SIX BOTTLES FIVE DOLLARS.

Carefully supplied to send by Express.

Dealers supplied, with the usual discount.

Jy21-1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Wash-

ington street, we offer our entire stock, consist-

DRAWING ROOM,

LIBRARY,

DINING ROOM

AND CHAMBER

Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can

be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE

DISCOUNT FROM RETAIL PRICES.

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit our

Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Pas-

senger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad,

Esplanade Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,

Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.

Aug 1-7

Cards printed at this Office

## MR. THOMPSON'S UMBRELLA.

"Angusta, I wish you would practice Chopin's march. Mr. Thompson likes music."

Oh! how sick I was of hearing about Mr. Thompson! My poor aunt, she meant it very kindly, of course, but she little knew how much she made me hate those single gentlemen whom she wished me to please. I was an orphan, and had forty pounds a year; and my aunt's anxiety to see me married was both commendable and natural, but to me it was dreadful. Moreover, perhaps, because I was a proud girl, and perhaps, too, because I was a foolish one, the mere fact of a man young or middle aged—for only the old and wedded were excluded—coming to the house on my account made him detestable in my eyes. I should not wonder if that were not the reason why I pleased none. I was said to be pretty—I may say that now, alas! it is so long ago, but plainer girls, with no greater advantages than I had, went off with a premium in the marriage market, and I remained Augusta Raymond, uncared and unsought for. And I did not care, not I. I only lamented that aunt would worry both these unfortunate gentlemen and me with vain efforts to make them admire me, and make me like them. She was my best friend, however, and I loved her dearly. So I sat down to the piano and played Chopin's march, and practiced for the benefit of the devoted Mr. Thompson, who was to come this evening, and who little knew, poor fellow, he had been invited to spend a week with us for the express purpose of falling in love with his second cousin's niece. I had not seen him since I was a child. He was a young man then, tall, dark and curly, and already on the road to prosperity. He was a rich man now—at least, rich for such a poor girl as I was, but he was Mr. Thompson, and I hated him; besides, he must be old, quite old.

I thought of all these things whilst I was playing, and then I forgot them, for the divine music was a passion to me then.

We lived in the country, and a small but beautiful garden inclosed my aunt's cottage. It was a low one, with broad rooms, a little dark, perhaps, yet strangely pleasant. At least they seemed so to me. I dearly liked the room in which I sat and played. It was our best room, but it was also our sitting room. A central table was strewn with books, some of which were dear old friends and others pleasant and new acquaintances. Flower-stands, work baskets, and delightful chairs, chairs made to read or dream in, added to the attractions of this apartment. I enjoyed it even as I played; but then, to be sure, the window was all open and every one gave me a glimpse of the green garden, with a patch of blue sky above its nodding trees, and the sweet breath of the mignonette came in with every breath of air. Where are you now, pleasant room and green garden? The ruthless hand of man hath laid you waste, and my eyes can see you no more. Is there no home for lost places, no dreamland like the Indian's hunting ground, where the things that have once been may enjoy a shadowy existence? Are you really forever gone and lost, save when you come back every time a woman, whose hair is turning grey, hears that grand, mournful music to which your pleasant homeliness would seem so little akin?

"My dear!—Mr. Thompson!" said my aunt's voice, as I closed the instrument. I turned round and saw him; tall, dark, grave, very little altered, and not at all old. We had expected him for dinner, and he had come for luncheon; I forgot how the mistake arose. As he opened the garden gate, my aunt met him. They heard me playing, and stood by one of the windows to listen. When I ceased, they entered the room, and it was then that, as I said, I saw him.

I did not know it at the time, but knew it later; I liked him from that very moment. I am not sure that every girl would have liked Mr. Thompson. He was decidedly good looking; and he was both shrewd and pleasant; but he had a quaint and abrupt manner, which was apt to startle strangers. I liked him, however. I liked that eccentricity that never took him too far, and that slight wave of polish which gave flavor to everything he said or did. I liked all except his umbrella. That I detested. It was large, solid, massive, and dreadfully obtrusive. He had it in his hand on that bright warm day, and long as our acquaintance lasted I never saw Mr. T. without it. Later, when our intimacy had progressed I taxed him with this. "Yes," he said good humoredly, "I confess it is my hobby. My earliest ambition as a boy was to possess an umbrella, and my greatest happiness as a man is to go about with one."

Of course we did not speak about his umbrella on this first occasion that we spent together. Mr. Thompson praised my music, and looking me full in the face, told me I played divinely. He said it without preamble, and I saw that he meant it. My aunt was delighted, and I felt pleased; but, somehow or other, I felt that Mr. Thompson treated me like a little girl; and so he did, not merely then, but ever afterwards. "Time some man!" I had thought him old before I saw him, and I could not make him old now that he saw me.

Mr. Thompson did not stay a week with us, but a month. O, that happy month, with long golden days and delicious evenings, and music, and sweet converse! I shall I ever forget it! If the waking were bitter, let me remember that the dream was very sweet.

Mr. Thompson was to leave us next morning, and we were in the garden together. I knew by this time how I felt towards him; and, kind though he was, I doubted if he cared much for me. And when he said, "Angusta, I have something to say to you," my heart beat to beat. He used to call me Augusta now and then, having known me as a child; but never had he said it so kindly as this evening.

Al! well! I suppose many women have to go through the bitterness which came to me then. Mr. Thompson had met my cousin Jessie at Mrs. Gray's, proposed to her, and been accepted. From the moment he mentioned Jessie's name, I knew my fate. Without seeking it, I suppose she had ever stood before him, and every good. She had taken the friends of my best friend, the liking of my nearest relative—I was not really my aunt's niece, only her late husband's,—and now she had forestalled me in love of the only man I had ever cared for. Surely she was not to blame in that, but oh, how hard, how very hard, it seemed to me! The nightingale sang in the trees above us, pure, brilliant stars burned in the sky, the garden was full of fragrance, and Mr. Thompson went on pouring Jennie's praises in my ear. She was so handsome, so bright, so genial, and so delightfully innocent! All that do you suppose he told me all this for? Why, because he wanted me to go and live with them. My aunt's health had been failing of late, and he was aware that I knew the world might soon change, so he wanted me to be sure of a home. I burst into tears.

"My dear good child," he cried, warmly, "if I were not going away I would not have grieved you so. You have, I know, a warm true heart. Your dear aunt may live for years; only, if she should die, Jessie and I—"

"Pray don't!" I interrupted. I could not bear it. The more he praised me the kinder he was, the more I wept and felt miserable. At length, at my request, he left me. I grew calmer after a while, and went in.

"Do play Chopin's march for us, my dear," said my aunt. Poor dear aunt! she wanted me to fascinate him to the last. She little knew that Jessie, whom she disliked so, had been beforehand with me there.

I played it again. It was the knell of all my hopes. A gray twilight filled the room, and they could not see the tears which flowed down my cheeks. I played it, and I wept, and I wept, and I wept. Something from myself was in the music that evening, and that something was very sorrowful. Mr. Thompson came and sat by me when I had done. The servant brought in the lights and a letter for my aunt. Whilst she was reading he said softly—

"You will think over it."

"Pray don't!" I cried.

"But you do not know how much I like you," he insisted; "and then you will do my little headless Jessie good,—you now, pleasant room and green garden? The ruthless hand of man hath laid you waste, and my eyes can see you no more. Is there no home for lost places, no dreamland like the Indian's hunting ground, where the things that have once been may enjoy a shadowy existence? Are you really forever gone and lost, save when you come back every time a woman, whose hair is turning grey, hears that grand, mournful music to which your pleasant homeliness would seem so little akin?"

"My dear!—Mr. Thompson!" said my aunt's voice, as I closed the instrument. I turned round and saw him; tall, dark, grave, very little altered, and not at all old. We had expected him for dinner, and he had come for luncheon; I forgot how the mistake arose. As he opened the garden gate, my aunt met him. They heard me playing, and stood by one of the windows to listen. When I ceased, they entered the room, and it was then that, as I said, I saw him.

I did not know it at the time, but knew it later; I liked him from that very moment. I am not sure that every girl would have liked Mr. Thompson. He was decidedly good looking; and he was both shrewd and pleasant; but he had a quaint and abrupt manner, which was apt to startle strangers. I liked him, however. I liked that eccentricity that never took him too far, and that slight wave of polish which gave flavor to everything he said or did. I liked all except his umbrella. That I detested. It was large, solid, massive, and dreadfully obtrusive. He had it in his hand on that bright warm day, and long as our acquaintance lasted I never saw Mr. T. without it. Later, when our intimacy had progressed I taxed him with this. "Yes," he said good humoredly, "I confess it is my hobby. My earliest ambition as a boy was to possess an umbrella, and my greatest happiness as a man is to go about with one."

Of course we did not speak about his umbrella on this first occasion that we spent together. Mr. Thompson praised my music, and looking me full in the face, told me I played divinely. He said it without preamble, and I saw that he meant it. My aunt was delighted, and I felt pleased; but, somehow or other, I felt that Mr. Thompson treated me like a little girl; and so he did, not merely then, but ever afterwards. "Time some man!" I had thought him old before I saw him, and I could not make him old now that he saw me.

Mr. Thompson did not stay a week with us, but a month. O, that happy month, with long golden days and delicious evenings, and music, and sweet converse! I shall I ever forget it! If the waking were bitter, let me remember that the dream was very sweet.

Mr. Thompson was to leave us next morning, and we were in the garden together. I knew by this time how I felt towards him; and, kind though he was, I doubted if he cared much for me. And when he said, "Angusta, I have something to say to you," my heart beat to beat. He used to call me Augusta now and then, having known me as a child; but never had he said it so kindly as this evening.

Al! well! I suppose many women have to go through the bitterness which came to me then. Mr. Thompson had met my cousin Jessie at Mrs. Gray's, proposed to her, and been accepted. From the moment he mentioned Jessie's name, I knew my fate. Without seeking it, I suppose she had ever stood before him, and every good. She had taken the friends of my best friend, the liking of my nearest relative—I was not really my aunt's niece, only her late husband's,—and now she had forestalled me in love of the only man I had ever cared for. Surely she was not to blame in that, but oh, how hard, how very hard, it seemed to me! The nightingale sang in the trees above us, pure, brilliant stars burned in the sky, the garden was full of fragrance, and Mr. Thompson went on pouring Jennie's praises in my ear. She was so handsome, so bright, so genial, and so delightfully innocent! All that do you suppose he told me all this for? Why, because he wanted me to go and live with them. My aunt's health had been failing of late, and he was aware that I knew the world might soon change, so he wanted me to be sure of a home. I burst into tears.

"My dear good child," he cried, warmly, "if I were not going away I would not have grieved you so. You have, I know, a warm true heart. Your dear aunt may live for years; only, if she should die, Jessie and I—"

"Pray don't!" I interrupted. I could not bear it. The more he praised me the kinder he was, the more I wept and felt miserable. At length, at my request, he left me. I grew calmer after a while, and went in.

"Do play Chopin's march for us, my dear," said my aunt. Poor dear aunt! she wanted me to fascinate him to the last. She little knew that Jessie, whom she disliked so, had been beforehand with me there.

I played it again. It was the knell of all my hopes. A gray twilight filled the room, and they could not see the tears which flowed down my cheeks. I played it, and I wept, and I wept, and I wept. Something from myself was in the music that evening, and that something was very sorrowful. Mr. Thompson came and sat by me when I had done. The servant brought in the lights and a letter for my aunt. Whilst she was reading he said softly—

"You will think over it."

"Pray don't!" I cried.

"But you do not know how much I like you," he insisted; "and then you will do my little headless Jessie good,—you now, pleasant room and green garden? The ruthless hand of man hath laid you waste, and my eyes can see you no more. Is there no home for lost places, no dreamland like the Indian's hunting ground, where the things that have once been may enjoy a shadowy existence? Are you really forever gone and lost, save when you come back every time a woman, whose hair is turning grey, hears that grand, mournful music to which your pleasant homeliness would seem so little akin?"

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# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM, is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

Woburn, June 16, 1866.

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully

described by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Barker, Singer & Co., and Bacheelder. All cheap machines are inferior and the seller is liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Boston, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10. AT 25 WINTER STREET, ROOM NO. 10, BOSTON.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell

Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 30, 1866, trains will leave BOSTON for

Upper Railroad, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

Concord and Manchester, 7:30 a.m., 12:30, 5:30 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

Nashua, 7:00, 8:15, 12:30, 5:30 p.m.

Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30, 5:30 p.m.

Groton Junction 10:00 a.m., 2:30 p.m.

Lowell, 7:15, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30, 5:30 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7:00, 10:00, 12:00, 5:30, 5:30 p.m.

S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6:00, 6:00 p.m.

Woburn W. S. 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

E. Woburn, 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30, 5:30 p.m.

Winchester, 6:45, 7:00, 10:00, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

West Medford, 6:45, 10:15, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

College Hill 6:45, 10:15, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

Lowell 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:15, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.

North Billerica 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:15, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.

Billerica 7:15, 9:45 a.m., 12:30, 5:45 p.m.

Wilmington 7:30, 10:00 a.m., 12:30, 5:55 p.m.

South Billerica 7:30 a.m., 12:30, 5:55 p.m.

North Billerica 7:30 a.m., 12:30, 5:55 p.m.

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**Clocks! Clocks!**  
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.

**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
A LARGE VARIETY.

**JEWELRY**  
OF ALL KINDS.

**Fancy Goods!**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

**Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,**  
FOR SALE LOW.

**FOR CASH.**  
J. FRED. LESLIE.

Woburn, June 23, 1866.—1y

**LADIES!**  
We do believe that the

**ONLY STORE**  
IN BOSTON

IS

**S. S. HOUGHTON'S & CO.'S,**

Nearly opposite the Museum,

WHERE CHOICE GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR

CAN BE PURCHASED

**VERY CHEAP!**

Their Stock consists of *Cotton Cloths, Flannels,*

*every variety of Linen Goods, Ribbons, Straw*

*Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, and*

*Gloves, Hosiery, Under Vests, Parasols,*

*Umbrellas, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hoop Skirts,*

*Corsets, Belts, and in fact every variety of*

*Buttons, Scissors, Small Wares, Rich Fans, Perfumery,*

*and C. &c. and C. to it, Ladies, that you go*

*to Houghton's Cheap Store when you go to*

*Boston! It is the largest of the kind in New Eng-*

*land, and we are sure that*

*HOUGHTON'S*

*ONLY CHEAP STORE*

*IN BOSTON*

*Where Fine Choice Goods are*

*SOLD!*

*Houghton's,*

*Opposite Museum, 49 Tremont street.*

*HOUGHTON'S,*

*IN BOSTON!*

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

*AT*

*FAMILY PHYSICIAN,*

*BY*

*S. S. FITCH, M. D.,*

*Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,*

*NOW AT*

*25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.*

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention

and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Lungs,

the Family Physician is, in order to fill a great want,

as it teaches you to promptly cure Diphtheria, Croup,

Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid

Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea

of Children, Summer Complaints of Infants, Headaches,

Cold, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c.; with

perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any

one can prepare them at once, or get them of their

**Flour, Oats,**  
**Corn, Cr. Corn,**  
**Meal, Shorts,**  
**Feed, Middlings,**  
**Oat Meal, R. Meal,**  
**Gr. Flour.**

**Sugars, Molasses,**

**Teas, Coffee,**

**Spices, Extracts,**

**Foreign Fruits,**

**Saleratus, Raisins,**

**Cream Tartar,**

**Pearl Barley,**

**Currants, Starch,**

**Rice, Salt,**

**Beans, Potatoes,**

**Fish, Pork,**

**Lard, Ham,**

**Butter, Cheese,**

**Pure Cider Vinegar**

**Kerosene Oil,**

**Lard Oil.**

**China, Glass,**

**Earthen, Stone**

**and Wooden Ware,**

**&C., &C., &C.,**

**Stearns,**

**Hart**

**& Co.**

**Flour, MEAL**

**GRAIN.**

**HOMINY, SAMP,**

**GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,**

**HECKER'S FARINA,**

**CORN STARCH, &C., &C.**

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants

of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store

1st door South of Central House,

where they will keep constantly on hand a good

stock of

**Flour, Grain, &c.,**

which will be sold as low as the market will afford.

By giving our whole attention to this branch of

business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage.

**Taylor Brothers.**

Woburn, March 3, 1866.

**FOR SALE.**

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**STATIONERY,**

**INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,**

Newspapers, Periodicals,

Almanacs, Diaries,

Sheet Music, Portfolios,

Engravings, Photographs,

**Picture Frames,**

**Albums,**

**STEREOSCOPIES WITH FINE**

**EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,**  
IN WOBURN,  
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.  
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

**S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,  
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)  
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.  
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

**SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,  
Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, July 14, 1866.—6m\*

**GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.**  
OFFICE:  
3d Door North Woburn Branch Depot.

Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,  
WOBURN CENTER, MASS.

July 7—1y

**W. M. WESTON,**  
**WATCH MAKER,**  
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,

NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,  
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.  
aug19-1y\*

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

**JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,**  
WOBURN, MASS.

OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

**CHARLES A. SMITH,**  
DEALER IN

**American and Foreign**

**DRY GOODS,**

Bank Block, - - - Woburn

Edward K. Willoughby.

**HOUSE CARPENTER.**

Woburn, near Main Street.

Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable

terms. Woburn, July 14th, 1866. 4m\*

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

forty different styles, adapted to secular and

religious music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE

GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-

ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.

Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MA-

SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-1y

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.

AT 25 WINTER STREET,

ROOM NO. 10, BOSTON.

**"Do Not Delay,"**

BUT your property insured before it is TOO

LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insur-

ANCE AGENT.

SPARROW HORTON,

INSURANCE AGENT.

662-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE**

**For Sale.**

The large and superior two story

dwelling house, together with the

land under and adjoining the same,

belonging to the heirs of the late

Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is situated

on Academy Hill in Woburn, and is the

property of Charles Chase, Esq., and is one of the most de-

sirable locations in town. The lot, which is large,

well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on

the premises, or to JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.,

Woburn, March 17, 1866.

**F. L. GERALD,**

**RAIL ROAD STORE.**  
CORN, MEAL,  
OATS, FEED,  
SCRAPS, BARLEY.

**FLOUR.**  
CR. CORN, A RYE  
HOMINY, T MEAL,  
OAT MEAL, WHEAT  
GROATS, SAMP.

Choice brands of FLOUR constantly

on hand. Also, the best assortment of

Family Groceries!

in this vicinity.

**GRASS SEED FOR SALE.**

April, 1866.

**PROF. FRANKS & SONS,**

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

Office 284 Washington St., Boston.

Caution—I never had in my employment, or ever

will have, any connection with any pedlers of Spec-

tacles, or travelling Eye doctors. A word to the

wise is sufficient.

Newly PATENTED Spectacles—Patent issued

April 22, 1861; one pair suits the eye perfectly from

15 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically

adjusted to vision. By Professor Franks, sole patent-

ee, Physician, Optician and Optician of the New

York Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary, from an

examination of the eye alone, at his office, 284 Wash-

ington St., Boston.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, and all chronic,

and obdurate disorders, to which the human system

is liable, speedily and radically cured, on the most

approved and scientific principles of treatment by







# The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1866.

**JOB WORK.** of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

**THE LARGE COUNTRY CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL** renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We are getting used to the telegraphic communication with the old world, and are by no means startled by it as was expected. But it is really a great event, and, if continued, will affect commercial and financial transactions, for the changes in one market, heretofore so distant, will now be rapidly communicated to another. Speculators will have great advantage by a free use of the telegraph, which they may do in cipher, and thus convey and receive secret information. Political intelligence very often affects business and financial circles, and thus, as it were before the time, prices will advance or recede. Newspapers will now have a very great addition to their already heavy expenses—that is, the daily papers, if they would keep up with the times. The necessity for obtaining the very latest intelligence will make it necessary for merchants and bankers to receive special telegraphic messages, or avail themselves daily of the fullest and most minute returns in prices current to the papers.

Whether the advantages of this rapid transmission of tidings with the world beyond the sea, will be such as men anticipate may be questioned. The putting a girdle round the earth in forty minutes is a great thing to talk about, and to make us proud, but we are not put upon thinking what a little globe we inhabit, and though getting more news and from greater distances now in one day than we used to obtain in thirty or in half a year, are we any better satisfied than before? The rapidity and ease of traveling great distances by rail or steam has many great advantages, and so the speed of the telegraph. Both of them tend to bring the population of the earth more into one place and under one influence, and the spread of Christianity may be intimately connected with these late discoveries and enterprises. But the romance of the world is rapidly vanishing under these improvements. The traveler, passing over the finest scenes of our globe and those most fraught with valued historical associations, having completed his tour, sighs that there is nothing more of moment to be seen. The newspapers of every day containing intelligence of what happened the day before all over our sphere, leaves nothing for imagination and wonder and hope to dwell upon in unexplained incidents, and the imaginative faculty may be expected to die out.

As to our holding intercourse with other worlds by putting a girdle around all the planets in our system, so that a telegraphic operator shall touch them with his lightning messages,—even that may be possible to some future generations. But if so, men will not stop there, but will inquire how they can run their wires to the fixed stars, and circumnavigate with lightning the entire universe.

Major Ben. Russell, in his old 7 by 9, Boston Centinel, was accustomed to puff his own enterprise and stifle the drowsy spirit of his age by announcing, "that in a few weeks he should be able to finish up the foreign news for the last six months in his paper." But now, we are going to finish up the last three days of European news in every other daily paper. Are we any wiser or happier for perusing news so much in advance of time of our fathers? Whether we are or not, let us follow the pathway of scientific progress and international communication, and try to be both wiser and better.

Hon. John Chapman has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Salem, and Gen. William Cogswell appointed to the position. Mr. Chapman was an excellent officer, but his paper has been very bitter against the President. The Salem Gazette says: "It is probable no appointment could be made which would be better in itself or more acceptable to the public, than that of Gen. Cogswell, who served gallantly through the war of the rebellion, through every grade, from that of Captain to Brigadier General, winning every step up by brave and meritorious conduct, and settling down, after his honorable discharge, to the quiet pursuits of peace, which he had left when his country demanded his services."

In view of this and other recent appointments, the Gazette very truly remarks, "the principle to which they all conform, of giving offices to gallant soldiers, rather than to brawling or scheming caucus-managers, will be welcome to the people. We hope the principle will be extended, both in State and National appointments, so as to provide first and best of all for disabled soldiers. The usual claim to public office is partisan service. How much stronger is the claim of the soldier, who has served his whole country till the accidents of its avice render him unable to serve it any longer in that capacity."

**FAREWELL SERMON.**—Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell, pastor of the 1st Congregational church, delivered his farewell discourse in the church on the afternoon of last Sunday, at four o'clock. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, not less than fifteen hundred persons being present. The exercises were introduced by a solo by Mrs. D. C. Hall, and chorus by the choir, and Rev. M. G. Wheeler made the introductory prayer. Mr. Bodwell chose for his text: "And now brethren I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." Acts, 20: 32. He alluded, in the commencement, to the love of the Apostle who thus took leave of a church and congregation, to whom he had been bound for more than three years; spoke of the course which had been followed—"nothing had been kept back,—he had been with them in affliction, and had been with them in reproof,"—as exhibiting something of the affection which he felt for the people of his charge; and the words of the apostle, he said, "are my sorrowful benediction as I stand before you for the last time, in my appointed place as your pastor; for when I cease to speak that relation will have ceased." Referring to the time when four years ago he stood in the sacred desk and preached his first sermon as pastor, he alluded to the feelings awakened by the large number of young men who were before him, and spoke of his desire to do them good. This had ever influenced his course as a public teacher. He said he had always striven to preach the gospel of Christ,—had examined with care the claims of those who "attempt to reduce the mysteries of the gospel to the sciences of men," only to utterly reject them,—and if he had "failed to preach this gospel of Christ," then he had "failed in everything;" "but," he said, "I have shrunk from nothing, and nothing has been kept back. The pulpit has not only words of consolation for the good, but thunders for the wicked." Referring to the happy relations which for four years had existed as pastor and people, he asked, "May I not leave this pulpit with the hope that by my preaching I have benefited the morals and christian character of the young?"

During his ministry fifty-five persons united with the church. The tribute paid to the memory of those, old and young, who during the period of his ministry had been called away, was pleasant to those whose hearts are still sore from the wound of the arrow of death. Some of them were prominent men whose loss is still felt in the community. The event of all others which has so deeply interested the members of both church and society within the past two years, the payment of the church debt of \$40,000,—was alluded to. He thought there were some who did not appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, accomplished, as it was, amid all the complications of our great civil war. The happy relation sustained by him as one of the Board of Superintending School Committee, was referred to, and deep regret expressed at the termination of labors which had ever afforded him sincere pleasure. For the many kindnesses received at the hands of friends, on the evening of the 25th anniversary of his marriage, and on other occasions, he returned hearty thanks, assuring them of his grateful remembrance in all time to come.

The necessity of maintaining the strict discipline of the church was referred to. "Discipline must be sustained in the church, and to pass it over is disloyalty to Christ. Those who would cry peace for the mere sake of quiet, are not the peacemakers on whom Christ pronounced his blessing. First pure, then peaceable, is the motto of the gospel," and this must be the guide of every church which would follow his direction. With a few words of farewell, and of exhortation to faithfulness in the cause of the Master, the discourse was closed.

The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention. Although the connection of Mr. Bodwell as pastor ceased with the delivery of the discourse, he will remain in town a few weeks longer. His removal from our midst is a cause of profound sorrow to most of the community.

**"DOOM OF THE WORLD."**—The North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks: "What this change is we dare not conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some indication of their annihilative powers. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their volcanic material in the solar surface, the appearance of new stars, are all fore-shadows of that impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus residing as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

The cholera still hangs about our cities.

The steam fire engine will arrive in town next Tuesday. The great want will now be water, in case of an extended fire. The reservoirs which we have are not of sufficient capacity to admit of continuous work for any length of time, and there should be several new ones constructed as soon as possible. The Common is an excellent place for one of large dimensions, and there are other favorable locations where they should be placed.

The town's money cannot be better invested than in providing ways and means to stay the progress of the devastating element of fire, and we are glad to know that our citizens are alive to the fact. Any judicious expenditure in this direction will be assuredly well met by the people of Woburn, who are not only able but anxious to have a fire department equal to any emergency that may arise.

"I had rather be right than be President," said that great hearted man, Henry Clay. Young man, it is better to be right than to be anything that interferes with it! It is better to keep right, and have a clean heart in you, than to make that tempting thousand dollars by driving a deceitful bargain! To have your heart right, is what money cannot buy; and a heart set wrong, has the black speck in it that almost surely spreads and rots it all away. Keep right!

The dirty rum holes of Woburn are fast coming to grief, under the efficient and faithful labors of Deputy State Constable Tidd, and Constable Day, the Chief of Police in Woburn. Clean 'em out, boys. The sooner the better for the morals and peace of the community. The miserable rum seller, who will take the last dollar from the hand of the poor inebriate, is entitled to, and should receive, not only the full punishment of law, but be branded as a wretch, unworthy of the least sympathy, credit or respect.

**THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.**—This machine is said to be the best in the market for boot and shoe work, and we learn that it is rapidly taking the place of all other kinds, many of our manufacturers having disposed of their old machines for the purpose of introducing it into their establishments. A manufacturer says in reference to it, "It is altogether superior to any machine in the market, doing its work in a far better manner, and withal is so simple and easy in operation that a child can work it." For family use it is unrivaled, and for tailors' work it has no superior, being almost perfect in its operations, and very fast. Charles Pierce, Esq., at his manufactory, over Hayward's store, Main street, is agent for Woburn, and will be happy to exhibit the machine, and show specimens of its work, to all who may be desirous to see them.

A man is certainly destitute of public spirit, who does not see wherein he is repaid by supporting his home paper, and who, doing business in a community and reaping a large share of the profits derived from an increase of trade and population, is willing to sit quietly back and let every public enterprise be inaugurated, supported and carried on by others.

**THE HORSE RAILROAD.**—We don't hear a word said about the contemplated horse rail road between Woburn Centre and North Woburn. This most important measure should not be permitted to slumber for a single day longer. A large amount of stock has been subscribed, and all that is necessary to secure the balance, is a little energy on the part of its friends. We trust somebody will wake up to the importance of the undertaking and push it through at once.

The habit of contracting debt without any definite idea as to how or when it may be paid, is one easily formed, but awfully ruinous. We speak strongly concerning this matter because we feel strongly, having seen this habit associated, in numerous instances, with the most painful results. This is a temptation to which the young are specially liable, and in regard to which it is the bounden duty of experience to put them on their guard. Full of hope, sanguine of success, little given to careful calculation, the enjoyment of the present is the great concern with numbers, and with which future consequences are not permitted to interfere. A baneful expedient! For time moves on, stern facts unfold themselves, difficulties of their own creating spring up all around them, and before they are fully aware of the results of their own misdoings, they are bound hard and fast in the net of their own weaving, and from which, too frequently, the endeavor to free themselves rather than confess their error, only lands them in greater condemnation by an appeal to their master's till, or by running away, and so wrecking, at the very outset of life, their fair character and good name. The young cannot be too early initiated into the prudent practice of seeking to live by the day, not only on account of the shortness and uncertainty of life, but also as to its gains and expenditure, if conscience is to be satisfied, character built up, and God glorified.

The list of delinquent tax-payers in New Orleans for 1865 fills nearly six newspaper pages.

**COUNCIL IN WOBBURN.**—Pursuant to letters missive, an Ecclesiastical Council convened on Friday, August 3d, 1866, in the lecture room of the 1st Congregational church in Woburn, to consider and act upon the request of their pastor, Rev. Jos. C. Bodwell, D. D., for a dismission from his pastoral relation to them. The following churches were represented:

North Cong'l church, Woburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler, pastor, Dea. C. R. Thompson, delegate.

1st Trinitarian Cong'l church, Medford, Rev. Jas. T. McCollum, pastor, Dea. Henry L. Barnes, delegate.

1st Cong'l church, Winchester, Dea. O. R. Clark, delegate.

Cong'l church, Stoneham, Dea. Silas Dean, delegate.

1st Cong'l church, Middletown, Ct., Rev. J. Taylor, D. D., pastor.

Old South church, Reading, Rev. Wm. Barrows, pastor, D. T. H. Sweetser, Dea. H. Wheeler, delegates.

Cong'l church, Billerica, Rev. J. G. D. Stearns, pastor.

Cong'l church, W. Killingly, Ct., Rev. W. W. Davenport, pastor.

Rev. E. P. Marvin, D. D., of Medford.

The Council was organized by the choice of Rev. Wm. Barrows, Moderator, and Rev. W. W. Davenport, Scribe.

The Moderator opened the Council with prayer. The letter of Rev. Dr. Bodwell, asking a dismission, in order that he may accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Ct., was read to the Council, together with the action of the church and society thereon, uniting with him in calling the Council. Remarks were made by Dr. Taylor, Dr. Marvin, Mr. Davenport, Mr. W. A. Stone, of the committee of the church, and by Dr. Bodwell.

The Council being by itself, Dr. Marvin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, it is expedient that the request of Dr. Bodwell for a dismission, should be granted, in order that he may accept the professorship to which he has been elected in the Theological Seminary at Hartford; and his pastoral relation to the 1st church in Woburn is hereby dissolved, the dissolution to take effect on the first day of September next.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Scribe, the Moderator, and Dr. Marvin were appointed a Committee to prepare a Result of Council. The Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

The Council have come to this result with much sorrow, both on account of the great personal loss which we feel in the removal of so able a preacher, so cultivated and genial a man, and so true a Christian friend; and also on account of the heavy sacrifice which this church and people are called to make. The deep affection cherished by the society for their minister; his superior abilities as a preacher and pastor; the marked success which has crowned his labors in this broad and difficult field; the steady accessions by profession to the church; the removal of a burdensome debt of \$40,000 from the society; the constant growth of the congregation; the unusual influence of the pastor upon the schools of the town, and upon the community in general; all convince us that it is no ordinary loss which this church and society must sustain.

Nevertheless, the call which comes from another field of the highest importance to the cause of Christ, as presented so forcibly to this Council, constrains us, as it has the church and parish, to feel that it is the clear and imperative voice of the head of the church which calls Dr. Bodwell away from his successful labors here. The peculiar interest which he has excited in the young men of the Theological Seminary at Hartford, and the unanimity and earnestness of the call from the Board of Trustees and the generous benefactors of the institution, are unmistakable indications that God has, in his providence, even a more important field for him to occupy.

The Council also desire to express their unqualified confidence in Rev. Dr. Bodwell, as an able and faithful minister of the gospel, sound in the faith, apt to teach, and wise to win souls. They tender to him their sympathy in this rupturing of the ties of affection that bind him to his people.

They also tender to the church and society their sincere and affectionate sympathy in the trial to which they are subjected in the providence of God, which takes from them a pastor to whom they cling with warmest attachment and unwavering confidence; and our trust is, that the great Head of the church will care for them in their bereavement, and will soon send them a faithful and acceptable pastor, to feed them with knowledge and understanding. We trust that they may be comforted by the consideration that he whom they surrender at the Master's call, is to be useful to them and to many other churches, in the new form of service in which he is now to be engaged.

The minutes were read and approved, and, after prayer by the Moderator, the Council was dissolved. Attest,

W. BARROWS, Moderator.

WM. W. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

The total receipts of internal revenue in Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1866, was \$6,818,031. There still remains to be collected only \$760.

We alluded to the fact several weeks since that all that was necessary to secure telegraphic communication between Woburn and Boston, was simply that a request might emanate from parties here to that effect. The gentleman who has control of the matter, is ready to establish the line as soon as such application may be made. Can it be possible that our citizens have so little interest in a matter of such importance to Woburn, as to hesitate for a moment to make such a request? The matter is very simple. All that is necessary to be done, is for some two or three gentlemen of influence to signify their desire to have such connection—and the work will be consummated.

**MR. MARCHANT:** Dear Sir—Will you have the kindness to call the attention of the authorities of the town once more, to the fact that the collection of men upon the sidewalk almost every evening, between Lyceum Hall and the Post Office, has become an intolerable nuisance, and a disgrace to our village. Even, gentlemen, but more particularly ladies, have repeatedly left that sidewalk for the middle of the street, or the walk on the opposite side of the street, rather than attempt to elbow their way through the crowd of men who collect there, and stand stock still by the half hour.

There is plenty of standing room by the fence about the Common. Why then should the walk, which is more necessary to the convenience of our citizens than any other in the village, be rendered nearly useless at the very hours when they need it most?

Will not the Selectmen honor themselves and accommodate their friends by attending to this matter at once.

A CITIZEN.

## WOBBURN LOCALS.

**TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.**—Tuesday forenoon officers John E. Tidd, Deputy State Constable, and John W. Day and L. Ritterbush of the Woburn force of police, made a descent upon the houses of Patrick Calnan, on Middlesex street, and Thomas Salmon, on Galilee street, and the dining saloon of Wm. C. Pervear, on Main street. At the two former places a varied assortment of liquors in considerable quantity were seized, and at the latter place a small amount of ale was secured in a pail, jug and pitcher. The whole mess was conveyed to the lock-up for safe keeping until action shall be taken upon them in the courts of justice. Salmon being at this time in duance ville, the complaint against the liquors lodged against his wife, Ann Salmon, who it seems has been running the mill since the incarceration of her leige lord.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—The old and dilapidated posts in front of Bank Block have this week been replaced by a new lot of good chestnut posts, and the gutter has been newly paved, presenting a much improved appearance.

**STEAM FIRE ENGINE.**—The new steam fire engine for this town, manufactured by the Amesbury Company, Manchester, N. H., was tested before Messrs. L. W. Perham, Jacob Brown, E. E. Thompson, and T. J. Pierce, on Monday last, and gave perfect satisfaction. The engine will arrive in town on Tuesday of next week, and will be exhibited near the common at 4 and 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M. It is of the second size, harp tank, and is considered a very fine machine.

An interesting race came off at the Mystic Riding Park, on Tuesday afternoon, between the black stallion Levathan and the bay gelding, Old Put, which was won by the latter in three straight heats. Time 2:33; 2:32 2/3. The attendance was quite large.

**THE WEATHER.**—Rain in considerable quantities has fallen this week, though the weather has been generally pleasant,—hardly what is expected of the "dog day" season.

LUKE A. BOUT.

**CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.**—The Chicago Tribune, in an article on the crops in the Northwest, says, in substance: Wheat, winter, better in quality and heavier in yield than for two years. Spring wheat, heavy yield; quality good. Corn crop enormous. Oats unusually heavy. Barley better than for five or six years. Rye heavier than usual; quality good beyond a doubt. A Michigan paper says wheat may not in quantity be up to the most favored seasons, but the quality has never been surpassed. In Southern and Central Michigan the crop is well secured. The yield is proving unexpectedly good.

B. T. Barnum and others are preparing to start a large zoological garden in New York, in connection with Barnum's Museum, a part of which show will be free to the public, and the entire exhibition kept down to the Museum prices. A charter for the association has been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and thirty acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of Bridgeport on which are being erected suitable buildings and glass edifices for breeding and acclimating rare animals, birds &c., and for training some of them for public performances.

A foreign correspondent says: "Jenny Lind, who was formerly the idol of the public, Jenny Lind, who for years gathered flowers and bank notes on her way, may be said to have assisted at her own funeral as an artist, in having unfortunately again come before the public long after her voice was no more. She was hissed by a great part of the audience."

The total receipts of internal revenue in Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1866, was \$6,818,031. There still remains to be collected only \$760.

In the Canadian Parliament on Wednesday one of the members stated that the destiny of the country was inevitable; that the American people are masters of the continent to all intents and purposes, and that money spent on Canadian fortifications is money wasted.

**REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.**—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held in Boston, on Tuesday, it was voted to hold the state convention in that city on Thursday, September 13.

Twelve cases of cholera and two deaths occurred in New York from noon on Wednesday to noon on Thursday, and seven cases and one death in Brooklyn in the same period. There were eighteen deaths from cholera in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending Thursday morning.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has contracted for the window glass for his new house in New York at \$50,000.

The Biddeford (Me.) Union says that on the 2d instant, a French woman, about fifty years of age, named Mrs. Matilde Paiment, died from chloroform administered to her by Dr. A. L. Plumb, dentist, in Biddeford, for the purpose of extracting a tooth.

A most destructive and terrible hail storm visited Northern Illinois Friday night. In the track of the storm, which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden vegetables were completely destroyed.

Out in Lebanon, Ohio, where the shakers have become so marked a feature upon the industrial countenance of the State, the manufacture of sugar from sorghum is going to become a staple manufacture.

The Cologne Gazette says that the 8000 Bavarians who had been stationed at Schleusingen drank, during their two and a half days' stay at their place, 90,000 quarts of beer.

**THE MACKEREL CATCH.**—The Cape Ann (Glocester) Advertiser says: "There never before was such a scarcity of mackerel in our market at this season. At this time last year from thirty to forty sail of baymen had arrived home, and business was quite lively on the wharves. The fish speculators find it rather dull pickings at the present time, and there is quite a lively competition among them when a ship arrives. Prices are daily advancing."

**VENERABLE REAPERS.**—A very remarkable scene was witnessed at East Woburn. Mr. Joshua Converse, aged ninety-nine years and seven months, and Mr. John Fowle, eighty-eight years old, met at 5 o'clock at the farm of Mr. Wm. Harris and engaged in reaping rye, which they continued for an half of an hour, to the great interest of a large company, who were surprised by the vigor which those veteran reapers displayed. Mr. Converse is a fine looking man, notwithstanding his great age, and looks much younger than he is.—Boston Journal.

Commissioner Rollins decides that savings banks are subject to the 10 per cent. tax on State notes paid out.

Incendiarism destroyed the building selected for a cholera hospital in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

Gold-bearing rock, at the rate of \$2,000 per ton, has been taken from a quarry at Portland, and a stock company is to be formed to prosecute investigations.

The receipts in gold for customs at Boston, during July, amounted to \$1,646,547, an increase over July, of 1865, of 277,250.

A. T. Stewart's income this year is over 4,000,000.

The Dubuque Herald says the potato rot has been its appearance in some sections of Iowa.

The immense structure which the Johnson Club is building in Philadelphia for the accommodation of the National Convention on the 14th inst., is to be 146 by 165 feet in size. It will accommodate 10,000 people.

A Southern millionaire married an Irish servant girl at Charlestown on Saturday, because she nursed him faithfully and successfully through a recent illness at a Boston hotel.

Boston has seven daily papers, only half as many as ten years ago.

Prof. Agassiz brought a South American ostrich home with him, which is attracting crowds of spectators on Boston Common.

Mrs. Mowatt writes that "in London one sees hundreds of women—not the unfortunate of the *demimonde*, but ladies, well bred, well dressed, highly educated ladies, of irreproachable reputation, and moving in good society, who daily assume their enamel masks with their garments."

An exchange paper says: "Never let people work for your gratis. Two years ago a man carried a bundle for us, and we have been lending him twenty-five cents a week ever since."

Let go the gib there!—quick!—let go! shouted the captain of an eastern packet to a raw hand, as a sudden squall came up.

"What's all that yelling about? I ain't touching your jib!" honestly retorted Jonathan.

**THE FISHERY LICENSES.**—The Lower Province papers do not give a very encouraging account of the state of affairs under the new fifty cent fishing license arrangement. The proportion of vessels that have taken out licenses appears to be one in about sixty, and even this small number seem to have paid the merely nominal fund in greenbacks. The *Pictou, N. S.*, Chronicle of the 12th sarcastically remarks that the arrangement is working admirably; that "of the three or four hundred vessels fishing on the coasts of Prince Edward Island, six have taken out licenses." There is no official information respecting the number issued in Nova Scotia, but it is said that one vessel of sixty tons has paid \$30 in greenbacks and received her license. The *Halifax Chronicle* is very bitter upon the new system, which, it argues, has deprived the people of the maritime provinces of the last chance of competing with the Americans.—*Montreal Herald.*

## FOREIGN.

Our telegraphic advices from Europe embrace the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst. The political news is interesting and important. The preliminaries of a peace conference have been agreed upon, which is to assemble at Prague. Austria is to sacrifice Venetia and Schleswig-Holstein and pay ten millions of dollars, while two German Unions are to be formed, one to be headed by Prussia and the other to be independent.

A despatch by the Atlantic Cable from London, dated the 8th inst., states that Austria and Italy were again assuming a threatening attitude towards each other. The ship Danube, bound for this country, has been burned at sea. Her crew were rescued and taken to Liverpool.

A Cincinnati paper says: Mong Chaw Loo has brought a suit against the Muskingum River packet J. H. Best, because he was refused a seat at the first table on that boat, last week, on which he was a passenger, having paid full fare—refused for being a "colored person." He lays his damages at \$5,000 for "mental and bodily anguish suffered." Mong Chaw Loo is a native of Burmah, Asia. He is about 25 years of age, and has been in this country about eight years, obtaining an education. The steamer was placed under \$10,000 bonds.

**"FEATHERING THEIR OWN NESTS."**—"Write no man's eulogy until he dies." is an old adage. We have seen enough of legislation to generally withhold our praise of legislators until they adjourn. But the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, having been twice killed by very emphatic votes, we supposed it was dead beyond the power of resurrection. But we did not make sufficient allowance for legislative legerdemain. It was so linked to the bill providing extra bounty to our brave soldiers, that both had to live or die together. The result was that both measures passed—all who voted for the bill, of course, voting for it solely because they did not wish to hurt the soldier!

The whole thing was disreputable, and the manner of doing it was even more disreputable than the thing itself.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*]

A letter from Denver City, Colorado, alludes to Indian affairs, as follows:

The Indian question is a difficult one. Those who have never been out here cannot be aware of the intensity of feeling in regard to them. Those who have suffered through the sacrifice of their families, the destruction of their ranches, the loss of their trains, many of those who have to pay the immense increase for transportation and hence of cost of living, and those who have prospered over the outlays of the government in keeping troops in the country for four years (during this time there has been paid out in this town alone over one and a half million yearly), all these with others are for extermination, starvation,—kill every one you see, root and branch, friendly or warlike, squaw and papoose. While on the other side, those freighters who, through risk and vigilance, have obtained their 20 to 25 cents per pound during the past two years, and the army of Indian agents, and traders, and blacklegs, whose compensation is so little during war times, these are for peace.

Wendell Phillips has an income of \$800,000 a year. He sits under polished mahogany, eats off beautiful china and solid silver, and buries his slippers in the soft pile of velvet carpets fit for the parlor of a prince. He has never been known to deny himself for purposes of charity. If, during the war, he contributed to raise a regiment or support a soldier's family, we have yet to learn it. If he has made any donation from his abundant wealth to the fund for supporting the negroes of the South, we stand ready to record the fact upon sufficient proof.—[*Exchange.*]

In London, kid gloves are sold for thirty-five to forty cents; a good broadcloth coat for ten to twelve dollars, and a full suit of traveling clothes for eight dollars.

## Died

In Wilmington, Aug. 8th, Marietta Gilman, aged 11 yrs. 11 mos.

In Woburn, Aug. 9th, Mrs. Mary Murphy, aged 46 yrs.







# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM, is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

Woburn, June 16, 1866.

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our **IMPROVED** Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and over foot. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Green & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bickelstein. All cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddleford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec20-1y

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**

Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10. AT 25 WINTER STREET, ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**

And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 30, 1866, trains will leave BOSTON for:

Upper Railroad, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

Concord and Manchester, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m.

Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m.

Groton Junction, 10:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

Lowell, 7:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 5:30 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7:00, 10 a.m., 3:30, 6 p.m.

S. Wilmington, 10 a.m., 6:00 p.m.

Woburn, 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:30 p.m.

Winchester, 6:45, 7:00, 8:10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

West Medford, 6:45, 10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

College Hill, 6:45, 10:00, 11:30 a.m., 3:10, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays Saturdays, at 10 p.m.

The Monday Theatre Train is discontinued.

The 10:00 a.m. Train from Boston stops at Milk Row, Southville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE:

Wilton at 6:15, 11:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

Milford 6:30, 11:05 a.m., 3:50 p.m.

Danforth's Corner, 6:30, 11:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

South Merrimack, 6:30, 11:21 a.m., 4:15 p.m.

Nashua at 7:00, 8:30, 11:45 a.m., 5:00, 9:00 p.m.

Tyngsboro', 7:15, 9:10, 11:57 a.m., 5:12 p.m.

North Chelmsford, 7:22, 8:30 a.m., 12:05, 5:19 p.m.

Groton Junction, 8:00 a.m., 12:45 p.m.

Lowell 7:30, 8:30 a.m., 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.

North Billerica 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 3:22, 5:41 p.m.

Billerica 7:15, 9:40 a.m., 3:37, 5:47 p.m.

Wilmington at 7:30, 9:55 a.m., 3:39, 5:55 p.m.

South Wilmington 7:31 a.m., 3:43 p.m.

North Woburn 7:30 a.m., 3:45 p.m.

Woburn W. Place 7:30 a.m., 2:53, 6:04 p.m.

East Woburn at 6:00, 7:40, 9:00, 10:15 a.m., 1:00, 2:54, 4:40, 6:30 p.m.

Winchester at 6:05, 7:05, 7:40, 9:00, 10:15 a.m., 1:20, 2:40, 5:05, 6:35, 8:20 p.m.

West Medford at 6:15, 7:15, 7:52, 9:15, 10:30 a.m., 3:02, 5:15, 6:50, 8:25 p.m.

College Hill 6:19, 7:19, 9:19 a.m., 1:33, 3:10, 5:19, 6:58, 8:25 p.m.

On arrival of trains from Nashua.

**S. WATSON DREW, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,**  
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,  
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)  
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.  
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865-17

**EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,**  
IN WOBURN,  
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.  
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

**SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON, Woburn, Mass.  
Woburn, July 14, 1866-6m

**GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.,**  
OFFICE:  
3d Door North Woburn Branch Depot.  
Residence, No. 3 Canal St., WOBURN CENTER, July 17-4f

**W. M. WESTON, WATCH MAKER,**  
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,  
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,  
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.  
aug1-1y

**Clocks! Clocks!**  
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.  
**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
A LARGE VARIETY.

**JEWELRY**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
**Fancy Goods!**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,  
FOR SALE.  
**FOR CASH.**  
J. FRED. LESLIE.  
Woburn, June 23, 1866-4f

**ADVERTISING.**  
**S. S. FITCH, M. D.,**  
Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,  
NOW AT  
25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, &c. The Family Physician intended to fill a great want, as it teaches you to promptly cure Diphtheria, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea of Children, Summer Complaints of Infants, Headaches, Colds, Sea-sickness, Burns, &c.; with perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any one can prepare them at once, or get them of their apothecary. Also, the management of the Hair and Teeth during life. Also, careful directions for preventing and curing Consumption, Asthma, Throat Complaints, Coughs, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, &c. In addition, is given, the best Hair Dye in the world, the best Tooth Powder ever made, the best Cologne Water known, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sickness, all face discolorations and diseases, so as to have a beautiful youthful complexion. Also, a person sending their address and 35 cents to S. M. FITCH & CO., State Street, Boston, will promptly receive a copy by mail, postage paid.  
SPARROW HORTON, Agent, Woburn.  
June 16-3m

**Anaesthesia.**  
Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.  
COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the above anaesthetic, which is, thousands can testify who have tried it, a perfect agent in which we live. Positively no pain at all, and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and the patient go about his business in ten minutes' time. All other operations, such as filling and the Pathological treatment of the teeth, together with Artificial teeth of all kinds, in the best manner and as soon as it can be done properly.  
Call and see specimens at my office.

**E. H. DANIELS,**  
19 Tremont Row, Boston.  
June 2-3m

**Metcalfe's Stencil Rooms.**  
Convenient to the Boston & Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg & Lowell Railroads.  
*Marking Plates.*  
For Boot and Shoe manufacturers and business purposes generally.  
NAME PLATES, for Marking Clothing, IN  
*German Text, Italian, Roman & Writing Letters.*  
Indelible Ink, Brushes, Stencil Paste of various colors, and all Stencil Goods.  
M. J. METCALFE & SON,  
101 Union St., Haymarket Square, Boston.  
June 16-3m

**DR. C. T. LANG,**  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Cor. Wm. and Pleasant Sts.  
Woburn Centre, Mass.  
Dr. L. having fifteen years successful practice in his profession, considers it a sufficient guarantee that all Dental operations entrusted to his care will be performed in the best manner.  
NITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, Administered when desired, for extracting teeth without pain. Charges moderate.

**Flour, Oats, Cr. Corn, Meal, Shorts, Feed, Middlings, Oat Meal, R. Meal, Gr. Flour.**

**Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Foreign Fruits, Saleratus, Raisins, Cream Tartar, Pearl Barley, Currants, Starch, Rice, Salt, Beans, Potatoes, Fish, Pork, Ham, Butter, Cheese, Pure Cider Vinegar**

**Kerosene Oil, Lard Oil.**

**China, Glass, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c., &c., &c.**

**Stearns, Hart & Co.**

**Flour, FEED, MEAL, GRAIN,**

**HOMINY, SAMP, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL, HECKER'S FARINA, CORN STARCH, &c., &c.**

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store 1st door South of Central House, where they will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

**Flour, Grain, &c.,**  
which will be sold as low as the market will afford. By giving our whole attention to this branch of business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage.  
**Taylor Brothers.**  
Woburn, March 3, 1866.

**FOR SALE. BOOKS! BOOKS! STATIONERY, INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,**  
Newspapers, Almanacs, Sheet Music, Engravings, Periodicals, Diaries, Portfolios, Photographs,  
Particular attention paid to printing

**Picture Frames, Albums, STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE VIEWS! WALNUT BRACKETS, Fancy Goods and Children's Toys, in great variety. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Paper Hangings & Curtains, Of the latest styles, &c., &c., at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.**  
The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing at—  
**SPARROW HORTON, Woburn Bookstore.**  
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866-4f

**JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
**JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,**  
WOBURN, MASS.  
OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.  
**CHARLES A. SMITH,**  
DEALER IN  
American and Foreign  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Bank Block, - - - Woburn

**Edward K. Willoughby, HOUSE CARPENTER,**  
Walnut, near Main Street.  
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.  
Woburn, July 14th, 1866. 4m

**TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!**  
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10. AT 25 WINTER STREET, ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.  
**"Do Not Delay,"**  
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Safe or Mutual Fire Insurance Company. SPARROW HORTON, INSURANCE AGENT, feb24-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

**F. L. GERALD, VETERINARY SURGEON,**  
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.  
A few rods south of Central Square, Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splints, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.  
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

**CORSETS, AND SKIRTS.**  
We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the quality of material used in manufacturing.  
Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business. We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of  
Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods.  
**JAMES YOUNG,**  
No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass. may26-3m

**G. R. GAGE, MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
New Bank Building, Woburn,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has located in his new store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.  
**BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS** made in the best style, and warranted to fit.  
Particular attention paid to making  
**Boys' Clothing,**  
He has on hand a large stock of the best and most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

**FURNISHING GOODS** of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly on hand.  
**Excursions to Nahant.**  
On and after Saturday, June 16th, the steamer ULYSSES, Capt. A. W. Cabell, will run as follows:—Leave Nahant, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M. Leave Nahant at 7:45 and 11 A.M., and 5 P.M. Sundays. Leave Nahant at 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M. Return, leave Nahant at 12 M., and 5 P.M. For further particulars inquire of the captain on board, or at the wharf. Fare each way, 25 cts.; Sundays, 50 cts.  
July 14-2m

**MIDDLESEX JOURNAL**  
BOOK & JOB  
PRINTING  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
MAIN STREET,  
NEAR THE CENTRAL HOUSE, WOBURN.

We call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of  
**PRINTING**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
All classes of the community can have their wants supplied in any style of printing they may desire.

**BLANK BOOKS, INSURANCE POLICIES, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, PAMPHLETS, ORDER OF EXERCISES, LEGAL BLANKS, BILL HEADS, CATALOGUES, SERMONS, NOTE BOOKS, BLANK RECEIPTS, BUSINESS CARDS, ADDRESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, ORDER OF DANCES, SHOW BILLS, POSTERS, AUCTION BILLS, SHOP BILLS, MILK BILLS, LABELS, &c., &c.**

Particular attention paid to printing  
**POSTERS**  
OF ALL SIZES,  
VISITING, MARRIAGE, INVITATION, BALL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.  
**Journal Printing Rooms,**  
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

**ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!**  
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your  
**LIVES INSURED**  
in the  
**Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,**  
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurances payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT. Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.  
SPARROW HORTON, Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.  
feb24-1y

**RAIL ROAD STORE.**  
CORN, MEAL, OATS, FEED, SCRAPS, BARLEY.

**FLOUR.**  
CR. CORN, RYE MEAL, HOMINY, WHEAT GROATS, OAT MEAL, SAMP.

**ELLIS' Rail Road Store.**  
Choice brands of FLOUR constantly on hand. Also, the best assortment of  
**Family Groceries!**  
in this vicinity.

**GRASS SEED FOR SALE.**  
April, 1866.  
**PROF. FRANKS & SONS, OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,**  
Office 254 Washington St., Boston. (Up stairs.)

Caution—I never had in my employment, or ever will have, any connection with any pedlars of Spectacles, or travelling Eye doctors. "A word to the wise is sufficient."  
NEWLY PATENTED SPECTACLES—Patent issued April 23, 1863; one pair suits the eye perfectly from 15 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically adjusted to vision, by Professor Frank's sole patent. Physician, Oculist and Optician of the New York Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary, from an examination of the eye alone, at his office, 254 Washington St., Boston.

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment**  
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.  
Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price, 25 cts. per tin. Wholesale and Retail, by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 120 Washington Street, Boston. It will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.  
6c28-1y

**SMOKERS. A New Tobacco Pipe.**  
Just invented and Patented by Prof. E. S. FRANKS, the celebrated Oculist, Optician, Spectacle Maker, and Lecturer on the Human Eye. Send a note by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.  
284 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, (Up one flight of stairs.)

This is a chemical pipe, governed by a natural law. It condenses the oil and poisonous gases, in a new condensing chamber, and absolutely prevents them from entering the mouth, lungs or stomach. The steam which is the cause of the Itch, is condensed; there is no smoke thrown away or wasted; no wet tobacco left in the pipe, and the flavor is just as mild when smoking the last bit of tobacco, as at the commencement. If the smoker chooses he can wash his smoke by passing it through water in the condensing chamber of the pipe. There is not any offensive smell or fumigation from this pipe. To constitutive and asthmatic persons, it is the best remedy known as an inhaler. Price One Dollar and fifty cents.  
Persons wanted every where.—State and County Rights for Sale.  
Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.  
Jan27-1y

**REMOVAL. C. S. ADKINS, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, Confectionery, &c. &c.,**  
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Woburn and vicinity to a good assortment of  
Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Sundry Materials, Sealing Wax, and all the articles usually found in a Stationery Store.  
Daily Papers and Periodicals of the day. Sheet Music—Vocal and Instrumental. Violin and Guitar Strings.  
**COFFEYNE of all kinds, and of the best quality.**  
Also, Hovey's Hair Balm, one of the best preparations for the Hair, offered to the public.  
Next door to the Post Office, Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

**NOTICE.**  
TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH  
Dr. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 ENDICOTT ST., BOSTON, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Protrusion of the Uterus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedily relieved in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate cases yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.  
Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the treatment of women than any other physician in Boston.  
Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.  
Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges as superior in the treatment of the female system. All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.  
S. B. R. All letters from S. M. to 9 P. M.  
Boston, Jan. 29, '66. 1y

**S. F. THOMPSON, Surveyor, Conveyancer & Auctioneer,**  
OFFICE—KELLEY'S BUILDING, Opposite the JOURNAL, Woburn, Mass.  
SURVEYING, Levelling, Measurement of Work, Wood, Timber, &c. Deeds, art. gages, &c. written, and Titles traced. Agent for the sale, lease and care of Real Estate. Sales of Real and Personal Estate at Auction. Also appraisal, division and settlement of Estates.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to.  
feb24-1y

**NEW Meat and Vegetable MARKET.**  
**EDW. O. SOLES**  
Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that he has opened a new  
**Meat and Vegetable Market**  
On MAIN STREET, WOBURN CENTER.

First door south of Woburn Bookstore, which has been fitted up in the best possible manner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of  
**FRESH AND SALT MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,**  
IN THEIR SEASONS, POULTRY, DRIED & SMOKED MEATS, AND HOME-MADE SAUSAGES, GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.  
of the very best quality.  
His new store is the best and largest in town, and he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to secure a liberal share of patronage.  
Goods delivered free of charge.  
E. O. SOLES.  
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1866.

**CENTRAL HOUSE, MAIN STREET, WOBURN CENTER, MASS.**  
**L. B. NORRIS, - PROPRIETOR.**  
THE undersigned, having completed the alterations and repairs on this commodious and centrally located Hotel, is now prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders. Gentlemen, with their families, are accommodated with excellent rooms, newly furnished.  
No expense will be spared in an endeavor to make the Central House equal to any house in the County. The tables are always supplied with the best of the market affords, and in this respect the proprietor feels sure that he can give satisfaction to his guests.  
L. B. NORRIS.  
Woburn, Sept. 9, 1865.

**GET Hovey's HAIR BALM, AT S. ADKINS'**  
THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has removed his Counting Room to the yard formerly occupied by the Haywards, just below the Railroad Depot, where he will continue the Coal Business, in all its branches, as heretofore. He trusts, by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD, &c., to receive that generous share of public patronage which has heretofore been accorded to him.

**LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
**JOS. B. McDONALD.**  
Woburn Jan. 7, 1865.

**A. B. COFFIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**  
No. 20, NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.  
Entrance from Court Square and 23 School St.  
**\$800 A MONTH! AGENTS wanted.** See our Advertisements in this paper, City Building, Biddleford, Maine.  
dec30-1y

**WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE**  
HAVE TAKEN THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS  
At the Principal Fairs in this country, as well as in Europe. They are the most simple, Practical and Economical Sewing Machines ever used. Competent judges who have used the different machines, pronounce the Wheeler & Wilson's Machine the most reliable as well as the most simple and durable Machine, consequently not liable to get out of order, because they use every part of material from the coarsest to the very finest fabrics.

**HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, STITCH Gather and Bind.**  
FOR FAMILY SEWING.  
FOR TAILORS.  
FOR DRESS MAKING.  
FOR MANTILLA MAKING.  
FOR SKIRT MAKING.  
FOR SHIRT MAKING.  
FOR CLOAK MAKING.  
FOR MANTILLA MAKING.  
IN FACT,  
FOR EVERY KIND OF PRACTICAL SEWING.  
WHEELER & WILSON'S IS THE ONE TO USE.

**H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,**  
Office 228 WASHINGTON ST.,  
June 2-3m  
Corner of Summer St., Boston.

**STRANGE, BUT TRUE.**  
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by returning the benefit of a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid card, addressed to the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, he will be sent a copy of the work, free of charge, and be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, 831 Broadway, New York.  
dec30-1y

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**  
The celebrated Dr. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 7 Endicott Street Boston.  
N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.  
Boston, June 30-1y

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.**  
Published for the benefit of a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid card, addressed to the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, he will be sent a copy of the work, free of charge, and be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, 831 Broadway, New York.  
dec30-1y

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale.**  
The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoining the premises of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit, and is well adapted to the premises, or to JOHN CUMMINGS, JR.  
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.**  
FRANK B. DODGE, Practical Watchmaker. Also dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, LOCKETS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, Fine Silver Plated Ware, "plated on genuine Albata." Silver Spoons, Butter, Fruit and Pie Knives, Napkin Rings, Coral Beads, Thermometers, &c.  
Engraving to order.  
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired.  
VIOLIN STRINGS constantly on hand.  
AGENT FOR Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

**CENTRAL HOUSE Livery, Hack, and Boarding STABLE,**  
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.  
G. F. JONES, Proprietor.

**MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.**  
The subscriber, thankful for past liberal patronage, informs the public that he is still to be found at the old stand, on Main street, formerly occupied by Hiram Whitford, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices, a choice assortment of all kinds of  
Fresh and salt Meats.  
Fish, smoked and pickled.  
Sausages, common and Bologna.  
Butter,  
Cheese,  
Eggs,  
Beans,  
And a good variety of all the leading Vegetables for the table. Also, Fruit, of all kinds.

Every effort will be made to deserve and secure the patronage of the public.  
**F. A. HARTWELL.**  
Woburn, July 15, 1865.

**RE**



# The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : : No. 47.

**Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,**  
And Girls  
To learn the trade, at  
P. TEARE'S.

**Pictures Framed**  
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.  
SPARROW HORTON,  
Woburn Bookstore.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Wash-  
ington street, we offer our entire stock, consist-  
ing of  
**DRAWING ROOM,  
LIBRARY,  
DINING ROOM  
AND CHAMBER**

**Furniture!**

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can  
be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE  
DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.  
Purchasers will find it to their interest to visit  
our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Pas-  
senger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad,  
Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods  
to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO  
THE PURCHASER.

**BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,**

Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square,  
April—y

**CROCKERY,**

Glass, China, Parian and Britannia  
Ware, in New Styles, and large Vari-  
ety.

**PLATED WARE,**  
Cups, Forks, Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugar  
Buckets, etc., etc., all at  
low prices. Also, a good  
assortment of  
Cups, Plates, and  
Dishes, Napkin Rings,  
etc., etc.

**E. B. MASON,**  
33 Hanover, near Court street,  
Jan 27—ly BOSTON.

**THE**  
**New England Spring Bed Co.**  
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC  
**MANUEL'S**  
**PATENT IMPROVED**  
**ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,**  
Which for Durability, Compactness,  
Simplicity and Adjustment,  
has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of bedstead, and makes  
an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it ad-  
justs itself to every position of the body.  
It is fitted to bedsteads without injuring them  
in the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs  
from all others in its design and principle, and pos-  
sesses many very desirable features of great merit  
not possessed by any.

For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed  
by any.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and  
be changed to fit bedsteads of any size, by putting  
more or less slats.

They are warranted to be made of the best and  
most durable materials, and if any part fails, the  
manufacturers hold themselves responsible to re-  
place it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING  
BED IN THE MARKET.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

**MR. S. R. FRENCH.**—Dear Sir:—I have used one of the  
Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after  
using one of the Manuel Patent for five years, I find  
that the Tucker is far superior in durability and  
neatness. I find the Manuel is the best spring in  
the market, and have supplied my house with them.  
I, D. STEARNS.

**MR. S. R. FRENCH.**—Dear Sir:—I have used one of the  
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many  
names, but which few of them understand. It is  
simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces.  
Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its  
symptoms are in the main the same. Among the  
most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appe-  
tite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. In-  
digestion and a stomach cold are also frequently  
concomitants of this distressing state of body and of  
mind. The common remark in relation to persons  
in such a condition is, that they are consumptive.  
Now, what these unfortunate really want is *not* a  
cure, but a system. A system which will restore the  
darkness they can recapture their systems and re-  
gain perfect health by resorting to HOSSETT'S  
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear  
that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such  
cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp  
requires to be fed with a new supply of oil. The  
system is a broken-down system, and the remedy  
is a broken-down system, containing nothing but  
the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining  
the three grand elements of a stomachic, an altera-  
tive, and a general invigorant.—HOSSETT'S BIT-  
TERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as  
applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feeb-  
ler sex as to those of men.

### THE GREATEST

#### DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN  
purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Ven-  
erian Liniment for dysentery, colic, cramp, chronic  
rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, neuralgia,  
cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache,  
migraine, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If  
it does not give relief the money will be refunded.  
All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to  
the directions.

Dr. Tobias.—Dear Sir: I have used your Ven-  
erian Liniment in my family for a number of years,  
and believe it to be the best article of the kind I  
ever used. I have ever used. For sudden  
attack of colic it is invaluable. I have no hesita-  
tion in recommending it for all the uses it pro-  
fesses to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it  
gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER,  
Quakerstown, N. J., May 8, 1866.

Sold by all druggists. Of-  
fice, 36 Cortlandt street, New York. Jy21—1m

### WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. *Smolander's*  
*Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu*, will cure you of  
all urinary diseases, such as gonorrhea, stricture,  
dropsy, and Chronic Gonorrhea, and will renew  
and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If  
you have been a too long sufferer of these troubles,  
nothing will do you so much good as *Smolander's*  
*Fluid Extract of Buchu*. For many diseases incident to  
gonorrhea, *Smolander's* is a sovereign remedy. Get the Genuine. Price Only One Dollar.

Sold by W. C. BRIGHAM,  
and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.  
ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

June 20

### SPIKE THE GUNS!

of Humberg. Imposters are in the field with deadly  
hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destruc-  
tive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head

### Baptized with Liquid Fire!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,  
**CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,**

will, in five minutes, impart your desired shade from  
light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres,  
staining the skin, or poisoning the system through  
the pores. Beware of deceptions! Dye! Manufactured  
by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair  
Dressers. Jy21—1m

### WORKS OF NATURE.

—In a state of health the intestinal canal may be compared to a  
river whose waters flow over the adjoining land,  
draining the channels into the sea, and thus made, and  
imparting their qualities to the soil. If the water in the  
channels are kept pure and healthy; if the  
course of the river is stopped, then the water in the  
canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant.  
There is but one law of circulation in nature. When  
there is a superabundance of humoral fluid in the  
intestinal tubes, and the water is not drained off, but  
back into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself  
into the circulation. To establish the free course of  
the river, we must remove the obstructions to its  
free course, and those of its tributary streams.

With the body, follow the same natural principle—  
to follow the obstructions from the bowels with  
BRANDT'S PILLS, which never injure, but  
are always effective for the perfect cleansing of the  
system from foulness or disease. Remember, never  
suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you. Evacu-  
ate the humors as often as you are sick as they are de-  
ranged, or as long as you are sick.

See that B. BRANDT'S PILLS are in white letters in  
the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists. Jy21—1m

### GRISTS.

—Having used and witnessed the benefi-  
cial effects of *FRANK'S PAIN KILLER*, I take  
great pleasure in recommending it to the public as  
the very best Family Medicine with which I am ac-  
quainted. In this establishment are employed nearly  
one hundred persons, and your PAIN KILLER  
has been used with most astonishing results. For  
Pain, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach  
Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like  
magic to the curative powers of the "Killer," and  
for Cuts, Bruises, etc., it is almost in daily use, and  
with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER,  
Foreman of Wright & Co's Printing Establish-  
ment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medi-  
cines. Jy21—1m

### HUNNEWELL'S

#### CONSUMPTIVE

#### REMEDY.

By the most careful  
comparison of this dis-  
tinctive remedy with  
the various phlegms of what are called  
consumptions, it is a  
permanent cure. I am satisfied that the above  
named preparation which has been fully tested, is  
detailed with the various phases of what are called

### CONSUMPTION.

#### Or, Chronic Nervous Cough,

That it is not only perfectly adapted, but that  
the complaint has at last found a Cure. I am  
fully assured that cases can be referred to, where  
the disease has been cured, which have all the  
promises of a long life as ever, and with con-  
fidence to use it, or correspond with me.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,  
a COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SIX BOTTLES FIVE DOLLARS.

Be carefully packed to send by Express.

127 Dime street, with the usual discount.

Jy21—1m

## AN ADVENTURE IN THE GREAT

### PYRAMID.

The state of Coleridge's mind when he  
wrote his fragments of Kuba Khan must  
have nearly resembled that of any reason-  
ably excitable person during a first  
visit to Cairo. Just a degrees too beau-  
tiful and wonderful to be an ordinary day-  
light vision, the rich dim courts, the glo-  
rious mosques, the marble fountains, the  
showers of Southern sunlight poured on  
stately palm-tree and slow-moving came-  
lions, and shifting, many-hued crowd—all  
form together a scene such as no sight  
in the world may parallel for strange-  
ness and splendor. One day spent in  
roaming aimlessly through the bazaars,  
and the gardens, and the mosques of  
Hassan and the Gama Tayloob, does  
more to reveal to us what Eastern life  
means—what is the background of each  
Eastern story, the indescribable atmos-  
phere which pervades all Eastern litera-  
ture—than could be gained by years of  
study.

At least, I can speak from experience  
that it was such a revelation to me, and  
one so immeasurably delightful that hav-  
ing performed the long journey to Egypt  
mainly with the thought of the attrac-  
tions of the ruins of Thebes and Mem-  
phis, Carnak and Philae, I waited pa-  
tiently for a fortnight within sight of the  
Pyramids without attempting to visit  
them, satisfied with the endless interest  
of the living town. At last the day came  
when the curiosity of some quarter of a  
century (since that epoch in a child's life,  
the reading of *Belshazzar*) could no longer  
be deferred. I had a concern, as good  
folks say, to visit Cheops that particular  
morning, and to Cheops I went, mounted  
on the inevitable donkey, and accompa-  
nied by a choice specimen of that genus of  
scamp, the Cairene donkey-boy. Un-  
luckily I had overnight ordered my drag-  
oman to wait in Cairo for certain ex-  
pected mails, and being then to me in Old  
Cairo whenever they might arrive; and  
of course the order involved my loss of  
his services for the entire day, spent by  
him, no doubt, with my letters in his  
pocket, at a coffee-shop. Thus it hap-  
pened that my little expedition without  
any guidance or assistance, such as ac-  
companied the *Belshazzar* party, being  
otherwise occupied on that particu-  
lar morning, and not even knowing of my  
intention.

Arrived at the ferry of the Nile, just  
above the Isle of Rhoda, it was with con-  
siderable satisfaction that I found a  
party of pleasant English ladies and  
gentlemen also proceeding to the Pyramids.  
Their time, however, was limited by the  
departure of the overland mail that day,  
and of course they could make no delay  
—as they seemed kindly disposed to do—  
to keep up with me and my wretched  
donkey, or rather donkey-boy.

If there be an aggravating incident in  
this very trying world, it is assuredly  
that of being mounted on a non-progres-  
sive donkey, unarmed with any available  
weapon, stick, spur or other instrument of  
crucifixion, and wholly at the mercy of a  
treacherous conductor, who pretends to  
be your guide, and only makes him kick  
and keeps you behind your party, when  
you have every reason in the world to  
wish to retain it. Only one thing is worse,  
a mule which, carried you through a whole  
day of weary Alpe climbing, just too far from  
all your friends to exchange more than a  
scream at intervals. If there chance on such  
an excursion to be ten pleasant people of  
your party, and one unpleasant one, whom  
you particularly wish neither to follow  
nor to be followed, it is inevitable that  
that particular objectionable person  
whose mule you mule will go after, and  
press past every one else to get at, and  
drag your arm out of its sockets if you  
try to turn it back, and finally make you  
wish that and avalanche would fall and  
bury you and the demon brute you have  
got under you in the abyss forever. On  
hunchback you are a lord or lady of  
creation, with the lower animal subject  
to you. On muleback, or assback, you are  
a bale of goods, borne with contumely  
at the will of the vilest of beasts—no  
where you please, but where, when, and  
how it pleases.

To return to my expedition to the Py-  
ramids. Very soon the English party  
that of being mounted on a non-progres-  
sive donkey, unarmed with any available  
weapon, stick, spur or other instrument of  
crucifixion, and wholly at the mercy of a  
treacherous conductor, who pretends to  
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where you please, but where, when, and  
how it pleases.

The Arab guides helped me easily in  
their well-known way. One or two car-  
ried the candles, and all joined in a sort  
of song, at which I could not help laugh-  
ing in spite of both awe and lack of  
breath. It seemed to be a chant of  
mingled Arabic and English (a language  
they all spoke after a fashion), the En-  
glish words being apparently a continual  
repetition:

"Vera good lady, backshish, backshish;  
and so on *du capto*. Twice we had to rest  
on our way from sheer exhaustion, and  
on one occasion, where there is a break  
in the continuity of the passage, there  
was an ascent into a hole high up in the  
wall by no means easy to accomplish.

At last, after what seemed an hour,  
and I suppose was about fifteen minutes,  
since we left the sunshine, we stood in  
Cheops's burial-vault, the centre chamber  
of the Great Pyramid. As my readers  
know, it is a small oblong chamber, of  
course wholly without light or ventila-  
tion, with plain stone floors, walls, and  
roof, and the huge stone sarcophagus  
(which once held the mummy of Cheops,  
but is now perfectly empty) standing at  
one end. The interest of the spot would  
alone have repaid a journey from Eng-  
land; but I was left small time to enjoy

it. Suddenly I was startled to observe  
that my guides had stopped their song  
and changed their obsequious voices, and  
were all five standing bolt upright against  
the walls of the vault.

"It is the custom," said one of them,  
"for whoever comes here to give us back-  
shish."

I reflected in a moment that they had  
seen me foolishly transfer my purse from  
the pocket of my riding-shirt to the walk-  
ing-dress I wore under it, and which I  
had alone retained on entering the Py-  
ramid.

"Well," I said, as coolly as I was able,  
"I intend, of course, to give



**The Middlesex Journal,**  
AND  
**WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.**  
**WOBBURN:**  
SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1866.

**JOB WORK.** of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

**2** A large country circulation of the Journal renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

**E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.**

**THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—One must go back, says a correspondent, to the period of the adoption of the American Constitution, and for a few years afterwards entering into the nineteenth century, to be aware of the prodigious steps the giant—our country,—is taking since he left the cradle and begun to exercise his infant limbs. Taking up recent publications, of the agriculture, the census, the commerce, the manufactures, the patent office, the army, the navy, financial reports, internal improvements, coast surveys, and proceedings of congress, with a glance at the maps of the country as they increase in number, extent, minute and accurate description, and then, laying down the great pile and examining some of the early maps and geographies, and other statistical works, and looking over them, we seem to be going back for ages, or imagine that it is another country, which occupies our attention. For instance, we have open before us two volumes of Geography published by Jedediah Morse, so long minister of the first Congregational church in Charlestown. They were printed at Boston, by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, in 1793, and are stated in the preface, to be "in some respects, a second edition of the American Geography published by the author in 1789," yet so changed as to demand a new title corresponding to its more extensive design of giving a view of all the empires &c., in the known world; both volumes making 1248 pages. This was a great work for the time, and one of great labor and research. It contains history; treats of literature and natural science; gives notices of public men, and notices a variety of things, not always found in geographical publications, and has a number of maps. Comparing the meager outlines on the maps with the full delineation on modern ones, we see, on the instant, what a filling up there has been of town and cities and states; and how much more fully the natural features of the country are presented, as if they, too, had grown with time. Our new states and territories were without even dots on the canvas, now so covered over. Arguing for the introduction of manufactures, then hardly born, they are recommended as a proper division of labor; a means of extending the use of machinery; furnishing employment to classes not then fully employed, and as tending to draw emigrants from foreign lands. The genius of the people is adverted to, as having a remarkable aptitude for mechanical inventions. How subsequent history has verified that statement in its utmost conception. Not so, the declaration that "the extensive cultivation of cotton can hardly be expected in the South."

What a change has occurred in discovering and working of mines? The coal beds of Pennsylvania, now such an important item, were not mentioned. The copper of Missouri, a state then unborn, was unmarked; and the gold of California, and the coal oil of the country, were not, as now, such sources of national wealth. The working of granite and marble quarries and of iron and lead mines, and other rocks and metals, except to a very limited extent, had not commenced. The rail-roads and electrical telegraphs are not marked on Dr. Morse's maps, though his son invented the latter; and steam power for manufactures and transportation, had not yielded itself to the service of man and making of the country.

Under the title "Banks," we read the then, great announcement, that there are four of these institutions incorporated in our Commonwealth, viz:—The Branch, Massachusetts and Union in Boston, and the Essex in Salem.

The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New York in 1756, was 10,881; 1771, 21,863; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131. As to the public libraries in the state of New York, and academies, "such enquiries," it is stated, "could not, at present, be answered satisfactorily." Albany, then, contained upwards of 1000 houses; built mostly by trading people on the margin of the river. The exports to foreign parts from the city of New York, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, amounted to \$2,516,197, which is spoken of as a great matter.

The District of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, possessed five counties and 96,540 inhabitants.

The population of the United States was three millions.

So silent; so almost unobserved; so rapid, and over so wide a surface; and advance discovery and improvement, marching around with constantly accelerated increase, like a snow ball rolling up to larger and larger dimensions as its circumference enlarges, so progresses the growth of these United States, receiving at all times enlargement from the influx

of the foreign population as well as from natural increase, and rolling up wealth so rapidly and with such gigantic increase, as to make probable the entire extinguishment of our national debt at no great period of time.

The reflections on such a progress, we leave for every reader to make.

**THE PRESS.**—Under this caption a contemporary has a very good article, from which we quote:

Very queer ideas are entertained by a portion of the public in regard to the rights and duties of editors, and the relationship subsisting between the editor and his subscribers. When James I. was asked to define a free monarchy, he replied that it was a government where the monarch was left free to do as he chose. Some subscribers to a paper, by a similar process of reasoning, seem to think that a free press is a press that is free for them to say what they please of others—provided, always, that nobody shall have the liberty of saying anything against them. The editorial work-shop is often the theatre of many amusing scenes from which hundreds of comic sketches might be drawn every year. Nearly every man thinks himself capable of giving the best possible advice to an editor, and writes him down as a very long-eared animal, if he does not follow it—forgetting that there are any other principles, views, or opinions than those entertained by himself. In this happy country every one is not only born a politician, but a statesman; and nearly every one who supposes he has caught hold of the wing or the leg of an idea, thinks he is qualified forthwith to write for the press—and each, of course, thinks that his own darling essay must have the first place, and that creation will stand still till it is published. And if the editor dares to reject it, on account of its objectionable character, or because of its sorrowful composition, or for want of room, he is often denounced as a block-head, or as wanting in spirit.

Again; there is a large class of writers, both for the city and country press, who think they are conferring a particular favor upon the editor by every line they write, because it will help to "fill up." Indeed, the popular opinion, everywhere, seems to be that newspaper editors are wonderfully perplexed to find matter to fill their columns; whereas the reverse of this is the fact. Their trouble is to find space for the tenth part of the matter they get prepared; and many of their own editorials are swept into the waste basket for want of room.

A fruitful source of vexation arises from the complaints of people who either are attacked, or fancy they are, by correspondents, or perhaps for cause, by the editor himself. Cases often occur in which a person puts a cap upon his head that was fitted up for some one else; and it often happens that covert attacks are made upon individuals, which, in the hurry of business, are not apparent to the editor, or do not meet his eye until after the publication. In all these cases, involving every shade and variety, he is obliged either to meet the case directly (as he will, if an honorable man, if the responsibility justly devolves upon him), or, in case of accidental mistakes, do the best he can.

The London pneumatic dispatch company are entirely satisfied with the results of recent experiments, from which it appears that 120 tons of goods can be passed through the tube per hour, at the rate of 18 miles per hour, at the cost of under 1d. a ton per mile. The directors believe that their enterprise, when completed, will return a large percentage on the capital expended.

Archduke William, commander-in-chief of the Austrian artillery, has said a good thing: "The needle-gun is to the ordinary musket what short-hand is to common writing."

A process has been discovered by which india rubber can be bleached to a pure white, and after having been hardened will be used for the manufacture of collars and cuffs.

They are fond of titles in the East. Among his other smiling titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as if he had prepared for a long reign.

The English mint at Hong Kong has commenced working at the rate of 10,000 silver dollars per day.

The peach crop has failed this year in Delaware and Maryland as well as in New Jersey.

Irish newspapers say the forthcoming harvest will be the best known in Ireland for many years.

A gentleman having occasion to call upon an author, found him in his study writing. He remarked the great heat of the apartment and said, "It is as hot as an oven." "So it ought to be," replied the author, "for it's here I make my bread."

His Prussian Majesty, it is understood, is about to adopt a new coat-of-arms fitted to his enlarged body politic. It will consist of a double-headed vulture argent, on a field azure, with the legend, *Rem Adu Tetigi*—"I have picked this Austrian bubble with a needle."

A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and left behind there when his company re-

treated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be obtained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was re-occupied by the Prussians, and he was relieved.

**A LIBERAL ADVERTISING PATRONAGE.**—The receipts of the New York Herald for advertising for the three months ending on the 30th of June last, were \$196,336, or more than double the amount received by any other paper published in that city. Most of the theatrical managers withdraw their patronage about a year ago, but the receipts of the establishment for advertising have gone on increasing ever since. Just think of it advertising patronage of \$785,344 per year!

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—At the request of one of our citizens, Superintendent Winslow, has decided to give the people of Woburn telegraphic communication with Boston, and hence with the rest of the world. The office, in Woburn, will be at the bookstore of Sparrow Horton, Esq.

The Great National Convention at Philadelphia, adjourned on Thursday, after a session of three days. The proceedings were harmonious, and we trust will produce beneficial results through out the whole country.

The Cholera in Cincinnati has been very fatal. Since the first of August there have been six hundred and ten deaths. There were sixty-four deaths on Saturday and sixty-eight on Sunday.

On Sunday night a building in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, was burned. It contained a valuable stock of upholstery. The loss is thirty thousand dollars.

**WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.**—A good suggestion has recently been made that architecture be studied by women that we may get the benefit of their superior knowledge of what constitutes a comfortable, cosy, and convenient home. None but a woman can tell how to make everything hand, save steps, arrange closets, the getting of fuel to the fires, ashes from them, going up and down stairs, and the like. It is well said that "no plan should ever be considered complete by any architect till submitted to the criticism of a woman." Let them, therefore, study architecture.

There are but five States which make no legal distinction among their citizens as to the right of suffrage on the ground of color—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. In New York negroes to be voters must be owners of a freehold worth at least \$250. All the other States deny the right of suffrage to the negro. A vote to extend it to the colored race was taken in 1865 in Colorado September 8, Connecticut October 2, Wisconsin November 7, Minnesota November 7. All these declared against it by large majorities.

There were thirty-six fatal cases of cholera on Tuesday, in St. Louis. Eighty-seven persons were attacked with the disease.

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**HENRY A. WISE ON THE CHURCHES.**—Ex-Governor Wise delivered a very remarkable address in Norfolk the other day for the benefit of the Southern churches devastated by the war. He took the grounds, while alluding to the late rebellion, which we have heard before from Puritanical sources—but which have been adopted for the first time by a Southern orator—that the war was brought about by the act of God for the destruction of slavery, and, taking this view of the subject, Governor Wise argues that no one should be punished for acts committed according to the dispensations of Heaven. Governor Wise said:

He is, I fear, an infidel who doesn't see that the fire and sword of this war were sent from heaven. God knew that we could be torn away from our black idol of slavery only by fire and blood and the drawn sword of the destroying angel of war. He sent them, and we ought to praise the Most High that he did not send worse plagues, like those of Egypt, against whatever weakness or wickedness we clung to like Pharaoh. But I appeal to Christian charity, and to every known law, whether individual citizens and persons ought to be vindictively punished by man or government for the acts of sovereign States and the inevitable interposition of Divine Providence.

This is certainly putting the responsibility of treason and rebellion upon very broad shoulders; but taking the general tone of the address, it exhibits a very Christian, moderate and charitable spirit, quite remarkable in the ex-fire-eater of Virginia.—*New York Herald.*

(Correspondence of the Journal.)  
**GOSPORT, ISLE OF SHOALS,**  
August 13th, 1866.

**MR. EDITOR:**—Your Winchester correspondent he followed the prevailing custom of times, and now, as you perceive, heads his epistle from this rock-ribbed Isle, while he is spending a brief vacation from business cares and toils. This island was sadly devastated by fire last May, which burnt down the Atlantic House, a large hotel, and several dwelling houses. It took the most valuable portion of the town, and the loss falls heavily on Mr. L. B. Caswell, who owned the hotel, and was interested in the other buildings. The hotel was insured for \$30 in the Piscataqua Ins. Co., which has since failed, I believe, and from which I have not as yet been able to obtain any portion of the sum insured. The worst part of the fire is the fact that it was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion points to a citizen who has been absent since the fire.

The island has been coming into popular favor for several years, it being superior in many respects to its neighbor (Appledore), to which so many resort.

This year a large number had engaged rooms for the season, but the fire blasted all their plans, as well as inflicted a severe blow upon the proprietor, whose efforts to please his friends are well known and appreciated by them. There has not been times since the fire for Mr. Caswell to put up a suitable house for the accommodation of those wishing rooms, but he has put up a small house, which he has just opened, but which only has accommodations for nine. He proposes to add to this building in the fall, so as to take a large number of boarders. Your correspondent, with two companions, were the first to dine in the new house, and thus consecrate it to its future uses. It was all we could desire in quantity and quality.

A portion of the other buildings burnt have been rebuilt, but some have become discouraged in this seeking the savings of years swept away in a single night, and have gone elsewhere. And here let me say, that this loss which the inhabitants have sustained by this fire, is deserving of the attention of the charitable and the humane, as well as those of Portland.

There are only fifteen families in town, and a little over one hundred persons in all. The fire swept away half of the property of the town, and the people upon whom the loss falls are hard working and industrious, and are deserving of aid.

The curiosities upon this island, I think I referred to last year, and therefore suffice it to say, that they are numerous and varied.

We are here some nine miles from the nearest point of land, and the purity of the air, and the views of old ocean are unrivalled. To stand on these rocks, "which have for ages stood," to look at their various shapes and situation, is indeed worthy of the gaze of those who can appreciate these works of an Almighty Hand.

It is said that there is indubitable evidence that either this is rising, or that its neighbor, Appledore, is sinking, which fact will be a curious one for the geologist.

The islands in the vicinity will repay you for a visit, especially "White Island," where the light house is situated.

If one is fond of fishing, there is a plenty of it here afforded. Your correspondent improved this part of the attractions to his own satisfaction. In consequence of the burning of the hotel on this island, the Messrs. Leighton on Appledore, have more visitors than they can accommodate, and have turned away many every day.

The trip by the steamer "Pioneer," is a very pleasant one, giving you a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Portsmouth.

When next you hear from me it will probably be from some other locality, and till then adieu. EXCELSIOR.

**PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 15, 1866.**

My last was dated from the Shoals, which place I left with regret last Monday for Portsmouth. Spent one night in Portsmouth. Found that city as quiet as ever. The Masonic Halls which were destroyed by fire last spring are being rapidly re-built. The fraternity now occupy the U. S. Court Room for their communications.

Left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning and arrived in this city at noon. So much has been written concerning the immense devastation caused by the fire that I can add nothing to the descriptions which have been given. It is sad to look over this vast extent of ruins and see what havoc has been made. Already however the work of re-building is going on to a great extent. Many of the structures in process of erection are merely temporary ones to meet the present emergencies.

On Munjoy there are still a large number of families living in tents, while in front of the old City Hall large boilers of soup are daily made, which with other articles of food and drink are dispensed to the needy ones. It is painful to see so many of those noble forest trees which wore the pride of this city, blasted and ruined by the scorching heat. It will be many years before this city will recover from this blow, and attain its former beauty and prosperity.

Those visiting this city will find good

quarters at the United States Hotel, which is located near the ruins, and in the centre of the city. Mine hosts know well how to cater to the appetites of their numerous boarders, and provide for their many wants.

But I must speed away, and till you hear from me again, adieu. EXCELSIOR.

**WINCHESTER.**

The regular Winchester correspondent having taken a vacation, we have been asked to supply his place, which we do with fear and trembling in view of our own unworthiness.

The first matter of importance comes under the head of "Agricultural." A member of the "W. A. A." who has been experimenting upon a new species of "Fungus," has succeeded beyond his highest hopes in its development. Probably the society will at an early period notice and improve the salutary lessons pertaining to this occasion.

We understand that our worthy P. M., has "struck it," having come into the inheritance of a pretty little fortune.

The Primary School House is to be removed from the position which it has long occupied, to a lot purchased from Wm. A. Dodge Esq., formerly of Winchester.

The new High and Grammar school houses are progressing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It is supposed that the former building will be ready for occupancy in about a month, when the past members and teachers of the High School will celebrate the event with solemn and appropriate organs. Several meetings have been held already by the members, and committees chosen to carry out the celebration. The committee of arrangements are Messrs J. Russell and W. E. Skillings, to whom all communications should be addressed.

We learn that the "W. A. A.," whose Hall has been taken possession of by Mr. Hovey, as a depot for the manufacture and sale of Hair Balm, intend erecting a magnificent edifice for their own use. It is to be placed upon the lot of land bounded upon one side by Pleasant st. and upon the other by Skunk Creek, will be of the Wigwam style of architecture, and when completed, will be the most chaste, elegant and unique building upon the American Continent.

A party of six young gentlemen started for Lowell Island on Wednesday evening, to enjoy the fishing and salt water breeze, but fearing that the showery weather would wet their fishes, they returned home sooner than they expected.

It is not true that the Old High School building is to be fitted up as a hotel. This is a base fabrication, intended to injure the other hotel interests of Winchester.

We have the information from reliable authority that it is not true that a Telegraph Cable Company is about to lay a cable across the Lake for the purpose of establishing a communication with the Cemetery. Some of our people would rather not hear from their friends in that vicinity. Let no one be deluded into taking stock in this electrical bubble.

A large amount of lumber has lately been removed to the lot lately sold near the High School House. We look for developments. EXCELSIOR, Jr.

**WINCHESTER, August 16, 1866.**

**Mr. Editor.**—Having been for the past 3 weeks taking a slight ramble among the Green Hills of Vermont, and not at all times in direct communication of the Journal, I have failed to supply the accustomed weather report, but hope to resume it next week.

I found the atmosphere very mild but exceedingly wet. The farmers are, as far as my personal observations extended, which was through Washington, Chittenden and Franklin Counties, getting large crops of hay, and also most of the crops are promising a plentiful harvest—that is if the weather permits them to harvest at all.

We noticed quite a lively aspect in the neighborhood of some of the depots, especially at St. Albans and Burlington, where extensive depot buildings are in the progress of erection, a thing by the way long needed.

The country seems to swarm with city people this summer, and we may soon look either for the abolition of the Green Vermonters, as a certain class are pleased to call them, or a blending of the two classes, which I think will benefit both. Everything seems quiet since our return, the wet weather predominating.

**P.**

A gentleman, recently travelling from the West in a sleeping car, witnessed the following scene:

In the same car with him was a gentleman trying to still a child by carrying it to and fro in the coach, and which, by its screams, finally irritated a man in one of the berths to such a degree that he could stand it no longer, and cried out profanely, "What the — is the matter with that young one?" And soon again, "Where is the mother of that child, that she is not here to pacify it?" At this the poor gentleman in charge of the child stepped up to the berth and said: "Sir, the mother of that child is in her coffin, in the baggage car!" Our informant says that the gruff growler immediately arose and compelled the afflicted father to retire to his berth, and from that time until morning, took the little orphan under his own care.

**WOBBURN LOCALS.**

**STEAM FIRE ENGINE TRIAL.**—Tuesday afternoon the new steam fire engine, manufactured for this town by the "Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.," of Manchester, N. H., was thoroughly tested, in the presence of the Engineers of the Fire Department, the Selectmen, and a large concourse of citizens. The steamer was moved from the engine house, on Railroad street, to the reservoir in the rear of the Baptist church, on Park street, and at five o'clock a fire was started under the boiler, which was filled with cold water. In seven and one-half minutes the engine commenced to play, and for nearly three-quarters of an hour threw a beautifully solid stream (with 1-1-4 in. nozzle), both horizontal and perpendicular, through 200 feet of hose. The perpendicular stream was forced some 20 feet over the vane on the Baptist church (some 175 feet), and the volume of water was sufficient to have speedily drowned out a fire in any part of the building. The reservoir, which is self-sufficing, was not materially reduced by this tax upon its resources, and it will doubtless stand any test to which it may be put. Steam and water were then blown off, and the engine returned to the house, where kindlings for a new fire were arranged and necessary arrangements made for the second trial, which came off at the reservoir at the foot of the common, on Pleasant street. At half-past six o'clock the fire was started under the boiler (which had again been filled with cold water), and in just five minutes the pump was started. The hose were in this instance run into the yard of the Unitarian church, and the stream was thrown up to the ball on the steeple, and spray passed over the vane. Owing to the instability of the leading, the trial was not so satisfactory as the former one, though the stream was one of great volume and power. Afterwards another stream was attached, and the advantages of steam more clearly shown, by forcing the water through both pipes to an elevation of about 170 feet, and maintaining them at will. This display concluded the exhibition on Tuesday afternoon. Throughout the machine worked very finely, much better than is generally the case with new engines of this description, and gave entire satisfaction to all who witnessed her performances.

The engine is a very fine looking one, well finished throughout, the running part painted bright red and striped with gilt, and weighs 4900 pounds. It is built for one horse, which will be sufficient to drag it any where in the center of the town, and another can be hitched "tandem," in case its services are demanded in other sections of the town. The readers of the Journal are too familiar with this class of machines to need a more detailed description.

In playing from the Pleasant street reservoir three-quarters of an hour, the water was reduced twelve feet, leaving but two feet, demonstrating its inability to stand as long a draught as would be necessary in case of an ordinary fire. The machine was run by Mr. Furlong, a gentleman in the employ of the manufacturers, as engineer, who comes here to instruct the engineer (Mr. Simonds) in the mysteries of the "grate old squirt" made to go by steam, as "Mose" christened it.

**REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.**—The Commissioners for the County of Middlesex have completed the work of dividing the county into Representative Districts. The following are the numbers of the districts embracing Woburn and the adjoining towns:

No. 6—West Cambridge and Winchester, 222 1 Rep.  
" 21—Lexington, Bedford, Burlington and Carlisle (160 votes) 1 "  
" 22—Woburn (108 votes) 1 "  
" 23—Stoneham, South Reading and Melrose (1074 votes) 2 "  
" 24—Reading, No. Reading and Wilmington (1012 votes) 1 "

Woburn was first placed with Burlington and Lexington, forming one district, with two representatives, but in answer to the prayer of a petition, unanimously signed by our citizens, the change was made as above, which is much more satisfactory.

The reservoir on Academy Hill, at the head of Summer street, contains at the present time about sixteen inches of water.

**THE WEATHER.**—One would need to be told that we are now in the midst of dog days, for the weather has been for the most part mild and pleasant as early September. The purity of the air is doubtless attributable to the numerous thunder showers which have lately refreshed the earth.

It is presumed that real estate owners, especially those on Pleasant street, rested more quiet, and felt less dread of the destruction of their property by fire than ever before, last Tuesday night, in view of the fact that the new steamer worked so well, especially as the only available reservoir had been pumped nearly dry.

**EXCURSIONS.**—The excursions to Nahant and Chelsea which at this season of the year are so popular methods of recreation, are now in full vogue, and every pleasant day hundreds of our citizens avail themselves of the numerous means of conveyance, public and private, and visit these deservedly popular resorts to while away the day in pleasant relaxation from the toil and care of home duties and of business life. That the body and mind demand some such breaks in the routine of every day toil, that new strength and energy is imparted to the whole man by such simple means as these, every one admits; and yet how many there are who allow the crowding of a successful business, the small vices which eat up the working man's substance, the selfish and miserly greed for gain which narrows the soul and dwarfs the intellect, to debar them the benefits arising from such recreation. To thus spend a day or a week, may be a "toil for pleasure," but a new set of muscles are brought into play, new thoughts and new scenes occupy the mind, attention is renewed, and when the usual avocations are resumed, it will be found that indeed it is true that "in toil there is rest."

Picnic parties seem this season to be especially popular, the acquaintances of a neighborhood, the members of societies, or other gatherings, joining together to make up the party, and many of them have been exceedingly pleasant.

**THE SCHOOLS.**—The long summer vacation of the public schools of Woburn is now rapidly drawing to a close, and in the course of a week or two teachers

and scholars will again assemble for the resuming of the studies so pleasantly broken off. By the resignation of several of the teachers, new appointments have been necessitated. The new roster will probably be ready for publication next week.

**I. L. A.**—The Irish Literary Association of this town held a picnic in Hiawatha Grove, near Cummingsville, on Saturday afternoon of last week. The weather was beautiful, the attendance quite large, and every thing passed off pleasantly. Bond's Quadrille Band, of Boston, was in attendance to furnish music, and dancing was participated in by old and young.

**PERSONAL.**—Rev. Joseph L. Bennett, of Lockport, N. Y., occupied the pulpit at the First Congregational church last Sunday, and in the afternoon a collection was taken up to aid his society in the purchase of an organ for their church. Mr. B. is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Bennett, for many years pastor of the Congregational church in this town, and has many warm personal friends among us.

—Wm. C. Pervase was brought before P. L. Converse, Esq., Trial Justice, last Saturday evening, on complaint of being a common seller of intoxicating liquors. After a somewhat lengthy hearing he was found guilty, and sentenced according to the provisions of the new law passed by the last Legislature. Mr. Pervase appealed, and gave bonds to prosecute his appeal. A. F. L. Norris, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

—King Richard III. wanted a horse, in fact, offered his kingdom for one. Another poetic individual offered his lodge in some vast wilderness. "Like these hard-up individuals, large numbers of our citizens and others who are anxious to become such, are calling for, seeking after, and demanding places to live in,—tenements of some sort,—but all in vain. By way of illustration we cite the following: A gentleman in town is agent for the letting of some fifteen or twenty tenements. Though none of the tenants contemplate moving, he still has some dozen or more applications filed in case of vacancies. Again, in behalf of the welfare of the town, we ask our land holders and capitalists to take this matter into consideration.

**DISBANDED.**—An order was received from the Adj.-Gen. of Mass., last Friday evening, by Capt. John Powers, disbanding his company (known as the 64th Unattached Company, and temporarily attached to the 5th Mass. Regt.) and honorably discharging the officers. No reason was assigned, of course, as all military orders are arbitrary, but it seems that this is not the only company disbanded, the 31st, at Cambridge; 58th, at Stoneham; 61st, at Somerville; and Co. K, 5th Regt., at Cambridge, having received similar orders.

—It is said that the School Committee intend appropriating the room in the Town Hall recently vacated by Capt. Powers' company of militia, for school purposes, establishing a new primary school. In such an event the "young idea" will have the advantage of an elevated position to "shoot" from.

**THE CROPS.**—Summer vegetables, early fruit, potatoes and melons, are now rapidly finding their way into the market, and are looking uncommonly fine, especially potatoes (dev. says they ought to be at \$2 a bushel), and the growing crops in this vicinity never looked better, all giving promise of an abundant yield. The fruit crop in this immediate neighborhood will be light, but in other parts of New England it is said there will be a fair average yield.

**PIC-NIC.**—A committee of gentlemen and ladies connected with the Sunday School of the 1st Congregational church, in this town, have had the matter of holding the annual picnic referred to them, and are making the necessary arrangements.

**LUKE R. BOUT.**

**NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.**—As there are at present a great many counterfeit and altered national bank notes now in circulation throughout the country, we publish the following list of designs on the back of the genuine notes: \$1000 Washington resigning his commission; \$500 notes, Surrender of General Burgoyne; \$100 notes, Declaration of Independence; \$20 notes, Baptism of Pocahontas; \$10 notes, De Soto discovering the Mississippi; \$5 notes, Landing of Columbus in 1492; \$2 notes, Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585; \$1 notes, Landing of the Pilgrims. All national bank notes the backs of which do not correspond with the above are bogus.

**SORGHUM SUGAR.**—Much importance is attributed by some of the Western papers to a new invention by which sorghum molasses is almost instantly converted into sugar. The syrup is driven off by centrifugal power and granulation effected. The St. Louis Democrat speculates upon the results as follows:

This discovery must of course work a considerable change in the saccharine trade of the country. Sorghum flourishes pretty much in all the States and territories of the Union. Wherever corn grows it may be made to grow, and farmers, through this simple process, will now be enabled to supply themselves with all they need in the way of sweets. As the machinery is by no means costly we presume the improvement will generally be made available. Sugar must become cheaper, and its consumption greatly increased. Fruits, large and small, which now, on account of the cost of saccharine matter, are greatly wasted will be preserved to a much greater extent, and healthy and invigorating food thereby secured. This invention may be considered as one of the greatest of the age, remarkable as the present era is for its utilitarian application of scientific discoveries and principles. The forces employed are without cost, and require no education to govern and direct them. After the molasses is prepared in the usual way, which every one compre-







# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

At all of which he offers at the lowest prices.

## URBANE DERBY.

Woburn, June 16, 1866.

**\$1500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than \$50, which are fully licensed by *Home, Sewing & Sewing*, *Home, Sewing & Sewing*, *Home, Sewing & Sewing*. All cheap machines are infringing upon the rights of the *Home, Sewing & Sewing*. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. 1866-17

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**  
And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,

Upper Railroad, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Concord and Manchester, 7.30 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Nashua, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.

Groton Junction 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Lowell, 7.30 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 6 p.m.

S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6.00 p.m.

Woburn, 7.30 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m.

E. Woburn, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m.

Wilmington, 6.45 a.m., 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.10 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.

West Medford, 6.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.10 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.

College Hill 6.45 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.10 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m.

The Monday Through Train is discontinued.

The 10.00 a.m. Train from Boston stops at Milk Row, Southview Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE.

Wilton at 6.15, 1.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.

South Merrimack, 6.35, 11.20 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

Nashua at 7.00, 8.30, 11.45 a.m., 5.00, 9.00 p.m.

Tyngsboro' 7.15, 9.10, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 p.m.

North Chelmsford, 7.20, 9.20 a.m., 5.19 p.m.

Groton Junction, 8.00 a.m., 12.45 p.m.

Lowell 7.30, 9.30 a.m., 12.15, 3.15, 6.00, 9.00 p.m.

North Billerica 7.00, 9.30 a.m., 9.25, 5.41 p.m.

Billerica 7.15, 9.45 a.m., 9.25, 5.41, 9.50 p.m.

Wilmington at 7.30, 3.15 a.m., 3.45 p.m.

South Woburn 7.34 a.m., 3.45 p.m.

Lowell stop at 7.30 a.m., 3.45, 6.04 p.m.

East Woburn at 6.00, 7.40, 9.00, 10.15 a.m., 3.54, 5.00, 6.30 p.m.

Wilmington at 6.05, 7.05, 7.40, 9.00, 10.14 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 5.05, 6.35, 8.20 p.m.

West Medford at 6.15, 7.15, 7.52, 9.15, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.07, 5.15, 6.30, 8.20, 9.50 p.m.

College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 9.19 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 5.10, 6.55, 8.28 p.m.

On arrival of trains from Nashua.

Northern Depot.

The 7.00 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Southview Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

Woburn Branch.

Trains for Woburn leave Boston 6.45, 7.11, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 3.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 7.40 a.m., 1.15, 3.10, 6.00, 9.00 p.m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

7.32 A. M. from Stoughton Branch, and 7.40 A. M. from Woburn Branch, stop only at Woburn, W. Medford, and E. Cambridge.

Stoughton Branch.

The trains leave Stoughton (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoughton, at 8.00, A. M., 12.15, 3.10, 6.30 p.m.

Leave Stoughton for Boston, at 5.52, and 7.32, 8.52, 10.15, A. M., 1.00, 4.00, and 6.23, P. M.

A train will leave Boston for Stoughton, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

A train will leave Stoughton for Boston on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8.05 p.m.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendent.

B. L. and N. L. R. R.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership, heretofore existing under the name or style of SHEPARD & PERRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Wm. C. SHEPARD, E. W. PERRY.

S. WATSON DREW, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL, (The same house he occupied in 1844.)

Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M. Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865-17

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D., IN WOBURN, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS. Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, July 14, 1866-67

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D., 3d Door North Woburn Branch Depot. Residence, No. 3 Canal St., WOBURN CENTER, MASS.

July 7-17

Clocks! Clocks!

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.

Silver and Plated Ware, A LARGE VARIETY.

JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

Fancy Goods! IN GREAT VARIETY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery, FOR SALE LOW.

FOR CASH, J. FRED. LESLIE.

Woburn, June 23, 1866-47

ADVERTISEMENT.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN, S. S. FITCH, M. D., Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.

NOW AT 25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention and cure of Consumption, published by the Family Physician, is intended to fill a great want, as it teaches you to promptly cure Diphtheria, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea of Children, Summer Complaints of Infants, Headaches, Colds, Sore Throats, Burns, &c.; with perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any one can prepare them at once, or get them from the apothecary. Also, the management of the Hair and Teeth during life. Also, careful directions for preventing and curing Consumption, Asthma, Throat Complaints, Coughs, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, &c. In addition, is given the best Hair Dye in the world, the best Tooth Powder ever made, the best Cologne Water known, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sickness, all face discolorations and diseases, so as to have a beautiful youthful complexion. Any person sending their address and 25 cents to S. S. FITCH, M. D., State Street, Boston, will promptly receive a copy of the book, Agents, Woburn, June 16-30

Anaesthesia.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

COME and GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the chemical anaesthetic, which is thousands can testify who have tried it, a blessing to the age in which we live. Positively no pain, and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and the patient go about his business in ten minutes' time. All other operations, such as filling and the Pathological treatment of the teeth, together with Artificial teeth of all kinds, done in the best manner and as soon as it can be done.

Call and see specimens at my office.

E. H. DANIELS, 19 Tremont Row, Boston.

June 2-30

Metcalf's Stencil Rooms.

Convenient to the Boston & Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg & Lowell Railroads.

Marking Plates.

for Boot and Shoe manufacturers and business purposes generally.

NAME PLATES, for Marking Clothing, IN

German Text, Italian, Roman & English Letters.

Indelible Ink, Brushes, Stencil Paste of various colors, and all Stencil Goods.

M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Haymarket Square, Boston.

June 16-30

DR. C. T. LANG, Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts. Woburn Centre, Mass.

Dr. L. having fifteen years successful practice in his profession, considers it a sufficient guarantee that all Dental operations entrusted to his care will be performed in the best manner.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, Administered when desired, for extracting teeth without pain. Charges moderate.

RHUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA BEFORE. AFTER.

After 20 Years suffering with this terrible disease, I have found a perfect cure, and that every body may have the benefit of my experience, I have had a lot of the medicine prepared, and will furnish to and guarantee a cure, without any injury to the constitution. Several hundred who have taken this medicine, pronounce it the most wonderful cure ever discovered.

Liberal discount to agents, who are wanted all over the country.

WALTER BRYANT, 15 School St., Boston.

P. S.—Several Physicians now recommend it.

June 21-30

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, and other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-17

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting on or after this date.

Boston, July 21st, 1866-30 W. M. C. STOWERS.

## Flour, Corn, Cr. Corn, Meal, Shorts, Feed, Middlings, Oat Meal, R. Meal, Gr. Flour.

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Foreign Fruits, Saleratus, Raisins, Cream Tartar, Pearl Barley, Currants, Starch, Rice, Salt, Beans, Potatoes, Fish, Pork, Ham, Butter, Cheese, Pure Cider Vinegar

Kerosene Oil, Lard Oil.

China, Glass, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Stearns, Hart & Co.

Flour, Feed, MEAL, GRAIN, AND

HOMINY, SAMP, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL, HECKER'S FARINA, CORN STARCH, &c., &c.

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store

1st door South of Central House, where they will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

Flour, Grain, &c., which will be sold as low as the market will afford.

By giving our whole attention to this branch of business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage.

Taylor Brothers.

Woburn, March 3, 1866.

FOR SALE. BOOKS! BOOKS! STATIONERY, INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, Newspapers, Periodicals, Almanacs, Diaries, Sheet Music, Portfolios, Engravings, Photographs, Picture Frames, Photograph and Tintype ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE VIEWS! WALNUT BRACKETS, Fancy Goods and Children's Toys, in great variety. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Paper Hangings & Curtains. Of the latest styles, &c., &c., at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SPARROW HORTON. Woburn Bookstore.

Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866-17

Cards printed at this Office

## ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent, WOBURN, MASS.

OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

CHARLES A. SMITH, DEALER IN American and Foreign DRY GOODS, Bank Block, Woburn

Edward K. Willoughby, HOUSE CARPENTER, Walnut, near Main Street.

Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.

Woburn, July 14th, 1866. 4m

"Do Not Delay," BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

SPARROW HORTON, INSURANCE AGENT, feb24-17 at Woburn Bookstore.

F. L. GERALD, VETERINARY SURGEON, MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few rods south of Central Square.

Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splints, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also Cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.

Woburn, April 7, 1866.

CORSETS, AND SKIRTS.

We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled in any style, workmanship or the quality of material used in manufacturing.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business.

We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods.

JAMES YOUNG, No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass. may26-30

G. R. GAGE, MERCHANT TAILOR, New Bank Building, Woburn.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now located in his new store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made in the best style, and warranted to fit

Particular attention paid to making Boys' Clothing.

He has on hand a large stock of the best and most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly on hand.

Excursions to Nahant.

On and after Saturday, June 16th, the fine steamer ULYSSES, Capt. A. W. Gaden, will run as follows: Leave foot of ISOLA WARE for Nahant, daily, at 9.30 A. M., and 2.30 and 6.30 P. M. Return, at 7.45 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Sundays, leave Nahant at 10 A. M., and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Nahant at 12 M., and 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of the captain on board, or at the wharf. Fare each way, 25 cts.; Sundays, 50 cents. July 14-20

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, MAIN STREET, NEAR THE CENTRAL HOUSE, WOBURN.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All classes of the community can have their wants supplied in any style of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS, INSURANCE POLICIES, BANK CHECKS, PROGRAMMES, PAMPHLETS, ORDER OF EXERCISES, LEGAL BLANKS, BILL HEADS, CATALOGUES, SERMONS, NOTE BOOKS, RECEIPTS, BUSINESS CARDS, ADDRESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, SCHEDULE OF DANCES, POSTERS, SUICTION BILLS, MILK BILLS, LABELS, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing POSTERS OF ALL SIZES, VISITING, MARRIAGE, INVITATION, BALL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

Journal Printing Rooms, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN! WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your

LIVES INSURED in the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 5% PER CENT. Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$2,049,539.00. SPARROW HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore. feb24-17

## RAIL ROAD STORE.

CORN, MEAL, OATS, FEED, SCRAPS, BARLEY,

CR. CORN, RYE MEAL, HOMINY, WHEAT GROATS, OAT MEAL, SAMP.

Choice brands of FLOUR constantly on hand. Also, the best assortment of

Family Groceries!

in this vicinity.

GRASS SEED FOR SALE. April, 1866.

PROF. FRANKS & SONS, OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.

Office 234 Washington St., Boston. (up stairs.)

Caution—I never had in my employment, or ever will have, any connection with any peddlers of Spectacles, or travelling Eye doctors. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

NEWLY PATENTED SPECTACLES—Patent issued April 22, 1863, one pair sold of the eye perfectly from 12 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically adjusted to vision, (by Professor Franks, sole patentee, Physician, oculist and optician of the New York Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary,) from an examination of the eye alone, at his office, 284 Washington St., Boston.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, and all chronic and obscure disorders, to which the human system is liable, are cured, and radical cures, in the most approved and scientific principles of treatment by Prof. EDW. S. FRANKS, who has had more than 20 years experience on the medical treatment of these diseases, in his private practice and in the Hospitals of Europe and America.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Jas. Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island; Hon. J. A. Gilmore, Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. H. Semmes, Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the U. S.; the Physicians of the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital; the Physicians of Yale and Buffalo Medical Colleges. Jan 20-17

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.



# Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV: No. 48.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,  
And Girls  
To learn the trade, at  
P. TEARE'S.

**Pictures Framed**  
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.  
SPARROW HOBSON,  
Woburn Bookstore.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

REPAIRING in a little time to remove to Wash-  
ington street, we offer our entire stock, consist-  
ing of  
**DRAWING ROOM,  
LIBRARY,  
DINING ROOM,  
AND CHAMBER**

**Furniture!**

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can  
be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE  
DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.  
Purchasers will find for their interest to visit  
our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the  
Passenger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad,  
Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods  
to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO  
THE PURCHASER.

**BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,**  
Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square,  
Sept-7

**CROCKERY.**

Glass, China, Parian and Britannia  
Ware, in New Styles, and large Vari-  
ety.

**PLATED WARE.**  
Cups, Cake Baskets,  
Ice Pitchers, Forks,  
Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugar  
Creams, Slipper Covers,  
Fire Pots, Call Bells,  
Mugs, Goblets, Pie  
Dishes, Soup Ladles,  
Mustard and Salt Spoons,  
Butter Knives, Butter  
Dishes, Napkin Rings,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
a large assortment,  
at lowest prices for  
Cash.  
Also, a good assort-  
ment of Silver Platings  
at reasonable prices.

**E. B. MASON,**  
33 Hanover, near Court street,  
Jan 27-17 BOSTON.

**THE  
New England Spring Bed Co.**  
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC  
MANUEL'S  
PATENT IMPROVED  
ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,  
Which for Durability, Compactness,  
Simplicity and Adjustment,  
has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of bedstead, and makes  
an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress, for it ad-  
justs itself to every turn of the body.  
It is fitted to bedsteads without injuring them in  
the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs  
from all others in its design and principle, and pos-  
sesses many very desirable features of great merit  
not possessed by them.  
For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed  
by any.  
It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and  
can be changed to suit the needs of any size, by put-  
ting on more or less slats.  
They are warranted to be made of the best and  
most durable materials, and if any part fails, the  
manufacturers hold themselves responsible to re-  
place it.  
IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING  
BED IN THE MARKET.

**PRICES:**  
Single Bed, 36 in. in width and under, (6 slats) \$3.00  
" 36 to 43 inches width, (6 slats) 3.50  
Double " 43 to 50 " (7 slats) 6.00  
Extra wide, 50 to 57 " (8 slats) 6.50

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
Woburn, May 1st, 1866.  
MR. S. R. FRENCH:—We have used one of the  
Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after  
using one of the Manuel Patent bed, we have not  
wished to exchange it for all the Tucker Patent ever  
made.  
HENRY T. HART.

Woburn, May 21, 1866.  
MR. S. R. FRENCH:—I have long tested the  
merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, I find  
none of them to equal in comfort, durability and  
economy, the Manuel Patent Spring Bed Bottom. I feel  
well satisfied that it is the best spring bed in the  
market, and have supplied my house with them.  
L. B. NORRIS, Central House.

Woburn, May 5th, 1866.  
MR. S. R. FRENCH:—DEAR SIR:—It gives me  
pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the  
"Manuel Patent Spring Bed Bottom." I have used it long  
enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all  
other kinds of spring beds, which I have owned or ex-  
amined. It is cheap, remarkably elastic and pliable,  
almost entirely secured against hazard of derange-  
ment or necessity for repainting, and from the sim-  
ple and admirable nature of its construction, must  
prove to be exceedingly durable.  
S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

**Agent for Woburn,  
S. R. French,**  
At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.  
All orders promptly attended to.

**WILLIAM WINN**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on  
reasonable terms.  
Orders left at the Journal office will receive  
prompt attention.

**DRUM-PIPE COMPANY,**  
BOSTON  
FOR THE SALE OF  
VERIFIED STONE PIPE,  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
STONEWARE, CEMENT,  
AND BUILDING MATERIALS.  
Sole Agents for Woburn, Mass.,  
J. B. ADAMS & SONS,  
at the corner of  
Main and  
Court streets,  
Woburn, Mass.

**JOB PRINTING NEATLY EX-  
ECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many  
names, but which few of them understand. It is  
simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces.  
Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its  
symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most  
prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appet-  
ite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. In-  
digestion and a Stomach Cough are also frequently  
concomitants of this distressing state of body and of  
mind. The common remark in relation to persons  
in such a condition is, that they are consumptive.  
Now, what these unfortunate really want is vigor-  
ous strength, and as certainly as dawn succeeds  
darkness they can recuperate their systems and re-  
tain perfect health by resorting to **HOSKETT'S**  
**CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.** It is as  
clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such  
cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp re-  
quires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Per-  
fectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but  
the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining  
the three grand elements of a stomachic, an altera-  
tive, and a general invigorant, **HOSKETT'S**  
**BITTERS** are suitable to all constitutions, and are as  
applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler  
sex as to those of men. aug-1-18

## WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. **Smolander's**  
**Compound Fluid Extract of Dulcis**, will cure you of  
all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,  
Dropsy, and Chronic Gonorrhoea and will renew  
and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If  
you have been a too eager votary of pleasure, noth-  
ing will do you so much good as **Smolander's**  
**Compound Fluid Extract of Dulcis**. For many diseases incident to  
Females, **Smolander's Dulcis** is a sure and sovereign  
remedy. Get the Genuine. Price Only One Dol-  
lar.

Sold by W. G. BRIGHAM,  
and Apothecaries generally.

**BULLIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.**  
JUNES

## HUNNEWELL'S

**CONSUMPTIVE**  
REMEDY.  
By the most careful  
comparison of this dis-  
tressing complaint, with  
the chances of relief, or  
a permanent cure, I am satisfied that the above  
named preparation which has been fully tested in  
detail with the various phases of what are called

## CONSUMPTION,

Or, Chronic Nervous Cough,  
That it is not only perfectly adapted, but that the  
complaint has at last found a CONQUEROR. I can  
only assure such that cases can be referred to, where  
they were declared incurable, which have all the  
promise of a long life as ever, and with confidence  
to use it, or correspond with me.

**JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor.**  
PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST.  
9 COMMERCIAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.  
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.  
SIX BOTTLES FIVE DOLLARS.  
Carefully packed to send by Express.  
Dealers supplied, with the usual discount.  
July 28-18m

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

BY  
**S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.**

Opposite the Museum,  
AND

Opposite the Tremont House.  
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,**

We have REDUCED THE PRICES OF OUR EN-  
TIRE STOCK OF GOODS IN BOTH STORES, TO SUCH  
LOW PRICES, that we are enabled to offer them at  
an object for you to call at our stores and make pur-  
chases in

**FINE READY-MADE LINEN UNDER  
GARMENTS.**  
For Ladies and Children, such as Tucked Skirts in  
every variety; Ladies' Linen and Cotton Chemises  
and Drawers.  
Ladies' White Jackets, Waists, &c., &c.  
Infants' Robes and waists.  
Balmoral Skirts in variety.

**LADIES, WE HAVE A  
VERY LARGE VARIETY**

## Ready-Made Garments.

to which we wish to call your attention, as we have  
reduced the prices on all our goods to such desir-  
able makes, and many of them very rich styles!

## HOOP SKIRTS.

75, 87, 100, to 150 c., all of which are very cheap.

25,000 RICH FANS, 5 cents to \$13.

25,000 TEETH BRUSHES, 5 to 15 cents!

25,000 HAIR BRUSHES, 10 to 25 c., and  
25,000 different styles of RICH BUTTONS, all  
marked down to close! Now, Ladies, is  
your time for business!

**CHAINS! CHAINS! CHAINS!**  
RUBBER, and all the new CHAINS and PINS in  
the market can now be found at

**S. S. HOUGHTON'S & CO'S,**  
45 & 47 TREMONT ST., (nearly opposite Museum),  
Also at our OLD STAND,  
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE

**S. S. HOUGHTON & CO,**

**BOSTON.**

## GRAND TRIAL OF

**SEWING MACHINES.**

(Between the Willcox & Gibbs and Florence.)

**The Willcox & Gibbs Triumphant!**

It is declared the best Machine, and awarded  
the Highest Premium.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE  
distinct claims were made for superiority, all of  
which were fully sustained; for the Florence Ma-  
chine but TEN were presented, only two of which  
were sustained. By this trial, more thorough than  
any of the kind ever previously attempted, a trial  
before an able and impartial jury, the justice of  
the decision is established. It has been proved,  
—AN IMPROVEMENT ON DOUBLE FEEDING MACH-  
INES. It requires, we think, no prophet to pre-  
dict its accelerated progress in the future, or to fore-  
tell its ultimate triumph as the most perfect STAND-  
ARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD.  
Circulars containing a full Report of the Judges  
and all particulars of this important trial, may be obtained of

**MRS. L. M. DALTON,**  
at the Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where  
the machine can be seen in operation, and any infor-  
mation given in respect to the same.  
July 1-18

## WANTED.

IN Woburn or vicinity, a pleasant room with board,  
by a gentleman and wife. Will furnish room if  
required. Address T. Box 301 Woburn P. O.  
July 28-18

## KING GOLD.

BY SAMUEL BARBER.

I am a potentate of old, my crown  
Was taken from the mountain cave, far down  
Beneath the granite arches of the earth;  
The rolling earthquake gave my being birth.

Now I am old, am bold, am King—am gold:  
I sit upon my dusky throne and mould  
The fate of all mankind: woe be to those  
Who vainly dare my edicts to oppose.

I've reigned along the corridor of time  
A "seigneur" of hermit, gloomy and sublime;  
Cold, heartless, unrelenting, unobscured,  
Fearless, uncompromising, stern and rude.

Crowns, courts, camps, churches, cabinets and  
clans,  
Are "dignitary chessmen" in my hands;  
I move them when I will, and where I please,  
Regardless of their wishes or decrees.

The statesmen might as well control the wave,  
Or raise a fallen empire from its grave,  
As change a single law or rule of mine,  
Or force me where I do not choose to shine.

I am abroad observing what was meant  
By twenty-eight, one-tenth of one per cent;  
To be thus lifted from my ancient level,  
Appears more complimentary than civil.

Now mark me well, if I do not upset  
These theorists, my palace is to let:  
None ever yet invaded my stronghold  
But found in course of time that I was—"gold."

**THE ROYAL PALACES OF ENGLAND.**  
LONDON, July 19, 1866.

Messrs. Editors.—Our Queen having  
been called from Balmoral Palace to  
Windsor Palace, and having left in a few  
days for Osborne Palace, Isle of Wight,  
led me to cast up the amount the dromes  
of John Bull's land are compelled to pay  
to sustain the Queen Bee. The palace of  
Windsor is the present chosen residence  
of her majesty. A Gothic pile, covering  
some twelve acres, with every variety of  
tower and battlement, looking for all the  
world as though the Goths had reigned  
there a thousand years and each king  
had added a palace of a different plan,  
is the Castle of Windsor.

How many millions have been spent  
there I cannot tell. But we learned that  
the last addition, a few years since, cost  
\$3,000,000. Gentle reader, do not fancy  
that I am about to describe what re-  
quired Sir James Wyattville six hundred  
pages folio to print. A palace is a small  
city, gotten up in the most expensive  
manner imaginable.

This was, eight hundred years since,  
begun by King Arthur, and continued by  
William I. Henrys I. and III. added  
castle to castle. The mews, the name  
given to the royal stables here, are larger  
and more elaborate than any single es-  
tablishment, public or private, we have  
in the United States, so far as we re-  
member. The Pope, in 1351, in those  
times had his finger in about everybody's  
business, issued a bull founding St.  
George's Chapel. Richard II. appointed  
the poet Chaucer as clerk of this chapel.  
The latter was buried under the aisle of  
the chapel. It would be hard this hour  
in the United Kingdom of Great Britain,  
within or without her Newgate or Old  
Bailey, to find a specimen of humanity  
so thoroughly degraded, and such a dis-  
grace to our race, as this same Henry  
VIII., over whose ashes we this day  
walked in St. George's Chapel. That  
good old soldier and honest sovereign,  
who raised England higher, and left her  
purer than any other, Oliver Cromwell,  
resided here. He was great and good  
without either crown or palace. But the  
family worship and quiet order of the  
Protector was changed with a witness by  
Charles II. This palace was made to  
resound with the disgusting converse and  
songs of licentious wits. For the period  
of his reign the abandoned nobility gave  
themselves up, like the spirits of evil,  
to serve Baal much. The moral wrecks  
there made of beauty, genius, and ex-  
alted station, still disgrace the walls of  
Hampton Court Palace. They might  
with propriety be admitted to the walls  
of the Seraglio in Constantinople.

The paintings which now are here,  
from the pencils of great masters, would  
bring several millions under the hammer.  
A gentleman residing at Windsor in-  
formed me that the Queen had several  
hundred horses, and over a hundred car-  
riages. The splendid sets of china, where  
some pieces are broken so as to injure  
the set, are worth twenty to thirty thou-  
sand dollars—they bear the royal arms  
and heraldry, and cannot be used by any  
subject in the realm. They are all broken  
to fragments. So with splendid gilt  
frames, a little out of fashion, they are  
broken up and used as timber, because  
they bear the insignia of royalty. The  
number of castles here I could not ven-  
ture to state. Cardinal Wolsey's chapel  
is being set in mosaic—as a memorial to  
the husband of Victoria. It will cost the  
poor and the hungry, who are crushed  
to the dust with taxes, the snug sum of  
\$50,000.

She had erected one beautiful edifice

already over his dust. But her wish  
with Parliament is a command. Prince  
Albert had returned from hunting,  
changed his clothes, and took a cold,  
which laid him in his shroud. The various  
portions of his huntswait, as he took  
them and laid them by are now lying in  
precisely the same part of the royal  
chamber. The door I locked, and no  
one but the Queen has entered it since  
his death. It is her chosen place to re-  
treat and mourn her devotion.

He was a kind prudent, and affection-  
ate husband. But his prospects were on a  
razor's edge at one time. About a year  
and a half after their marriage, Albert  
became fond of playthings, and staking  
sums of money on the result. Victoria  
remonstrated at his folly and prodigality,  
but in vain. At length one day, when a  
number of noblemen, hungry, and of the  
genus *landshark*, had Prince Albert at a  
table, Victoria sent a piteous message for  
her husband to come to her room.

Prince paid no attention to the request.  
A more urgent despatch was answered  
"Beg the Queen to excuse me a short  
time, and I will be there." A third time  
an officer came, with—"The Queen of  
England requires the presence of Prince  
Albert." Instantly he hastened to obey.

For not a subject, however exalted his  
rank, dare disobey such a summons,  
without being guilty of treason.

When her eldest son married, and had  
spent several weeks on the Continent, he  
sent a letter, saying that he expected to  
be home in a few days and requested  
that he might have a room. She wrote  
back, that when she desired him to visit  
Windsor Palace she would send for him.  
He, nor any one else in the realm, dare  
disobey such an injunction.

The Palace at Buckingham, that of St.  
James, Balmoral, Windsor, Hampton  
Court, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at pre-  
sent are looking up some \$80,000,000 of  
treasure. Instead of yielding anything,  
the mere cost of keeping the grounds,  
gardens, parks, furniture, livery, and to  
salary those living there, would probably  
support two hundred thousand popula-  
tion in comfortable circumstances, be-  
sides all the dead capital, loss of interest  
on the sixty millions. At seven per cent,  
it would yield nearly a half million an-  
nually, equal to the entire princely gift  
of Mr. George Peabody to the poor of  
London.

While hundreds of thousands cannot  
find work enough, the Park at Windsor,  
fifty miles in length and several in  
breadth, sustains ten thousand head of  
deer, to supply venison and hunting for  
royal tables and royal hunters.

Turning, as we have this day, from the  
superb forests, parks, and drives of  
Windsor, to the squalor and haggard  
woe which thrives on your yonder filth  
and sad pleadings of inward suffering,  
our heart sickens, and we cry, "O Lord,  
how long?"

## PORTLAND FIRE.

From the Daily Eastern Argus, July 14.

INSURANCE.—Mr. Editor:—Much has  
been said heretofore, in this State, to the  
prejudice of Foreign Insurance Com-  
panies, and at times a vigorous war has  
been waged against them in our Legis-  
lature. But I think that the prompt and  
liberal manner in which those companies  
have met their liabilities in this city  
during the present week, must have dis-  
armed all such opposition. Allow me to  
state one case within my own knowledge  
as an illustration:—A gentleman died a  
few years since, leaving a widow and one  
child, the heir to what little property was  
left after paying the debts of the estate.  
The property consisted of a lot of land,  
upon which were two houses. The widow,  
not understanding that the fee was in the  
child, took out a policy of insurance for  
\$1,000 in her own name. The fire swept  
the land. She went to the agent sent  
here to settle losses. He saw at a glance  
that if entitled to anything, her legal  
claim could only be to the amount of her  
interest under her right of dower, not  
more than \$400 probably. He could not  
have been compelled to pay more. He  
merely said that his company never took  
advantage of any legal exemption from  
their liabilities where the party assured  
had acted in good faith, but had lost their  
right to enforce payment through ig-  
norance or mistake. And he sent away  
one widow with a draft for sixteen hun-  
dred dollars in her pocket. This was the  
HOME Insurance Company of New  
York. And this is not the solitary in-  
stance of a noble liberality in the dealings  
of that company with our citizens.

A CITIZEN.

A Boston coal company, whose stock  
two years ago sold for \$170 per share,  
suspended operations on Saturday. The  
last quotations of its stock were 50 cents  
per share.

A Columbus letter of the 4th inst. es-  
timates the Georgia cotton crop as fol-  
lows:  
The crop of the State, it is generally  
thought, will amount to 500,000 bales,

## A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Ex-  
aminer* tells the following story. In the  
autumn of 1857 I spent a few days in a  
country parsonage, and on the Sunday  
morning, at breakfast, the pastor's wife  
received a letter. The writer, a lady in a  
distant country, narrated that there had  
lately come into the next parish a new  
vicar—a very fine young man, who at  
school had no superior either in Greek or  
in boxing, and who at the University  
won honours and silver cups for his boat-  
ing. He was beginning in earnest the  
work of an evangelist among a long-ne-  
glected, vicious and brutal people. He  
had a plan, and a will; but many worthy  
folk were fearing that his zeal was with-  
out knowledge—or wisdom, at any rate.

One of his first measures was to open a  
school in a remote part of the parish, and  
got the room licensed for week-day  
preaching. But all the drunkards rose  
against such unheard-of proceedings.  
They would run after him cursing and  
hooting, discharging volleys of sods and  
other missiles. Finding remonstrance  
vain, he adopted another course on the  
Wednesday evening in the week before I  
heard the story. Making a stand in the  
middle of the road, at the entrance of the  
hamlet, just as the storm arose, and look-  
ing the savages in the face, he addressed  
them thus, in a firm quiet voice, which  
commanded their attention:—"My good  
fellows, I have born this patiently for  
some time, but now I must put a stop to  
it; and I'll do it in your own way. Choose  
your best man, and we'll fight it out. If  
I beat you'll give up, you know." They  
looked at him unbelievingly; but throw-  
ing his coat on a bush, he added—"I am  
in earnest; send your man."

The rufians laid their heads together; and then  
a burly giant stepped forth, and stripped,  
and made a furious dash at his reverend  
challenger, who quietly parried the un-  
skillful blows, and played with them for  
a few seconds. But then a fist was plant-  
ed in the peasant's chest, and he lay at  
full length on the ground. Quickly gather-  
ing himself up, however, he skulked  
away to his companions. "Now send  
your next best, and I'll go through the  
lot of you." Again their heads drew to-  
gether, and another threw down his jack-  
et; going to work, however, with a more  
cautious energy. But at once a stomach-  
acher stretched him on the road. "Your next."

Once more a conglomerate of dense pests  
was formed. "Bill, thee tek him!" Bill  
eyed the hero askance, and shook his  
head.—"Thee, Jim;" a shake of the head  
from Jim also.—"Dick, thee'll tek th'  
parson?" a shake more decided, and a  
stiff "Nay, nay; I see thee hung first."

And now the first one who was van-  
quished stood forward, and like a brave  
man, called out, "I say, parson, you're a  
rare un, yo are. I see thee what:  
we're going to hear yo preach."

And they all followed him along the little  
street, said the writer, and heard the  
Word quietly, adding, it remains to be  
seen what will come of the fight. What  
did come of it? I heard, a long time af-  
terwards, that from that day the men  
doffed their hats, and the women curtsied,  
and the children looked awe-stricken,  
when they met or passed him; that the  
church and schools were filled; that the  
beerhouses were nearly all shut up; and  
that a great moral and religious re-  
formation was in progress. That gentle-  
man had previously been the instrument  
of a like change in an equally demoralised  
parish. I may add that a few years  
back he was deemed the fittest clergyman  
in the church to go out as bishop to a  
scene of great personal danger in a  
heathen country.—*English Paper.*

There has never been so much busi-  
ness done in the boot and shoe trade at  
Boston, in the same time, as since the  
first of August. The quantity of boots  
and shoes forwarded by railroad and sea  
for the week ending August 8, was 56,  
562 cases. The stock on hand is now ex-  
hausted, and there are orders on hand  
that it will take two months to fill.

The editor of the New Haven Journal  
has been handling and describing a gold  
brick seven inches long, three inches  
wide, and one and one-fourth of an inch  
thick, the product of a week's mining in  
Nova Scotia. The value of the brick is  
six thousand dollars. Its weight was  
two hundred and eight grains sixteen  
pennyweights.

A Columbus letter of the 4th inst. es-  
timates the Georgia cotton crop as fol-  
lows:  
The crop of the State, it is generally  
thought, will amount to 500,000 bales,

and the entire crop is estimated at from  
1,600,000 to 2,000,000 bales. The pay-  
ment of laborers monthly or weekly had  
thus far been found superior to any other  
mode for securing reliable labor, and the  
freedmen are much better satisfied with  
this arrangement than any interest in  
the year's crop.

**CURIOUS APOLOGY.**—In an apology  
for some mistake in a military notice, the  
editor of a Western paper uses the fol-  
lowing language: "When we said that  
they [a certain infantry company] were  
entertained by the members of the City  
Guard, it was presumed that the officers  
of that company were included in the  
number." This correction, which it is  
presumable was made at the request of  
the officers, recalls an anecdote of Curran.  
That celebrated barrister on one occasion  
was trying a cause against a party who  
was an officer. While summing up, the  
orator frequently found it necessary to  
speak of him as "this soldier who is the  
defendant"—this gallant soldier, may it  
please your Lordship," &c. The man of  
the epaulettes, however, did not like  
to be thus reduced to the level of a sol-  
dier, and he took occasion to remind the  
orator in an undertone that he was an  
officer and not a soldier. Curran ac-  
cepted the correction, and continued his  
address—"this gallant soldier—I beg  
your pardon, my lord, this officer who  
is not a soldier," &c. The effect of this  
was electrical, and the result a complete  
discomfiture of this foppish son of Mars.

But with the Western officers we hope  
there is some mistake, and that they do  
not in reality feel ashamed to be called  
members of their own company.

**PROVIDENTIAL VISIT.**—Two ladies in  
New York, active members of a temper-  
ance society in that city, heard of a poor  
woman who was intemperate, but who  
was, notwithstanding, possessed of many  
highly estimable traits of character. They  
resolved immediately to call upon her,  
and, if possible, get her signature to the  
temperance pledge. They set out in the  
afternoon on their message of mercy.  
With considerable difficulty they suc-  
ceeded in finding the dwelling where she  
resided. Many poor families dwelt under  
the same roof. But at length they en-  
tered the room occupied by the family,  
the mother of which they sought. A  
woman, in middle life, was seated in a  
chair in the middle of the floor, with two  
trunks before her, apparently engaged in  
arranging the clothes.

The ladies introduced themselves to the  
woman, and told her plainly, but kindly,  
of the object of their visit. For a mo-  
ment the woman appeared perfectly  
amazed, her lips trembled, tears stood in  
her eyes, her cheeks turned pale, and then,  
clasping her hands with fervor, she looked  
upward and exclaimed, "My God, is it  
possible?"

The ladies were uncertain what might  
be the cause of the manifestation of this  
deep emotion, when the woman put her  
hand into her bosom, and drawing out a  
shilling, showed it to the ladies, saying,  
"This money I had placed in my bosom,  
intending this afternoon to purchase  
poison with it, that I might to-night put  
an end to my wretched existence. And  
I was just now engaged in sorting out  
the clothes of my poor children to re-  
lieve my husband, as much as possible,  
from embarrassment after my death."

Encouraged by the interest which these  
benevolent ladies manifested in her be-  
half, this poor woman resolved to make  
a new effort. She said that she had en-  
deavored again and again to escape from  
the thralldom of this terrible vice, but  
had been unable to do so. But cheered  
and strengthened by the sympathy of  
those who had thus come to lend her a  
helping hand, she signed the pledge.  
Eighteen months have now passed away,  
and she is a temperate woman, and her  
home is the abode of frugality and peace.

The capital invested in the cotton and  
woolen factories at Lowell amounts to  
\$13,000,000. The consumption of cotton  
each week amounts to 604,000 pounds,  
and that of wool to 106,000 pounds.  
There are 408,708 spindles and 12,615  
operatives employed in making 1,002,500  
yards of woolen and cotton goods each  
week.

Mr. R. W. Undine, of La Crosse, Wis.,  
having quarreled with his lady love, be-  
cause she had another "fellow," sued her  
for goods presented to her, his bill being  
\$13.50 for ring, fan, kite and confectio-  
nery. In court she offset his bill with  
her own for \$13.75, viz., "for kerosene  
oil, seven months, \$3; rent of parlor for  
sparkling, \$10.50; confectionery eaten by

plaintiff, 25 cents." A mayor, an ex-  
mayor, a judge and a general were wit-  
nesses to prove the cost of kerosene, &c.  
The judge allowed the offset, and Mr.  
Undine had to pay 25 cents, the difference  
between the bills, and also \$13.62 for the  
costs of suit.



WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

2. A large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

**HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.**—Mr. Pollard, who during the war was editor of the Richmond Examiner, and whose sources of information were at least equal to any person's in the Confederacy, has written a history of the civil war, from a Southern standpoint. Mr. Pollard is a very able and interesting writer, and has performed his task to the perfect satisfaction of the South. As a matter of interest to our readers, we make some quotations from Mr. Pollard's work. In reference to the question, "why the South failed," he says, "Most of the wars memorable in history have terminated with some momentous and splendid crisis of arms. Generally some large decisive battle closes the contest; a grand catastrophe mounts the stage; a great scene illuminates the last act of the tragedy. It was not so with the war of the confederates. It is true that the armies of the Confederacy had been dreadfully depleted by desertions; but in the winter of 1864-'5, the belligerent republic had yet more than a hundred thousand men in arms east of the Mississippi River. It was generally supposed in Richmond that if the confederate cause was ever lost, it would be only when this force had been massed, and a decisive field fought for a grand, multitudinous battle. This idea had run through the whole period of the war; it was impossible in Richmond to imagine the close of the contest without an imposing and splendid catastrophe. In the very commencement of the war, when troops were gayly marching to the first line of battle in Virginia, President Davis had made an address in the camps at Rock-etts, declaring that whatever misfortunes might befall the confederate arms, they would rally for a final and desperate contest, to pluck victory at last. He said to the famous Hampton Leigon: 'When the last line of bayonets is leveled, I will be with you.'

"How far fell the facts below these dramatic anticipations! The contest decisive of the tenure of Richmond and the fate of the Confederacy was scarcely more than what may be termed an 'affair,' with reference to the extent of its casualties, and at other periods of the war its list of killed and wounded would not have come up to the dignity of a battle in the estimation of the newspapers. Gen. Lee's entire loss in killed and wounded, in the series of engagements that uncovered Richmond and put him on his final retreat, did not exceed two thousand men. The loss of two thousand men decided the fate of the Southern Confederacy! The sequence was surrender from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The whole fabric of confederate defense tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion, such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word 'surrender' traveled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed by a rapid and easy transition into a profound and abject submission.

"There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit, a general rottenness of public affairs when a great war thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of subjugation.

"There is but one conclusion that remains for the dispassionate student of history. Whoever was the true cause of the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and whatever may be the various excuses that passion and false pride, and flattery of demagogues, may offer, the great and melancholy fact remains that the confederates, with an able government and more resolute spirit, might have accomplished their independence.

Jeff. Davis is very severely handled by Mr. Pollard, and denounced as the chief cause of the failure of the South:—

"It must be admitted that in the last periods of the war, the influence of President Davis was almost entirely gone, and that the party which supported him was scarcely anything more than that train of followers which always follows on power and lives on patronage. There was a large party in the Confederacy that now accept its downfall as an inevitable result, in view of what stared them in the face, that all the public measures of Mr. Davis's administration had come to be wrecks. The foreign relations of the Confederacy were absurdities; its currency was almost worthless rags; its commissariat was almost empty; its system of conscription was like a sieve for water. Surely when all these wrecks of a great system of government lay before the eyes, it was no longer possible to dispute the question of maladministration, debate the competency of President Davis, and give him a new lease of public confidence."

"On this occasion, [the final rally in Richmond, and the failure of the Fort-Monroe Conference] he was boastful, almost to the point of grotesqueness. He declared that the march which Sherman was making would be 'his last,' and would conduct him to ruin; he predicted that before the summer solstice fell upon the country it would be the North that would be self-sitting peace; he affirmed that the military situation of the Confederacy was all that he could desire; and drawing up his figure, and in tones of scornful defiance, heard to the remotest parts of the building, he remarked that the Federal authorities who had so complacently conferred with the commissioners of the Confederacy, 'little knew that they were talking to their masters!' To the last he appears never to have apprehended the real situation. He was blinded by his own natural temper; in the moment he was issuing edicts, playing with the baubles of authority, never realizing that he was not still the great tribune; he was sustained by a powerful self-conceit and a sanguine temperament; and he went down to ruin with the fillet of vanity upon his eyes."

The following is interesting, if it throws no light on the

**EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.**—It is a most remarkable circumstance that the people of Richmond had remained in profound ignorance of the fighting which had been taking place for three days on Gen. Lee's lines. There was no rumor of it in the air. Not a newspaper office in the city had any inkling of what was going on. Indeed, for the past few days there had been visible reassurance in the confederate capital; there were rumors that Johnston was moving to Lee's lines, and a general idea that the combined force would take the offensive against the enemy. But a day before Grant had commenced his heavy movement a curious excitement had taken place in Richmond. The morning train had brought from Petersburg the wonderful rumor that General Lee had made a night attack, in which he had crushed the enemy along his whole line. John M. Daniel, the editor of the Richmond Examiner, died the same day under the impression that such a victory had been won; and John Mitchell, who wrote his obituary in the morning papers, expressed the regret that the great Virginian had passed away just as a decisive victory was likely to give the turning point to the success of the Southern Confederacy! The circumstance shows how little prepared the people of Richmond were on the bright Sabbath morning of the 2d of April for the news that fell upon them like a thunder-clap from clear skies, and smote the ear of the community as a knell of death.

"As the day wore on, clatter and bustle in the streets denoted the progress of the evacuation, and convinced those who had been incredulous of its reality. The disorder increased each hour. The streets were thronged with fugitives making their way to the railroad depots; pale women and little shoeless children struggled in the crowd; oaths and blasphemous shouts smote the ear. Wagons were being hastily loaded at the depots with boxes, trunks, etc., and driven to the Danville depot. In the afternoon a special train carried from Richmond President Davis and some of his Cabinet. At the depots all was confusion; there was no system; there was no answer to inquiries; important officers were invisible, and every one felt like taking care of himself. Outside the mass of hurrying fugitives, there were collected here and there mean-visaged crowds, generally around the commissary depots; they had already scented prey; they were of that brutal and riotous sort that revels itself on all communities in a time of great public misfortune.

"There had been but little sleep for the people of Richmond in the night which preceded their misfortune. It was an extraordinary night; disorder, pillage, shouts, mad revelry of confusion. In the now dimly-lighted city could be seen black masses of people, crowded around some object of excitement, besieging the commissary stores, destroying liquor, intent upon pillage, and swaying to and fro in whatever momentary passion possessed them. The gutters ran with a liquor-freshet, and the fumes filled the air. Some of the straggling soldiers passing through the city, easily managed to get hold of quantities of the liquor. Confusion became worse confounded; the sidewalks were encumbered with broken glass; stores were entered at pleasure, and stripped from top to bottom; yells of drunken men, shouts of roving pillagers, wild cries of distress filled the air, and made night hideous.

"But a new horror was to appear upon the scene and take possession of the community. To the rear-guard of the confederate force on the north side of James River, under Gen. Ewell, had been left the duty of blowing up the iron-clad vessels in the James and destroying the bridges across that river. The Richmond, Virginia, and an iron ram were blown to the winds; the little shipping at the wharves was fired; and the three bridges that spanned the river were wrapped in flames, as soon as the last troops had traversed them. The work of destruction might well have ended here. But Gen. Ewell, obeying the letter of his instructions, had issued orders to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city; one of them—the Shockoe warehouse—situated near the centre of the city, side by side with the Gallego flour-mills, just in a position and circumstances from which a conflagration might extend to the whole business portion of Richmond.

"Meanwhile the fire raged with unchecked fury. The entire business part of the city was on fire; stores, warehouses, manufactories, mills, depots, and bridges—all, covering acres; the continuous thunder of exploding shells sounded in the sea of fire; and in the midst of it was the long-threatening hostile army entering to seize its prey. All during the forenoon, flames and smoke and burning brands and showers of blazing sparks filled the air, spreading still further the destruction, until it had swept before it every bank, every auction store, every insurance office, nearly every commission house, and most of the fam-

ilious stores. The atmosphere was almost choking, men, women, and children crowded into the square of the Capitol for a breath of pure air; but it was not to be obtained even there, and one traversed the green slopes blinded by cinders and struggling for breath. Already piles of furniture had been collected here, dragged from the ruins of burning houses; and in uncouth arrangements, made with broken tables and bureaus, were huddled women and children, with no other home, with no other resting place in heaven's great holiness.

"It was late in the evening when the fire had burned itself out. It had consumed the most important part of Richmond.

"As night came on, there was a painful reaction after the day's terrible excitement; a strange quiet fell upon the blackened city and its scenes of destruction. It was the quiet of a great desolation. Groups of women and children crawled under shelters of broken furniture in the Capital square; hundreds of homeless persons lay down to sleep in the shadows of the ruins of Richmond; and worn out by excitement, exhausted as by the spasms of a great battle, men watched for the morrow with the dull sense that the work of years had been ruined, and all they possessed on earth had been swept away."

We close our extracts with this beautiful tribute to General Grant:—  
**LEE'S SURRENDER.**—"With remarkable delicacy, Gen. Grant was not present at the ceremony, and had not been visible since his interview of the 9th with Gen. Lee.

"Indeed, this Federal commander had, in the closing scenes of the contest, behaved with a magnanimity and decorum that must ever be remembered to his credit even by those who disputed his reputation in other respects, and denied his claims to great generalship. He had with remarkable facility accorded honorable and liberal terms to the vanquished army. He did nothing to dramatize the surrender; he made no triumphal entry into Richmond; he avoided all those displays of triumph so dear to the Northern heart; he spared everything that might wound the feelings or imply the humiliation of a vanquished foe. There were no indecent exultations; no 'sensations'; no shows; he received the surrender of his adversary with every courteous recognition due to an honorable enemy, and conducted the closing scenes with as much simplicity as possible."

**THE HORSE RAILROAD.**—We are glad to learn that five thousand dollars are now only wanting to render this new enterprise a success. When this sum, in addition to that already subscribed, has been pledged, work will be commenced upon the road. We learn that there are many persons in town, of ample means, who have not yet subscribed for any of the stock. We trust they will now come forward and make up the desired sum at once. The road will not only be good dividend paying stock, but will facilitate business operations between distant sections of the town, greatly enhance the value of real estate, add to the population, and tend to develop, in a remarkable degree, the resources of the people. Let it be remembered, if the project fails now, it will be a long time before another movement is made in a like direction. Give us a horse railroad between Woburn Centre and North Woburn, and you will do more to enhance the growth and prosperity of the town, than you can accomplish by expending twice the amount of money in any other direction.

**FISH MARKET.**—Mr. James A. Young has opened a new fish market, on Main street, nearly opposite the drug store of Elbridge Trull, Esq., which he has fitted up in excellent style for the business. He will be able to furnish at all times all kinds of fresh and salt fish, oysters, lobsters, &c. &c. Mr. Onion, so long known in Woburn, as the leading fish purveyor, will be found at Mr. Young's place of business, ready to answer the call of all his old friends.

**MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.**—Deputy State Constable John E. Tidd, of Woburn, on Saturday last visited the Billiard Saloon of William O. Lynde, in Melrose, and seized quite a large quantity of various kinds of liquor, and conveyed it to a place of safe keeping, where it will be held until the Court passes an order upon it.

**FENIAN PIC-NIC.**—The Fenians, of Boston and Woburn, with their wives and daughters, to the number of upwards of two thousand, held a grand Pic-Nic in Hiawatha Grove, Woburn, on Wednesday last. The day was fine, and the amusements at the grove were heartily participated in by the immense crowd. John Sullivan, who brought a quantity of liquor from Charlestown, and which he was selling at the grove from a wagon, had his whiskey and rum seized by Constable John W. Day, and he is called upon to appear before Justice Converse, on the 28th of September, to show cause why said liquors, should not be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

**THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY** at Washington are expecting 300 emigrants to go to Liberia this fall, from South Carolina and Georgia. This is without doubt the wisest course for them to take.

Jeremiah Fleming's four children died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in four days, all of diphtheria, and three of Jeremiah Foster's children were buried in one grave at Warwick on Monday, from the effects of the same disease.

**WIDE AWAKE.**—The people of North Woburn. They have subscribed \$15,000 to the stock of the horse railroad. Where is the Centre?

#### A VISIT TO MOUNT AUBURN.

Among the new monuments going up at Mount Auburn, one in honor of Mr. William F. Harnden, erected by distinguished members of the Express profession, prominent among whom are, Mr. Cheney and the Adams Express Co. The foundation is laid and the stones are most of them upon ground. It is to be put up on the site of the memorial erected in 1845, soon after the death of this first Expressman, who originated the business which has since become so extended and important, and made the fortunes of many. Surely, the spirit of gratitude and the pride of profession, and the desire to honor meritorious men, who have set in operation business tending to the public welfare, are not extinct, and here is going up a monument for a true man, and built by men (no common order, who, now, twenty years after a man's death, when the express business from very small beginnings has arisen to such majestic proportions, are rendering honor to whom honor is due. Mr. Carew is the carver and builder.

Something like \$5,000 have been expended on this monument, which must hereafter be one of the great attractions of this renowned burial place, where art and wealth for many years, have combined to erect so many elegant and expensive memorials. Granite and Marble are united in this very tasteful and appropriate structure. From the granite base, rise four granite pillars, supporting a massive granite roof. Inside are marble tablets with carvings; one representing the expressman delivering from a wheelbarrow—the first vehicle used by Mr. Harnden—a box to a lady; another pictures the increase of business and the rail-road cars. There is a view of a safe as a deposit for valuable articles, and the figure of a dog guarding the premises. Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, are inscribed on the fountains of the roof.

Glancing at some of the older stones, there is much to interest the mind and recall days that are past, and individuals forgotten. In an enclosure, marked Boston Museum—Inamatic Fund, 1854, sleeps an actress of great personal beauty, remarkable for her fine taste in dress and for her excellent performances in comedy.—Mrs. Anne Barrett; born May 1, 1801; died Dec. 22, 1853. For many years she was a star of attraction at the old Boston Theatre, and afterwards at the Boston Museum, sustaining a most excellent private character. The beautiful lines from Cymbeline are engraved on the very handsome marble over her grave.

"With fairest flowers  
We'll sweeten thy grave, Thou shalt not lack  
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor  
The sacred hennel, like thy veins;  
Nor leaf of Ragwort, nor sweet  
Thyself behest."

Here is evidently a monument put up by sincere and strongly attached friends, as in the case of Harnden, some years after her death; and we could not but think, as we looked upon the narrow hillock, that stretched out from the stone to mark the last resting place of one who had so often ministered delight to crowded audiences of the young and gay, and been the

"Oynour of neighboring eyes," how changed the scene, and to what a wreck had been reduced the once graceful form.

Illustrative of the love of parents to children, are the many monuments in this burial place of handsome and expensive erection, bearing as yet no other name than that of a young child, whose death moved the parents as an alleviation of their grief, to provide some sweet spot, and raise some elegant and lofty stone for their darling last home.

The Knight Monument, erected in 1852, to the memory of a wife, has not been surpassed, by any more recent memorial erected on the ground, for chaste beauty, severe taste, and religious import, and the engraved figure of mother and child, and the inscriptions on the Magoun stone, are among the most life like and touching to all hearts that know the sweetness of a happy home.

"A household tomb, to Faith how dear!  
A part have gone, part linger here:  
United all in Love and Hope,  
One household still;  
Together we shall sleep;  
The third day comes a frost,  
And sing our morning hymn,  
One household still."

Mr. Magoun, we believe, who died in Medford, April 16, 1856, was for a long time a noted ship builder in that place, whose vessels stood A No. 1, all over the world.

The Shaw monument, of granite, is an imposing one, and furnishes us with the following well known and strikingly terse and graphic description of human frailty:

"This is the state of man;  
To-day he puts forth  
His tender leaves of hope,  
To-morrow blossoms,  
The third day comes a frost,  
A killing frost,  
And—nips his root."

The child figure enclosed in glass,—Norcross' monument,—is very expressive of parental grief in the words lettered:

"I have laid him under the fresh green sod, with a heart almost broken, yet trusting in God, the heart and the form which I cherished here, I shall meet again in a happier sphere."

Mount Auburn has been visited this year, perhaps, more than ever before, and the frequent rains have kept the grass, and trees, and flowers, in most excellent condition. It is good to go and muse there. It is a city of the dead, but the young and beautiful, the gay and rich, the renowned and gifted, and names that are immortal, are among the silent residents of the place. Boston has so

many there, and they are so fast coming,—more of her children,—that it will soon be but another city, the like unto herself.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 20, 1866.  
My last was dated from the Forest City. Since then I have been in Greenland, not the Greenland whose icy mountains we sing about, but a pleasant town, five miles from Portsmouth, on the line of the Eastern Railroad. The soil in that town is remarkably good. The orchards and gardens are valuable, and yield large annual profits to the owners. There are many excellent farms and elegant country seats, of which that of Albert Blaisdell, Esq., is a fine specimen. Located about a mile from the railroad, the grounds are entered over a finely gravelled way, on either side of which is an arbor vitae hedge neatly trimmed. The house is an elegant structure, and combines all the necessary conveniences. The stable and other outbuildings are spacious and well arranged, and one can see here as good a display of horses and carriages, as in most any private establishment.

The morning after our arrival, proved to be rainy, keeping us within doors, but in the afternoon it brightened up, and a party of us took a ride to Rye Beach, and from there to North Hampton Beach. It was a beautiful sight when we arrived at the beach, to look at the sea, as it dashed in heavy surges upon the shore. Two venturesome couples were trying a bath, but found it too cool to stay in long. The riding was delightful. In returning, we came over Breakfast Hill, which is between Rye and Greenland, and is distinguished as the place where a party of Indians were surprised at breakfast, at the time of their invasion in 1696. In coming down this hill a portion of our party who were in a vehicle behind us, met with an accident which might have been a serious one, but which fortunately resulted only in a broken shaft and considerable fright to the occupants of the vehicle.

But the flight of time bade me leave this hospitable dwelling, where one would fain linger longer, and proceed in the cars to Portsmouth, where I go on board one of those small packets, which ply between there and Dover, and start on my journey hither. Unfortunately the wind is against us, and the craft is compelled to beat up the river. The sail up the Cocheco River is delightful, but the wind being against us, it took four hours to accomplish what should have been done in two hours. The preliminary steps have been taken towards having a railroad between Dover and Portsmouth, which will be a great desideratum.

And now, I am quartered in this manufacturing city, in the home of a brother editor, and am reminded of my duties to you. I find that business here is good and the prospects flattering. I must now take up my homeward march, and hope soon to resume my efforts to give you the news, if any there be, from Winchester.

EXCELSIOR.

**OUR TIMES.**  
I have felt very unwilling to believe the prediction ascribed to the English Lord Stanley, that our great national trouble would commence after the close of the war, and still feel so. But it is true that our ship of state meets with some contrary winds in its course.

The eminent John Lock, had been defrauded by a partner in trade, and when the same man some years after, solicited to be reinstated in his former position, Mr. Lock told him he was willing to forgive the past, and to hope that his repentance was sincere, but as he had once disappointed his confidence, he was unwilling to again give him the opportunity to injure him.

Was this any thing more than necessary prudence? And is not this the feeling of our Congress, toward those who were late leading rebels and their abettors? Men who have been the authors of such terrible calamities, if still permitted to live, instead of being again intrusted with the law-making power, should, after repenting in dust and ashes, spend the rest of their lives in bringing forth works meet for repentance. Especially would this seem appropriate, when we consider the shocking cruelties to which our defenseless soldiers were subjected by the English-Prussians, where they died by inches in starvation misery, which cannot be forgotten, and cannot be remembered without unspeakable emotions,—misery, of which some of my kindred and acquaintance, as well as thousands of others were the helpless victims.

The Lord have mercy on wretches who were capable of planning or conniving at such fiendish wholesale barbarity!

Again, if for all the freedmen murdered in the South since the surrender of Lee's army, "not one white man has yet been executed," does not this show conclusively that such a law as the "civil rights bill" was imperatively needed? and how could such a law have been passed with the southern delegations in Congress?

Indeed, the late *Mass. Org.* (for it deserves no milder name,) at New Orleans, seems to be a faithful illustration of that God-provoking sentiment, that a black man has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

In the late great rebellion, when one was complaining to President Lincoln, of the inefficiency of our leading Generals, he replied that he commissioned the best men he knew of, but he could not create a General. Yet, by and by the Lord raised up for us four Generals remarkably adapted to the positions which they occupied and crowned their efforts with success.

I feel that we should now earnestly entreat this same great Ruler of nations to give us such righteous, wise and fearless legislators as that he can consistently crown their acts with his benediction, and that, here alone is our safety.

J. E.  
South Reading, Aug. 21, 1866.

#### WOBURN LOCALS.

**WOBURN LIBRARY.**—During the annual closing of the Woburn Public Library for the overhauling of the books and replenishing the shelves with new volumes, which has been going on for the past few weeks, many beneficial changes have been made. Seventy-eight new volumes have been added, comprising many valuable works of recent publication, which are much sought for by the patrons of the library, and an appendix to the catalogue containing a list of the new books, has been printed. Such volumes as had become worn or needed covering have been repaired, and on Monday last the library was again opened for another year. The advantages of having such a fountain of instruction, amusement, and recreation in our midst need not be enlarged upon, and it is almost unnecessary to urge our readers, old or young, to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—The following is the roster of teachers engaged to take charge of the public schools in Woburn the coming fall term:

THOMAS EMERSON—Superintendent of Schools, High School.—Thomas Emerson, Principal; S. H. Ewerick, Sub-Master; Della Littlefield, Assistant. Central Advanced—George Perkins, Principal; Mary Nichols, Emma P. Hall, Lydia Whiting, and Mary C. Stearns, Sub-teachers. Training School, Pleasant Street.—Salva J. Jacquot, Superintendent; Sarah D. Judd, Assistant. Main Street Intermediate.—H. Emma Flagg. Main Street Primary.—Harriet Wright. Warren Street Intermediate.—Sarah S. Nichols. Warren Street Primary.—Susan Shedd. Main Street Intermediate.—Nellie A. Hayward. Main Street Primary.—Malina Skelton. North Woburn Advanced.—Andrew R. Lincott. North Woburn Intermediate.—Alma Hall. North Woburn Primary, No. 1.—Nellie E. Pratt. North Woburn Primary, No. 2.—Nellie E. Pratt. East Woburn Mised.—Julia A. C. Richardson. East Woburn Primary.—Charlotte E. Converse. Pleasant Street Intermediate.—Eliza M. Fowle. Pleasant Street Primary.—Mary J. Mann. Cummingsville Advanced.—Emma L. Wyman. Cummingsville Primary.—Ella F. Wyman. Cambridge Street.—Nancy J. Vaughn. Cedar Street.—Lizzie J. Young.

**STEAM FIRE ENGINE.**—The report of the trial of the new steamer which was given last week, was only a partial one, though correct as far as it went. On Wednesday the machine was taken to the lower end of Horn Pond, near the ice houses, and water being abundant, it was subjected to the severest tests, and worked admirably in every instance. In order to test the lasting qualities of the reservoir opposite the old Woburn Machine Shop, on Main street, the engine was taken up there on Thursday afternoon, and in less than an hour pumped it nearly dry. In all these trials the machine has shown itself to be thoroughly and well made, and answers the expectations of all.

The fact, however, that the reservoirs which have been pumped out are left in such a condition, occasions some surprise and much complaint. Should a fire occur in either of these localities (an accident liable to happen at any time), there would be no water wherewith to extinguish it, and with our first class hand and excellent steam engines, all we could do would be to look on and see the building burn. Let our engineers see to this at once, and set Mr. Steamer at work to put back the water taken out.

**FAREWELL SERMON.**—At a recent meeting of the 1st Congregational church a committee was chosen to wait upon Rev. Dr. Bodwell and request the copy of his farewell discourse for publication. Mr. B. acceded to the request, and the manuscript is now in the hands of the printer. It will be published in pamphlet form, and will make a neat volume of about twenty-four pages.

**SMASH-UP.**—Last Wednesday evening Mr. Brigham, in company with Mr. Furlong, the gentleman who came here with the new steamer, was taking a drive with his span of horses, and when near the residence of Maj. Peirce, the horses became frightened by the breaking of a part of the carriage, and ran against the wall on the side of the road. Both gentlemen were thrown out, the carriage upset and broken, and Mr. F. was quite severely bruised. The horses cleared themselves from the wreck, and were finally caught in Winchester.

**HOSE CARRIAGE.**—The joint committee of the Engineers and Selectmen having in charge the matter of furnishing the new steam fire engine, and all necessary apparatus, have ordered from New York a new hose carriage, of the most approved pattern, capable of carrying one thousand feet of hose. The carriage will be four wheeled, highly ornamental, and its advent will place our fire department on the serviceable footing long desired. A hose company has already been organized, with A. S. Leslie, foreman; Clarence Littlefield, assistant. The cost of the carriage will be \$700.

**PIC-NIC.**—A grand Fenian picnic came off at Hiawatha Grove, near Cummingsville, on Wednesday. In point of numbers it was the largest party of the kind that ever visited Woburn. An extra train of fifteen cars, from Boston, brought the main party, but large numbers came out on regular trains, and their numbers were swelled by parties from Woburn and all the towns adjoining, picnic wagons and other conveyances bringing large delegations from Stoneham, Winchester, South Reading, and Reading. The threatening state of the clouds, and the light shower which fell about noon, doubtless deterred many from attending. Music for the occasion

was furnished by Gilmore's Band, Boston, and everything passed off well. An attempt to sell liquor on the ground was nipped in the bud by the seizure of the whole stock in trade of the illegal seller, by the police. Some acts of rowdiness were committed, but as a whole the party was orderly and quiet to an unusual degree.

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather for the most part this week has been cold, with frequent showers. On Thursday there was a regular rain storm.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Thursday evening, Mr. Dennis Buckman, an old and respected citizen of this town, was walking down Main street, and stepped into the house of Mr. David Tilton, opposite the head of Franklin street. While there he was taken suddenly sick, and though assistance was immediately rendered, he rapidly sank away, and died in a short time. The deceased was 72 years of age, and leaves a large family of children and grandchildren to mourn his sudden death.

**THEFT.**—Thursday evening, Mr. S. F. Thompson, of North Woburn, left his horse and carriage standing in front of Kelley's building, on Main street, where he has an office, and on coming out soon after, found that the team had been stolen. No clue as yet has been obtained of the thief.

**A delegation from "Good Samaritan" Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of this town, attended a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, held at Lawrence, last Thursday.** LUKE R. BOUT.

The pleasing incident of South Carolina and Massachusetts delegates entering the Philadelphia Convention, arm in arm at the opening on Tuesday recalls the brilliant words of Daniel Webster in his reply to Hayne:

Sir, said he, let me recur to pleasing recollections; let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past; let me remind you that, in early times, no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God that harmony might again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution, hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist—alienation and distrust—are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since won. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Every citizen is interested in the matter. What matter? The horse railroad. Have you taken any stock in it, reader? The books are yet open.

**THE GERMAN WAR.**—A Prussian writer says—In the whole war our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about 10,000 men. We did not lose a single gun. We captured over 40,000 sound Austrians, about 15,000 to 20,000 wounded Austrians, and Saxons, besides the whole Hanoverian army, about 20,000 strong; also a number of Bavarian, Hessian, &c., troops. We captured about 300 guns—Austrian, Hanoverian, &c. in the field.

The whole Austrian loss in killed and wounded and prisoners is over 100,000 men, their army is utterly demoralized, and their Northern army almost disbanded.

The receipts from internal revenue tax on parlor and other musical instruments, from June, 1865, to March, 1866, amounted to \$395,614. The whole number returned as taxable in the several States and Territories was 144,095. New York returned the greatest number, 40,227, and Idaho territory the least, 2. Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union, returned 2,252, while Texas, the largest, returned but 24.

When the question was once asked, "Where is sympathy to be found?" a little boy promptly stood up, and said, "I can answer that question; it is in the dictionary."

A contributor to the Drawer of Harper's Monthly tells a story of a certain deacon who was one of the best of men, but by nature very irascible. A cow was so exceedingly disorderly, as the deacon was attempting to milk her one morning, that the old Adam got the better of him, and he vented his excited feelings in a volley of execrations very unbecomish in his character. At this moment the good deacon's pastor appeared unexpectedly on the scene, and announced his presence by saying, "Why, deacon, can it be? Are you swearing?" "Well, parson," replied the deacon, "I didn't think of any one being near by; but the truth is, I never shall enjoy religion as long as I keep this cow!"

An order has been issued from the Treasury Department declaring that any assistant assessor, who is a candidate for an elective office, is to be considered as relinquishing his position in the Internal Revenue service.

A Proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States respecting the recent decree of the Emperor Maximilian, establishing a blockade of Matamoros and other ports of the northern frontier of Mexico. The President declares that the decree is null and void as regards the citizens of the United States, and says that any attempt to enforce the blockade against our government or the citizens of the United States will be disallowed.











# Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 49.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

**Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,**  
And Girls  
To learn the trade, at  
P. TEARE'S.

**Pictures Framed**  
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.  
SPARROW HORTON,  
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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Wash-  
ington street, we offer our entire stock, consist-  
ing of elegant  
DRAWING ROOM,  
LIBRARY,  
DINING ROOM  
AND CHAMBER

**Furniture!**

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can  
be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE  
DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit  
our Warerooms, in the spacious Hall over the Pas-  
senger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad,  
Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods  
to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO  
THE PURCHASER.

**BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,**  
Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.  
April-17

**CROCKERY,**  
Glass, China, Parian and Britannia  
Wares, in New Styles, and large Vari-  
ety.

**PLATED WARE,**  
Casters, Cake Baskets,  
Tea, Coffee, and Sugar  
Spoons, Tea Pots, Sugar  
Creams, Slop Bowls, Cor-  
fuses, Pans, Cakes, Bells,  
Mugs, Goblets, Pie  
Knives, Soup Ladles,  
Mustard and Salt Spoons,  
Butter Knives, Butter  
Dishes, Napkin Rings,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
a large assortment, at  
the lowest prices for  
Cash.  
Also, a good assort-  
ment of Paper Hangings  
at reasonable prices.

**E. B. MASON,**  
33 Hanover, near Court street,  
Jan 27-17 BOSTON.

**WILLIAM WINN,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
BURLINGTON, MASS.  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on  
reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive  
prompt attention.

**FOR THE SALE OF**  
**VITRIFIED STONE PIPE,**  
For Water Closets, Sink Drains, Chimneys and Chim-  
ney Tops, and for all other purposes. Also, a  
large stock of Sewing Machines, and all other  
articles for the Land Drainage. Please send for a circular.  
J. BRADLEY, AGENT.  
34 Congress St., Boston.  
July 28-3m

**GRAND TRIAL OF**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
(Between the Willcox & Gibbs and Florence.)

**The Willcox & Gibbs Triumphant!**  
It is declared the best Machine, and awarded  
the Highest Premium.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE  
distinct claims were made for superiority, all of  
which were fully sustained; for the Florence Ma-  
chine but TEN were presented, only two of which  
were sustained. By this trial, more thorough than  
any of the kind ever previously attempted, a trial  
before an able and impartial jury, the justice of  
whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved,  
decided and published to the world, that the Willcox  
& Gibbs Machine is just what it is claimed to be,  
an IMPROVED ONE DOUBLE THREADED MA-  
CHINE. It requires, we think, no prophet to fore-  
tell its ultimate triumph as the recognized STAND-  
ARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD.

Circulars containing a full report of the Judges  
and all particulars at this important trial, may be  
obtained of

**MRS. L. M. DALTON,**  
at Carnes' Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where  
the machine can be seen in operation, and any infor-  
mation given in respect to the same.  
July 7-17

**A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.**

There is a disease to which the doctors give many  
names, but which few of them understand. It is  
simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces.  
Whatever its cause (and they are innumerable), its  
symptoms are in the main the same. Among the  
most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of ap-  
petite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. In-  
digestion and a Stomach Cough are also frequently  
concomitants of this distressing state of body and of  
mind. The common remark in relation to persons  
in such a condition is, that they are consumptive.  
Now, what these unfortunate really want is vigor-  
ous strength; and as certainly as dawn succeeds  
darkness they can recuperate their systems and re-  
gain perfect health by resorting to HOTTETTER'S  
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as  
clear as a life-reviving Tonic is required in such  
cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp re-  
quires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Per-  
fectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but  
the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining  
the three grand elements of a stomachic, an altera-  
tive, and a general invigorant—HOTTETTER'S BIT-  
TERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as  
applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feeb-  
ly as to those of men.

**SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
PLEASANT ST. OPPOSITE THE COMMON,  
Woburn, Mass.  
Woburn, July 14, 1866.—6m\*

**Still Life at Lulworth Hall.**

From the Cornhill Magazine.

A kind enchantress one day put into  
my hand a mystic volume prettily let-  
tered and bound in green, saying, "I am  
so fond of this book! It has all the dear  
old fairy tales in it; one never tires of  
them. Do take it."

I carried the little book away with me,  
and spent a very pleasant and quiet eve-  
ning at home by the fire, with H. at the  
opposite corner, and other friends, whom  
I felt I had somewhat neglected of late.  
Jack and the Beanstalk, Puss in Boots,  
the gallant and quixotic Giant-killer, and  
dearest Cinderella, whom we every one  
of us must have loved, I should think  
ever since we first knew her in her little  
brown pinafore; I wondered, as I shut  
them all up for the night between their  
green boards, what it was that made  
these stories so fresh and so vivid. Why  
did not they fall to pieces, vanish, ex-  
plode, disappear, like so many of their  
contemporaries and descendants? And  
yet far from being forgotten and passing  
away, it would seem as if each generation  
in turn as it came into the world looks  
to be delighted still by the brilliant  
pageant, and never tires or wearies of it.  
And on their side the princes and prin-  
cesses never seem to grow any older;  
the castles and lovely gardens flourish  
without need of repair or whitewash,  
or plumbors or glaziers. The princesses'  
gowns too—sun, moon, and star color  
do not wear out or pass out of fashion or  
require altering. Even the seven league  
boots do not appear to be the worse for  
wear. Numbers of realistic stories for  
children have passed away. Little Henry  
and his Bear, Poor Harry and Lucy,  
have very nearly given up their little  
artless ghosts and prattle, and ceased  
making their own beds for instruction of  
less excellently brought up little boys  
and girls, and notwithstanding a very in-  
teresting article on the *Saturday Review*,  
it must be owned that Harry Sanford and  
Tommy Morton are not familiar play-  
fellows in our nurseries and schoolrooms,  
and have passed somewhat out of date.  
But not so all these centenarians—Prince  
Riquet, Carabas, Little Red Riding-hood,  
Bluebeard and others. They seem as if  
they would never grow old. They play  
with the children, they amuse the elders,  
there seems no end to their fund of spirits  
and perennial youth.

H., to whom I made this remark, said  
from the opposite chimney corner, "No  
wonder; the stories are only histories of  
real living persons turned into fairy  
princes and princesses. Fairy stories are  
everywhere and everywhere. We are all  
princes and princesses in disguise, or  
ogres or wicked dwarfs. All these his-  
tories are the histories of human nature,  
which does not seem to change very much  
in a thousand years or so, and we don't  
get tired of the fables because they are  
so true to it."

After this little speech of H.'s we spent  
an unprofitable half-hour reviewing our  
acquaintance, and classing them under  
their real characters and qualities. We  
had dined with Lord Carabas only the  
day before and met Puss in Boots—  
Beauty and the Beast were also there;  
we uncharitably counted up, I am  
ashamed to say, no less than six Blue-  
beards. Jack and the Beanstalk we had  
met just starting on his climb. A Red  
Riding-hood; a girl with toads dropping  
from her mouth; we knew three or four  
of each. Cinderellas—alas! who does  
not know more than one dear, poor, pretty  
Cinderella; and, as for sleeping Prin-  
cesses in the woods, how many one can  
reckon up! Young, old, ugly, pretty,  
awakening, sleeping still.

"Do you remember Cecilia Lulworth,"  
said H., "and Doricote? Poor Cecilia!"  
Some lives are *couleur de rose*, people say;  
others seem to be, if not *couleur de rose*  
all through, yet full of bright, beautiful  
tints, blues, pinks, little bits of harmo-  
nious cheerfulness. Other lives, if not so  
brilliant, and seeming more or less grey  
at times, are very sweet and gentle in  
tone, with faint gleams of gold or lilac  
to brighten them. And then again others,  
alas! are black and hopeless from the  
beginning. Besides these, there are some  
as if they were of a dark dull hue; a  
dingy, heavy brown, like no happiness,  
or interest, or bright color could ever en-  
viven. Blues turn sickly, roses seem  
faded, and yellow lilies look red and ugly  
upon these heavy backgrounds. Poor  
Cecilia, as H. called her—hers had al-  
ways to me one of these latter existences,  
unutterably dull, commonplace, respect-  
able, stunted, ugly, and useless.

Lulworth Hall, with the great dark  
park bounded by lime stone walls, with

iron gates here and there, looked like a  
blot upon the bright and lovely land-  
scape. The place from a distance, com-  
pared with the surrounding country, was  
a blur and a blemish as it were, sad,  
silent, solitary.

Travelers passing by sometimes asked  
if the place was uninhabited, and were  
told, "No, shure—the family lives there  
all the year round." Some charitable  
souls might wonder what life could be  
like behind those dull gates. One day a  
young fellow riding by saw rather a  
sweet woman's face gazing for an instant  
through the bars, and he went on his way  
with a momentary thrill of pity. Need  
I say that it was poor Cecilia, who looked  
out vacantly to see who was passing  
along the high-road. She was surround-  
ed by hideous moorish oil-chill, punctu-  
ality narrow-mindedness, horsehair, and  
mahogany. Loud bells rang at intervals,  
regular, monotonous. Surly but de-  
voted attendants waited upon her. She  
was rarely alone; her mother did not  
think it right that a girl in Cecilia's  
position should "race" about the grounds  
unattended; as for going outside the  
walls it was not to be thought of. When  
Cecilia went out with her gloves on, and  
her goloshes, her mother's companion,  
Miss Bowley, walked beside her up and  
down the dark laurel walk at the back of  
the house—up and down, down and up,  
up and down. "I think I am getting  
tired, Maria," Miss Lulworth would say  
at last. "If so we had better return to  
the hall," Maria would reply, "although  
it is before our time." And then they  
would walk home in silence, between iron  
railings and laurel-bushes.

As Cecilia walked erectly by Miss  
Bowley's side, the rooks went whirling  
over their heads, the slugs crept sleepily  
along the path under the shadow of the  
grass and the weeds; they heard no  
sounds except the cawing of the birds,  
and the distant monotonous hacking noise  
of the gardener and his boy digging in the  
kitchen garden.

Cecilia, peeping into the long drab  
drawing-room on her return, might per-  
haps see her mother, erect and dignified,  
at her open desk, composing, writing,  
crossing, re-reading, an endless letter to  
an indifferent cousin in Ireland, with a  
single candle and a small piece of blot-  
ting-paper, and a pen-wiper made of  
ravellings, all spread out before her.

"You have come home early, Cecil,"  
says the lady, without looking up. "You  
had better make the most of your time  
and practice till the dressing bell rings,  
Maria will kindly take up your things."

And then in the chill twilight Cecilia  
sits down to the jangling instrument, with  
the worn silk flutings. A faded rack it  
is upon which her fingers had been dis-  
tended ever since she can remember. A  
great many people think that there is  
nothing in the world so good for children  
as scoldings, whippings, dark cupboards,  
and dry bread and water, upon which  
they expect them to grow up into tall,  
fat, cheerful, amiable men and women,  
and a great many people think that for  
grown-up young people the silence, the  
chilliness, the monotony and sadness of  
their own fading twilight days is all that  
is required. Mrs. Lulworth and Maria  
Bowley, her companion, Cecilia's late  
governess, were quite of this opinion.  
They themselves, when they were little  
girls, had been slapped, snubbed, locked  
up in closets, thrust into bed at all sorts  
of hours, fattened out on backboards, set  
on high stools to play the piano for six  
together, made to hem frills five or six  
weeks long, and to learn immense pieces  
of poetry, so that they had to stop at  
home all the afternoon. And though  
Mrs. Lulworth had grown up stupid,  
suspicious, narrow-minded, soured, and  
overbearing, and had married for an es-  
tablishment, and Miss Bowley, her gov-  
erness's daughter, had turned out nervous,  
undecided, melancholy, and anxious, and  
had never married at all, yet they de-  
termined to bring up Cecilia as they  
themselves had been brought up, and  
sincerely thought they could not do bet-  
ter.

When Mrs. Lulworth married, she said  
to Maria, "You must come and live with  
me, and help to educate my children  
some day, Maria. For the present I shall  
not have a home of my own; we are  
going to reside with my husband's aunt,  
Mrs. Dormer. She is a very wealthy  
person, far advanced in years. She is  
greatly annoyed with Mr. and Mrs. John  
Lulworth's vagaries, and she has asked  
me and my husband to take their places  
at Doricote Hall." At the end of ten  
years Mrs. Lulworth wrote again: "We  
are now permanently established in my  
aunt's house. I hear you are in want of

a situation; pray come and superintend  
the education of my only child Cecilia  
(she is named after her godmother, Mrs.  
Dormer). She is now nearly three years  
old, and I feel that she begins to require  
some discipline."

This letter was written at that same  
desk twenty-two years before Cecilia be-  
gan her practising, that autumn evening.  
She was twenty-five years old now, but  
like a child in experience, in ignorance  
in placidity; a fortunate stolidity and  
slowness of temperament had saved her  
from being crushed and nipped in the bud,  
as it were. She was not bored because  
she had never known any other life. It  
seemed to her only natural that all days  
should be alike, rung in and out by the  
jangling breakfast, lunch, dinner and  
prayer bells. Mr. Dormer—a little chip  
of a man—read prayers suitable for  
every day in the week; the servants filed  
in, maids first and then the men. Once  
Cecilia saw one of the maids blush and  
look down smiling as she marched out  
after the others. Miss Dormer wonder-  
ed a little, and thought she would ask  
Susan why she looked so strangely, but  
Susan married the groom soon after, and  
went away, and Cecilia never had an op-  
portunity of speaking to her.

Night after night Mr. Dormer replaced  
his spectacles with a click, and pulled up  
his shirt-collar when the service was  
ended. Night after night old Mrs. Dor-  
mer coughed a little moaning cough. If  
she spoke, it was generally to make some  
little bitter remark. Every night she  
shook hands with her nephew and niece,  
kissed Cecilia's blooming cheek, and pat-  
ted out of the room. She was a little  
woman with staring eyes. She had  
never got over her husband's death. She  
did not always know when she moaned.  
She dressed in black, and lived alone in  
her turret, where she had various old  
fashioned occupations—tattooing, camphor  
boxes to sort, a real old spinning-wheel  
and distaff among other things, at which  
Cecilia, when she was a child, had picked  
her fingers trying to make it whirl as her  
aunt did. Spinning-wheels have  
quite gone out, but I know of one or two  
old ladies who still use them. Mrs. Dor-  
mer would go nowhere, and would see no  
one. So at least her niece, the master-  
spirit, declared, and the only lady to  
believe at last. I don't know how much  
the fear of the obnoxious John and his  
wife and children may have had to do  
with this arrangement.

When her great aunt was gone it was  
Cecilia's turn to gather her work together  
at a warning sign from her mother, and  
walk away through the long chilly pas-  
sages to her slumbers in the green four-  
post bed. And so time passed. Cecilia  
grew up. She had neither friends nor  
lovers. She was not happy nor unhap-  
py. She could read, but she never cared  
to open a book. She was quite content  
ed; for she thought Lulworth Hall the  
finest place, and its inmates the most im-  
portant people in the world. She worked  
a great deal, embroidering intermin-  
able quilts and braided toilet-covers and  
fish-napkins. She never thought of any-  
thing but the uttermost commonplaces and  
platitudes. She considered that being  
respectable and decorous, and a little  
pompous and overbearing, was the duty  
of every well-brought-up lady and gentle-  
man. To-night she banged away very  
placidly at Rhodes's air, for the twen-  
tieth time breaking down in the same pas-  
sage and making the same mistake, until  
the dressing-bell rang, and Cecilia, feel-  
ing that she had done her duty, then ex-  
tinguished her candle, and went upstairs  
across the great chill hall, up the bare  
oil-cloth gallery, to her room.

Most young women have some pleas-  
ure, whatever their troubles may be, in  
dressing, and pretty trinkets and beads  
and ribbons and necklaces. An uncon-  
scious love of art and intuition leads some  
of them, even plain ones, to adorn them-  
selves. The colors and ribbon ends  
brighten bright faces, culmen dull ones,  
deck what is already lovable, or, at all  
events, make the most of what materials  
there are. Even a maypole, crowned  
and flowered and tastefully ribboned, is a  
pleasing object. And, indeed, the art of  
decoration seems to me a charming nat-  
ural instinct, and one which is not nearly  
enough encouraged, and a gift which  
every woman should try to acquire.

Some girls, like birds, know how to  
weave, out of ends of rags, of threads and  
mosses and straws, a beautiful whole, a  
work of real genius for their habitation.  
Frivolities, say some; waste of time,  
say others—expense—vanity. The strug-  
gling dowagers shake their heads at it  
at all—Mrs. Lulworth among them; but  
only why had nature painted Cecilia's  
cheeks of brightest pink, instead of bil-  
ious orange, like poor Maria Bowley's?  
why was her hair all crisp and curly?  
and were her white even teeth, and her  
clear grey eyes, vanity and frivolity too?

Cecilia was rather too stout for her age;  
she had not much expression in her face.  
And no wonder. There was not much  
to be expressed about in her poor little  
stunted life. She could not go into rapt-  
ures over the mahogany sideboard, the  
camphene lamp in the drawing-room, the  
four-post beds indoors, the laurel bushes  
without, the Moorish temple with yellow  
glass windows, or the wigwam summer-  
house, which were the alternate bound-  
aries of her daily walks.

Cecilia was not allowed a fire to dress  
herself by; a grim maid, however, atten-  
ded, and I suppose she was surrounded,  
as people say, by every comfort. There  
was a horsehair sofa, everything was  
large, solid, brown as I have said, grim,  
and in its place. The rooms at Lulworth  
Hall did not take the impress of their in-  
mate, the inmate was moulded by the  
room. There were in Cecilia's no young  
lady-like trifles lying here and there;  
upon the chest of drawers there stood a  
mahogany workbox, square, with a key  
—that was the only attempt at feminine  
elegance—a little faded chenille, I be-  
lieve, was to be seen round the clock on  
the chimney-piece, and a black and white  
check dressing-gown and an ugly little  
pair of slippers were set out before the  
toilet-table.

On the bed, Cecilia's dinner  
costume was lying—a sickly green dress,  
trimmed with black—and a white flower  
for her hair. On the toilet-table an old-  
fashioned jasper serpent necklace and a  
set of amethysts were displayed for her  
to choose from, also mittens and a couple  
of hair-bracelets. The girl was quite  
content, and she would go down gravely  
to dinner, smoothing out her hideous  
togery.

Mrs. Dormer never came down before  
dinner. All day long she stayed up in  
her room, dozing and trying remedies,  
and occasionally looking over old jour-  
nals and letters until it was time to come  
down stairs. She liked to see Cecilia's  
pretty face at one side of the table, while  
her nephew carved, and Mrs. Lulworth  
recounted any of the stirring events of  
the day. She was used to the life—she  
was sixty when they came to her, she  
was long past eighty now—the last  
twenty years had been like a long sleep,  
with the dream of what happened when  
she was alive and in the world contin-  
ually passing before her.

When the Lulworths first came to her  
she had been in a low and nervous state,  
only stipulated for quiet and peace, and  
that no one was to come to her house of  
mourning. The John Lulworths, a cheery  
couple, broke down at the end of a month  
or two, and preferred giving up all  
chance of their aunt's great inheritance  
to living in such utter silence and seclu-  
sion. Upon Charles, the younger brother  
and his wife, the habit had grown,  
until now anything else would have been  
toil and misery to them. Except the old  
rector from the village, the doctor now  
and then, no other human creature ever  
crossed the threshold. For Cecilia's sake  
Miss Bowley once ventured to hint—

"Cecilia with her expectations has  
the whole world before her." "Maria?" said  
Mrs. Lulworth severely; and indeed to  
this foolish woman it seemed as if money  
would add more to her daughter's happi-  
ness than the delights, the wonders, the  
interests, the glimmers of youth. Charles  
Lulworth, shrivelled, selfish, dull, worn-  
out, did not trouble his head about  
Cecilia's happiness, and let his wife do as  
she liked with the girl.

The special night when Cecilia came  
down in her ugly green dress, it seemed  
to her as if something unusual had been  
going on. The old lady's eyes looked  
bright and glittering, her father seemed  
more animated than usual, her mother  
looked mysterious and put out. It might  
have been fancy, but Cecilia thought  
they all stopped talking as she came into  
the room; but then dinner was announce-  
d, and her father offered Mrs. Dormer  
his arm immediately, and they went into  
the dining-room.

It must have been fancy. Everything  
was as usual. "They have put up a few  
hurdles in Dalron's field, I see," said Mrs.  
Lulworth. "Charles, you ought to give  
orders for repairing the lock of the har-  
ness-room."

"Have they seen to the pump-handle?"  
said Mr. Lulworth.

"I think not." And then there was a  
dead silence.

"Potatoes," said Cecilia to the foot-  
man. "Mamma we saw ever so many  
slugs in the laurel walk, Maria and I—  
didn't we, Maria? I think there are a great  
many slugs in our place."

Old Mrs. Dormer looked up while  
Cecilia was speaking, and suddenly in-  
terrupted her in the middle of her sen-  
tence. "How old are you, child?" she  
said; "are you seventeen or eighteen?"

"Eighteen! aunt Cecilia. I am five-  
and-twenty," said Cecilia, staring.

"Good gracious! is it possible?" said  
her father, surprised.

"Cecil is a woman now," said her  
mother.

"Five-and-twenty," said the old lady,  
quite crossly; "I had no idea time went  
so fast. She ought to have been married  
long ago; that is, if she means to marry  
at all."

"Pray, my dear aunt do not put such  
ideas—" Mrs. Lulworth began.

"I don't intend to marry," said Cecilia,  
peeling an orange, and quite unmoved,  
and she slowly curled the rind of her  
orange in the air. "I think people are  
very stupid to marry. Look at poor  
Jane Simonds—her husband beats her;  
Jones saw her."

"So you don't intend to marry?" said  
the old lady, with an odd inflection in her  
voice. "Young ladies were not so wisely  
brought up in my early days," and she  
gave a great sigh. "I was reading an  
old letter this morning from your poor  
father Charles—all about happiness, and  
love in a cot, and two little curly-headed  
boys—Jack, you know, and yourself, I  
should rather like to see John again."

"What, my dear aunt, after his unparal-  
leled audacity? I declare the thought  
of his impudent letter makes my blood  
boil," exclaimed Mrs. Lulworth.

"Does it?" said the old lady. "Cecilia,  
my dear, you must know that your uncle  
has discovered that the entail was not  
cut off from a certain property which my  
father left me, and which I brought to  
my husband. He has therefore written  
me a very business-like letter, in which  
he says he wishes for no alteration at  
present, but begs that, in the event of  
my making my will, I should remember  
this, and not complicate matters by leav-  
ing it to yourself, as had been my inten-  
tion. I see nothing to offend in the re-  
quest. Your mother thinks differently."

Cecilia was so amazed at being told  
anything that she only stared again, and  
opening a wide mouth, popped into it  
such a great piece of orange that she  
could not speak for some minutes.

"Cecilia has certainly attained years of  
discretion," said her great-aunt; "she  
does not compromise herself by giving  
any opinion on matters she does not un-  
derstand."

Notwithstanding her outward imper-  
turbability, Cecilia was a little stirred  
and interested by this history, and by the  
little conversation which had followed it.  
Her mother was sitting upright in her  
chair as usual, netting with vigorous  
action. Her large foot outstretched, her  
stiff bony hands working and jerking  
monotonously. Her father was dozing  
in his armchair; old Mrs. Dormer, too,  
was nodding in her corner. The mon-  
otonous Maria was stitching in the lamp-  
light. Grey and black shadows loomed  
all round her. The far end of the room  
was quite dark; the great curtains swept  
from their ancient corners. Cecilia, for  
the first time in all her life, wondered  
whether she should ever live all her life  
in this spot, ever go away? It seemed  
impossible, unnatural, that she should  
ever do so. Silent, dull as it was, she  
was used to it, and did not know what  
was amiss.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**A VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELDS OF  
PETERSBURG.**

After being comfortably put away at  
the hotel in Petersburg, and refreshed  
from the fatigues of the journey, I started  
on a reconnaissance of the line of works  
surrounding that city, and found "all  
quiet along the lines," and how quiet to  
the thousands who have fallen there in  
both armies! I visited Fort Steadman,  
Battery No. 8 (where Gen. Burnside ex-  
ploded his mine and the little military  
reputation he had left), Fort Hell and  
Fort Damnation, and various other works  
of less and no notoriety. The battery  
under which the mine was exploded is  
now called the "Crater," and is exhibited  
to the curious stranger for twenty-five  
cents. It is in the midst of a luxuriant  
cornfield, and is itself planted in water-  
melons and fruit trees. The immense  
excavation made by the explosion is now  
nearly closed to the surface, as it was  
converted to the uses of sepulture, and  
contains, as I was assured, about two  
thousand five hundred dead bodies.

Human bones, no longer a terror of  
unusual sight to those living in the  
vicinity of battle fields, are being ex-  
posed in every part of the works, and  
probably cart loads have been carried  
away as relics. It is confidently asserted  
that within an area of forty acres near  
this battery 20,000 men slain in battle  
sleep in death, without a stone to mark  
their resting place, or indicate whose  
husband, brother, son, or "near one and  
dearer still" lies there. At this point the  
hostile lines were separated only seventy  
yards, and it was across this narrow strip  
of neutral ground that General Burn-  
side's command made the charge upon  
the battery which resulted so disastrous-  
ly. Fort Hell, as well as all other forts  
visited, must have been very strong, for  
notwithstanding that it has been almost  
entirely dismantled, as have the rest, by  
stealing away the timber for firewood, it  
is still a most formidable work.

To give a satisfactory description of the  
works and field of operations this

brief letter will not suffice, nor are my  
powers of description equal to the task.  
As far as the naked eye can sweep the  
extended field, from which every tree and  
shrub has been cut, nothing meets it but  
earthworks, parallels, trenches, and every  
conceivable work of defence known to  
military science—both armies appearing  
to have vied with each other in defensive  
preparations. Strange as it may read,  
however, almost the entire field of oper-  
ations is now in cultivation as a common,  
no one having any fence, because there  
are no animals to disturb or trespass  
upon the growing crops. The finest  
wheat I have seen this season was grown  
on this vast battle-field, and the corn crop  
is the most luxuriant in growth and rich  
in color I have seen anywhere in my  
journey.

This route from Petersburg to Rich-  
mond, although through a comparatively  
rich agricultural region, is perfectly mon-  
otonous, as there is nothing to interest  
the traveler or even arrest his attention.  
I was surprised to find that between  
these two points (only about twenty  
miles distant from each other) there is  
not a single town or even a village, indeed  
no place for trains to stop worthy the  
name of stations, nor is there any ap-  
pearance that it has ever been otherwise.  
I expected to witness a great deal of the  
ruins and devastations of the war, but  
have been disappointed, for the reason,  
probably, that my route of travel has not  
been through those districts most fre-  
quently by hostile forces, though I have  
seen not a few farms utterly devastated  
and robbed of everything like personal  
property, by which many large land-  
owners have been made absolutely poor.  
[Cor. Chicago Times.]

Lady Mary Montagu has somewhere  
informed us of an ancient king of Tar-  
tary, who was riding with his officers of  
State, when he met a dervise, crying  
aloud—"To him that will give me a hun-  
dred dinars, I will give a peace of good  
advice." The King stopped the dervise,  
and inquired what his advice was.  
"Sire," replied he, "I shall be thankful to  
inform you Majesty, as soon as you or-  
der the money to be paid me." The King  
expecting something extraordinary, re-  
quested that the money should at once be  
paid; on receiving which, the dervise  
said, "Sire, my advice is, Begin nothing  
without considering what the end may be."  
The officers of State, smiling at  
what they thought ridiculous advice, ex-  
pected that the king would order the  
dervise to be severely punished. Instead  
of this, however he rebuked his atten-  
dants, and said, "I see nothing to laugh at  
in this advice, but am persuaded that if  
it were more frequently practised, men  
would escape many calamities. I shall  
have it engraven on the walls of my  
palace." Some time after this occur-  
rence, one of the nobles of the court, a  
proud, ambitious man, resolved to destroy  
his sovereign, and seat himself on the  
throne. In order to accomplish his diabol-  
ical purpose, he secured the confidence  
of one of the king's surgeons, to whom  
he gave a poisoned lancet, saying, "If  
you will bleed the king with this, I will  
give you ten thousand pieces of gold, and  
when I ascend the throne you shall be  
my vizier." The base man wickedly  
assented. An opportunity of carrying  
out the proposal soon presented itself.  
The king sent for the surgeon to bleed  
him; he put the poisoned lancet into a  
side-pocket, and hastened into the royal  
presence. The arm was tied, and while  
the fatal weapon was being drawn forth,  
the surgeon's eye caught these words  
engraven on the wall—"Begin nothing  
without considering what the end may be."  
The fatal lancet was instantly re-  
stored to its place, and another was taken  
out and used. The king observed the  
transfer, and inquired why it was done.  
The surgeon blushed, and stammered  
out that the point of the other was broken.  
The king commanded him to show it,  
and the surgeon became agitated and  
trembled, when his majesty, with a loud  
voice, demanded an explanation, or de-  
clared that he should die. The surgeon  
related all to the king, on condition of his  
life being spared. The king summoned  
his court, and ordered the traitor to be  
executed; and then, turning to his at-  
tendants, inquired, "Who is right now?  
my life is spared. Has it not been a  
good advice to record on my palace-walls,  
Begin nothing without considering what  
the end may be?"

Another invention, of the highest im-  
portance, has been made by an Italian,  
Muratroy. It consists in making every  
kind of cloth and stuff shot-proof. The  
artillery committee, appointed to exam-  
ine the merits of the new invention, has  
made all kinds of experiments to try the  
same, and the result has surpassed all  
anticipations. Mr. Muratroy has been re-  
ceived by the Emperor in special audi-  
ence, which was also attended by the Sec-  
retary of war.



**JOB WORK.** of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

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E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

#### ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN.

The autumn has come, the season of ripening and colder weather, and the gathering in of the harvest. The month of July was intensely hot, and August has been unusually cool, which, though agreeable after a season of fervent heat, is not quite so favorable to the growth of vegetation, especially corn, and farmers therefore hope that the month of September will bring us warm days and nights. Rain has been frequent and bountiful, and, as a consequence, the earth is clothed with a deep and fresh verdure, making a walk or ride in the country very delightful to the eye, which is regaled on every side. The foliage on trees and shrubs is most abundant, and hangs gracefully from the boughs. In the beams of the moon and the golden light of the sun, the landscape looks most beautiful.

In New England the crops are promising. Corn and potatoes and every kind of vegetables look in a thriving condition. The rains are working finely to remedy the injury effected by the drouth of the two previous seasons, causing the roots of grass to take deeper hold upon the earth, and the filling up the fruit and causing buds of trees to enlarge and prepare an abundant foliage for the coming year, if the drouth of the two preceding August months, as has been supposed, has been the occasion of want of apples.

The summer has been unusually healthy (if we may except the heated term), which, however, was not very prolific of disease, save the disorders of children. Sunstroke has been unusually fatal in several of our large cities, but the cholera has not spread as was anticipated.

The summer will be remembered on account of the war in Germany, in which Prussia has obtained decided advantages over Austria, and raised herself very much as a power in Europe. Italy receiving back Venice marks an era in her history, and if she gets Rome for her capital, and the Pope yields up all his civil power in Italy, a new and brilliant career is opened in her history.

The present autumn promises to be a very active period in the politics of our own country, for great efforts will be made to change the political character of Congress, so as to secure the representation of the ten Southern states, now excluded by the dominant party in the North.

Travelers in the mountains and other rural places, and visitors by the sea side, have found the month of August rather too cool for comfort, but for active exercise in the open air it has been favorable. Those who have remained at home have comforted themselves with the thought that they were as well off as those who had gone away.

The approach of autumn, its cooler breezes and shorter days and lengthening evenings, reminds us of the in-door comforts of a good fire and the necessity of warmer clothing. Already we hark-on for the coming storms, and picture in fancy the ice and snow and the thermometer at zero, and the aged and infirm draw back from the repetition of the discomforts of previous winters. But robust health and higher enjoyment are to many the blessings to be anticipated in the approach of cold weather.

**UTAH AND THE MORMONS.**—Hon. Thos. Drake, Associate Justice of the Territory of Utah, delivered an address at Pontiac, Mich., on the 14th inst., in which he shows up the most odious features of Mormonism, and enjoins upon politicians and statesmen the duty of laboring unceasingly for the uprooting and overthrow of the national stigma. From the report published we extract as follows:

The Mormon government is a theocracy, the most unyielding, unscrupulous, and exacting; true they have legislative bodies, but they are only instruments in the hands of the Church; not a law can be enacted, nor an officer elected or appointed, unless by consent or approval of Brigham Young. There is not in the old world so great a despot at this Mormon chief.

Ruthless as have been the vigilance committees in California, Idaho and Montana, they have at all times observed some sort of proceedings resembling that of courts and well regulated communities, but in Utah, where the Mormons boast daily of being the most law-abiding people on the earth, an institution exists, created and sanctioned by the Church, which for demonic violence, and brutal ferocity, far exceeds all the vigilance committees that have ever disgraced the United States. It is called the "Danite Band." Into this band no one is admitted whose hand is not red with human blood, whose ears are not closed to every cry of mercy, whose heart does not leap with joy as he sees the victim of his unprovoked malice (the man marked by the church) gasping in the agonies of death. Before this tribunal no supplicants are heard, no pleas can avail, no delay is tolerated; the dead

body of the victim is the evidence of its mandates and its execution. With the keen and insatiable thirst of the tiger they have followed their victim for hundreds of miles to do the bloody work of the church authorities. It is a numerous band of cut throats under the immediate control of Brigham Young, President of the church, led on by two of the most atrocious villains that human eyes ever beheld. Often when denouncing "apostates" has Brigham been heard to exclaim that the avenging angel was abroad, that Rockwell and Hickman had unsheathed the sword of the Lord, and he hoped it would not be returned to the scabbard until every apostate was swept from the face of the earth. These horrid suggestions would be applauded by loud amens from his deluded followers.

For four years past there has been but little taught in the Tabernacle and ward meetings except disobedience to the laws of the United States and the extension of polygamy. Every prayer of a devout Mormon is in direct hostility to the United States.

Under the teachings of Brigham Young the most atrocious acts have been committed, such as the killing of Forbes at Springfield, and many more of like nature, and crowning all for more than savage brutality was the Mountain Meadow massacre, where from 120 to 130 men, women and children were slaughtered in one day. This wholesale slaughter occurred between the first and sixth day of September, 1856, and has been, and is yet, attributed by the Mormons to the Indians, but the falsity of this charge is easily demonstrated without a doubt, from the fact this murder was never mentioned in the Mormon papers, and is listed at Salt Lake City for more than one year after the transaction. It is well known that Mormons were among the Indians, and one of the bishops acted as a decoy to induce the emigrants to lay down their arms; at the bishop's house, more than two years after the murder, large quantities of clothing and property belonging to the emigrants were found. Some of the stock and property of the slaughtered emigrants is yet among the Mormons, and more conclusive is the fact that the bodies of the murdered victims lay unburied for more than two years, when they were gathered in and buried by a body of U. S. soldiers. More incontestable evidence of its being a Mormon brutality is found in the fact that a recalcitrant Mormon in a lecture last April, delivered before the Young Men's Literary Association at Salt Lake City, that the Mormon young men tore the hair from the heads of the females, and made lariats or ropes to fasten their horses with. The brutal murder of Banks and Morris and some of their followers in 1832, the assassinations that have occurred since, and the murder of Brassfield, in April last, in the streets of Salt Lake City, sufficiently attest the bloody and barbarous character of the Mormon people.

Although claiming to be God's chosen people, yet in all their legislation the Sabbath is not even mentioned, nor is any day set apart for the reverence and worship of the Almighty, nor is there any rule or regulation for the solemnization of marriage, except in the secret orders or rules of the church. In speaking of the debarment tolerated there, the judge says:—There in Utah, in the very heart of your country, in the great pathway of the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, you may see a man holding marital relations with a mother and her three daughters. Such unseemly sights are not infrequent, and not a blush of shame reddens a cheek of the deluded victims. I have known a woman to leave her husband in order to be sealed to her son-in-law, and thus to be a plural subordinate to her own daughter; and yet more horrible, a man an Elder in the Mormon Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, high in the favor of Brigham Young, holding for years marital relations with his half-sister—his father's own daughter. The soul sickens in contemplating the facts we have witnessed; common decency forbids the utterance of the vulgarities we have heard thundered forth from the stand, and urged upon our consideration of the Mormon people as the will of God, especially revealed for their edification!

Friends, statesmen, Christians, this national putrescence must be removed, uprooted, wiped out or the nation must be buried in the lowest depths of infamy and disgrace. I know full well the danger which may arise to me for the uttering of these sentiments. Already has the wrath of the Mormon lion been aroused. Although I have been proscribed and ordered by the great Mormon Prophet to leave the Territory, and it is well known to all those that such an order is but the precursor of death—a signal note to the Danite Band, to which that bloodthirsty order speedily responds, yet I am going back to that valley of sin, shame and disgust. [Tremendous applause.] I am for the uprooting of that national infamy.

**A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH.**—The friends of Rev. Dr. J. C. Bodwell will be pleased to learn that Mr. Alex. Rankin, next door to the Journal office, has succeeded in procuring a most excellent photograph of this eminent divine, of a large size, adapted for framing, and a parlor or sitting-room ornament. Those which we have seen have been framed in beautiful style, and make a very attractive picture. They are sold by Mr. Rankin at so low a rate as to be within the reach of all.

**ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.**—E. F. Cushman, successor to Cushman & Brooks, Nos. 90 and 92 Tremont street, Boston, offers Shirting Flannels, White all Wool and Domet Flannels, House-keeping Goods, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Linens, Small Wares, &c., at extremely low prices. Ladies, your particular attention is invited to this stock.

The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded instructions to customs and revenue officers throughout the country, that permits that have hitherto been necessary for shipment of guns, powder, percussion caps, &c., to the Southern States are no longer required.

#### THE FALL ELECTIONS.

State elections take place in the next three months as follows:

**Vermont.**—September 4.—Governor, three members of Congress, and members of Legislature; two United States Senators to elect in place of Messrs. Solomon Foot and Jacob Collamer.

**Maine.**—September 10.—Governor, five members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

**Pennsylvania.**—October 9.—Governor, twenty-four members of Congress, and members of Legislature; a United States Senator to elect.

**Ohio.**—October 9.—Nineteen members of Congress.

**Indiana.**—October 9.—State officers, eleven members of Congress, and members of Legislature; a United States Senator to elect in place of Henry S. Lane.

**Iowa.**—October 9.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

**New York.**—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly.—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

**Massachusetts.**—November 6.—Governor, ten members of Congress, and State Legislature.

**New Jersey.**—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Richard F. Stockton.

**Michigan.**—November 6.—Governor, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

**Illinois.**—November 6.—State officers, fourteen members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

**Wisconsin.**—November 6.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Timothy O. Howe.

**Minnesota.**—November 6.—Governor, two members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

**Missouri.**—November 6.—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of B. Gratz Brown.

**Kansas.**—November 6.—Governor, member of Congress, and members of Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

**Nevada.**—November 6.—Governor, member of Congress, and member of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nye.

**Maryland.**—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of John A. Cresswell.

**Delaware.**—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress, and Legislature.

Elections next spring in Connecticut, Kentucky, Tennessee, and New Hampshire.

**GREAT SHOWER OF METEORS EXPECTED.**—Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar eclipse, or a great comet stretched athwart the starry heavens, is the great meteoric shower, such as was witnessed here in November, 1833.

On this occasion, from two o'clock till broad daylight, the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and imposing display of celestial fire-works. Arago computes that not less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799. A comparison of the epochs of appearance of these great showers has led to the discovery that they are periodic, their returns being separated from each other by a third part of a century, or some multiple of this period, and are periodical appearances of one grand meteoric shower. Professor Newton, of Yale College, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of these showers, finds that a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century, on the morning of the 13th or 14th of November next. Only thirteen of these great showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. Such a rare phenomenon awakens a deep interest among all classes of persons. Preparations to observe this sublime spectacle, for scientific purposes, have already commenced in Europe. Let no one forget Tuesday and Wednesday nights, November 13th and 14th.—*Boston Commercial.*

#### MORTALITY.

There seems to be a great deal of Dysentery and Cholera morbus about just now, and our list of deaths is much larger than we are usually called upon to record. Eating unripe or decayed fruit seems to be the principle cause.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will be found an invaluable remedy for all such troubles, and should be kept in the house and immediately used at the first attack. It is also a sovereign cure for dyspepsia, in its worst forms. Those who have tried everything else and failed, will rejoice that an infallible remedy has been found.

Advertising is the life of trade.

**A DESCRIPTION OF VIENNA.**—A foreign correspondent writes:

Although Vienna is already a vast city of nearly thirteen miles in circumference, yet the amount of improvement and building that is going forward is very great. The old city of Stadt is about three miles in circumference, and was built chiefly in the middle ages, and was consequently, densely packed together within a wall that was erected for defence. It is a curious old honeycomb, that old city. The streets run crowdedly about. They are generally only from 10 to 20 feet wide, often not more than 8; the houses tower many stories high, and away down between them the sun is scarcely ever seen. Hundreds of houses are built entirely over the street, so that carriages drive directly through the house, as it were, under the arched ways, long and narrow and dark. Gas burns here day and night. It is surprising what a limited extent of room a poor family will occupy, the tradesman working in the same room occupied by his family. Here you are shamed for 2-1-4 cents, your boots are mended for 5 cents, you make a substantial dinner of soup, beef, potatoes, and pudding for 14 cents, &c. The same pavement of solid, square stones extends all the way across the street, and you walk in the middle or at the side, as you can find room among the rattling carriages. You seldom enter a hotel or a store, or a large private dwelling from the front, but go in the coach way, which leads into the inner court, and turn to the right or left.

#### WINCHESTER.

**HOME AGAIN.**—After an absence of three weeks, I find myself once more at home. Although it is well for one to have a vacation and change from his accustomed sights and cares, yet after all, it can truly be said in the words of the poet, "There's no place like home," and this is the general experience of those who find themselves once more amid the scenes and duties of home after an absence from it. But little news has transpired during my absence and that has been faithfully reported by Excelsior, Jr., to whom myself and the readers of the Journal are much indebted. The junior need not fear any scolding from the senior for the manner in which he has filled his place, but rather by way of advice, that he would continue his humorous descriptions of events, combining with them more of the serious and matter of fact.

**SCHOOL HOUSES.**—The old Grammar School House has been moved to an excellent location on Main street. It will be used for Primary Schools after the new Grammar School House is finished, which will be in the course of a month. In moving this building it was found necessary to cut down an old and valuable pear tree which stood in the way and for which some damages will doubtless be claimed. The old High School building has not yet been moved, and as the new building is not ready for occupancy, it will probably have to be used for a while for the High School. It is now thought that this old building will be needed in the Rumford Division and that it had better be kept and removed to that locality.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—The land on Church street adjoining the new High School House, upon which it had been proposed to erect a Catholic Church, has been purchased by the owners of estates adjoining and the vicinity, and the dwelling now upon it is to be removed to some other locality. The amount paid was \$2,500.

A. K. P. Joy, Esq., has sold the estate formerly occupied by him, on Washington street, to Mrs. Robinson, of Boston, for \$4,500.

**NEW PLATFORM.**—In these troublous times, it is well to chronicle the fact that certain parties in town have put out a platform upon which all can stand without compromising any of their former principles. It is refreshing to have such a broad platform where all can meet on friendly and brotherly terms, and one which can be reached without change of policy and only a slight change of base. It allows the freest expression of opinion in politics and religion, but will not allow idlers or any one to devote it to their own selfish purposes.

All of our citizens are invited to come upon this platform, and they will receive a kind and courteous welcome from those who stand upon it and endorse it to its fullest extent.

**RELIGIOUS.**—Rev. Richard Metcalf, the pastor of the Unitarian Society, will resume his duties tomorrow, and administer the communion service in the morning. The Sunday School will be resumed in the afternoon.

**SCHOOLS.**—The following is a list of the teachers in the several schools for the ensuing term, commencing next Monday, Sept. 3d, with the exception of the Gifford Grammar:—

High.—Wilson Palmer, Principal; Miss Nancy P. Dodge, Assistant. Adams Grammar.—Miss Helen Porter. Mystic.—Miss Elizabeth Harston. Rumford.—Caroline A. Hartwell. Wyman.—Elizabeth S. Wallace. Hill.—Ellen M. Andrews. Washington.—Abby E. Buxton. Adams Primary.—Nettie M. Lindley. Gifford Primary.—Abby F. Johnson.

—Emma Cate.

**RE-UNION.**—It is proposed before the

new High School building is occupied for its legitimate purpose, to have within its walls a re-union of the graduates of this school, at which there shall be an address and poem by some of the number, and afterwards a collation. Meetings have been held and committees appointed to carry out this idea. It has been intimated that no one is to be invited to this gathering but the graduates, but it is to be hoped that no such exclusive spirit will be manifested. Let all be invited (except children) and let our citizens see the long array of young men and women who look to this school as their "Alma Mater," and who remember with gratitude the benefits derived from it. Let our community see and hear these graduates as they recall the hours spent in the old school house and greet their classmates and teachers of the days of long ago.

**GIFT CONCERT.**—Those of our citizens who attended the concert in Lyceum Hall last week with great expectations of receiving some valuable gift, in addition to the attractions of the concert, were disappointed in obtaining only a pewter tumbler, or some other articles of like value. This is generally the result of such promises, and if the purchasers of tickets were not any more sold, they may deem themselves fortunate individuals.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. William J. Fletcher, one of our most active and promising young men, left town this week to enter upon the duties of a situation offered him in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Fletcher has been employed at the Boston Athenaeum, in connection with the library, and has made a wise improvement of his privileges there in storing his mind with useful knowledge. He gave a lecture in town last spring, which is spoken of highly, and this and his writings for the Journal, from time to time, evince no small amount of literary talent. He will be missed from the circle in which he has moved and of which he was so useful a member; but he is one that will make his light shine wherever he may be, and with his numerous friends, we wish him all possible success in his new sphere of labor.

#### EXCELSIOR.

#### READING.

The work on the Bethesda meeting house is progressing finely, the exterior being finished with the exception of painting. The masons are at work on the inside. Pews are being put in where the organ was formerly located. The roof has been re-slatted, and it is hoped that the society will put a clock on the tower or else instruct the painter to make plain work of those homely looking dials that have stared us in the face so long, meaning nothing. It is not intended to use the former pulpit (basewood) but substitute a desk.

Mr. Dinsmore, of the firm of Dinsmore & Grouald, lost a thumb a few days since, while using a circular saw.

Mr. Solon A. Bancroft has been admitted to the bar, to practice in all the courts of this Commonwealth.

The Soap Manufactory on Salem street furnish a most superior article.

Business of all kinds is stirring and prosperous, and every body on the wing that is able to stir himself.

It would appear that the President "still lives," judging from the reports in the papers, which indicate his propensity to speechify.

#### LENO.

**OUR LADY READERS** should try J. W. Bradley's justly celebrated Duplex Elliptic Skirts, justly pronounced by the Fashion Magazines and the press the most durable, economical and graceful skirt ever produced. The "Empress Trail," the latest fashion, and "Pride of the World," are the most popular styles in use. See advertisement.

The latest brand of strychnine whiskey is called "needle gun." It is more destructive than "Jersey lightning."

The Louisville Courier says: "An intelligent gentleman, a resident of Georgia, furnishes us the information, which we must confess surprises us much, that there are at this time in process of erection in that State seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, some of them for calicoes.

The New Orleans Picayune says city railroads are found to be of great advantage, in view of the fact that they increase the value of city property. The augmented demand for residence in all portions of the city convenient to the established railroad lines, proves this fact beyond all cavil.

The Independent says that no man shall be the next President of the United States who does not ask permission of the negro.

In the great continental war the Duke of Wellington estimated the presence of Napoleon in an engagement as worth 30,000 men. He meant that every single private in the French army was roused to an exertion which nothing else could kindle within him by the knowledge that he was fighting under the eye of the great general himself.

**CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN.**—Mr. J. B. Watts, who has recently given lessons in Singing to the young people of Woburn, announces a grand concert at Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday evening, September 5th, in which one hundred and fifty boys and girls will participate. See notice.

#### WOBBURN LOCALS.

**AUTUMN.**—In level meadows and sinking valleys, on gentle uplands and sloping hillsides, soon will be seen and heard the busy stir of the reapers, gathering in the harvest which the warmth and damp of spring has sprouted, and which the heat of summer has advanced, until now the bowed heads "ripe for the harvest," bend in the cooler breezes, and nod as though in welcome to the strong arm that shall gather their fruits for the good of man and beast. Much of summer enters into the character of the first month of autumn, and her warm breath and clear sky is needed to bring to maturity the fruit of the soil, which await the gathering of the grain to add their wealth to the farmers' stores. And it would seem as though, dependent as the farmer is upon the weather for the welfare of his crop, and can never say what it will be, no matter how beautiful it may look while standing, somehow he could live nearer to God than busy indwellers of cities, for he cannot but put his trust in Him who has promised He will send "seed-time and harvest."

September marched like a foot, yet was hardly, such with the spoil of harvest riches, which he made his boot; and him enriched with bounty of the soil; in life one hand, as fit for harvest toil. He held a knife-like; and in the other hand a pair of weights, with which he did stand. Both more and less, where it in don't stand! And equal gave to each as justice duly scanned!

At no season of the year are the sunsets so beautiful as now; and many who have traveled far say that nowhere in the world do the clouds hang in such gaudy colors of ruby and gold about the western sky, as in our own New England during autumn. Nor is the sunrise less beautiful seen from the summit of some hill, while the valleys are still covered with a white mist. The tops of the trees seem at first to rise above a country that is flooded, while the church-spires appear like some sea-mark, heaving out of the mist. Then comes a great wedge-like beam of gold, cutting deep down into the hollows, showing stems of the trees, and the roofs of cottages, making a golden road through a land of white mist, which seems to rise on either hand, like the sea which Moses divided for the people of Israel to pass through dryshod. The dew-drops on the sun-lighted summit the feet rest upon are colored like precious stones of every dye, and every blade of grass is headed with these gorgeous gems. And yet there is something almost mournful in the decline of the year which this season marks, as its swift passing days go rushing, as it down hill, towards the cold and gloomy winter.

**ERRATA.**—In giving expression to some complaints which had been made in regard to the pumping out of certain reservoirs in town, in the "Locals" of last week, injustice was done to the engineers, which it gives us pleasure to correct. All the reservoirs used, with the exception of two, are self-filling, and one of the others was filled as soon as possible after the water was used, and the other has over nine feet of water in it at the present time, so that instead of being without water, the town was as well as usual supplied. Persons should be sure there is occasion before they find fault.

**LATE.**—The three o'clock P. M. train from Boston, was over half an hour late last Tuesday, owing to a slight accident to the engine, and delay occasioned by leaving an extraordinary number of passengers at the College Hill station.

**TROT.**—A large number of persons from this town visited the Mystic Riding Park, Medford, Tuesday afternoon, to witness a trot between two celebrated horses,—"Farragut" and "Dan Mace." It was a saddle race, and was won by "Farragut," in three straight heats. Time, 2:20 1-4, 2:20, 2:30.

**RATIFICATION MEETING.**—Last Monday evening a delegation from this town visited Boston to attend the ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. R. Doolittle and Gov. Parsons. A train left Boston for Woburn, after the lecture.

**FENIAN LECTURE.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the freedom of Ireland was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. William J. Hynes, Central Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, addressed the meeting. He was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

**CAMP MEETING.**—A party comprising some thirty or more, members of the Methodist church in this town, have been spending the past week at the camp meeting now being held at Sterling, in this state.

**TEMPERANCE LECTURE.**—Wednesday evening, Mr. A. M. Collins, State Deputy of the I. O. of G. T., delivered a lecture on the subject of temperance, in Lyceum Hall, under the auspices of the "Good Samaritan" Lodge, in this town, who were present in a body, wearing their regalia. The hall was filled, and the speaker was listened to with marked attention. As a result of his labors, several persons came forward and expressed a desire to unite with the lodge in this town. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Collins presented the lodge, through the W. C. A. a picture of himself, in a neat black walnut frame. The W. C. M. J. L. Parker, responded in a happy manner, on behalf of the recipients.

**ACCIDENT.**—While a party of children were engaged in playing at "see

saw," near the old Woburn Machine Shop, last Monday afternoon, a little son of Mr. Thomas Hooper was thrown from the board, and had an arm broken.

LUKE R. BOTT.

#### THE DOCTOR AND THE POOR.

Money is not sweeter in your mouth, and light is not more pleasant to your eyes, and music to your ears, and a warm, cosy bed is not more welcome to your wearied legs and head, than is the honest, deep gratitude of the poor to your young Doctor. It is his glory, his reward;—he fills himself with it, and wraps himself all round with it as with a cloak, and goes on in his work, happy and hearty; and the gratitude of the poor is worth the having, and worth the keeping, and worth the remembering. Twenty years ago I attended old Sandie Campbell's wife in a fever, in Big Hamilton's Close in the Grassmarket,—two worthy, kindly souls they were and are. (Sandie is dead now). By God's blessing, the means I used saved "poor Kirsty's" life, and I made friends of these two forever; Sandie would have fought for me if need be, and Kirsty would do as good. I can count on them as my friends, and when I pass the close-mouth in the West Port, where they now live, and are thriving, keeping their pigs, and their hoary old coddie and cart, I get a courtesy from Kirsty, and see her look after me, and turn to the woman beside her, and I know exactly what she is saying to them about "Dr. Brown." And when I meet old Sandie, with his ancient and long-legged friend, driving the draft from the distillery for his swine, I see his gray eye brighten and glisten, and he looks up and gives his manly and cordial nod, and goes on his way, and I know that he is saying to himself, "God bless him! he saved my Kirsty's life," and he runs back in his mind all of twenty past years, and lay out his heart on all his remembrances, and that does him good and me too; and nobody any ill. Therefore, give your gratitude to your Doctor, and remember him, like honest Sandie; it will not lose its reward, and it costs you nothing; it is one of those things you can give and never be a bit the poorer, but all the richer.—*John Brown.*

**A FINE APPLE.**—G. R. Gage, Esq., of this town, has on his premises a variety of apple known as the "Strawberry." The tree, from which we have seen specimens, is a native of France, and we would advise those who desire to propagate a really fine variety, to secure scions from Mr. Gage, who will doubtless be happy to give them to his friends.

**TYRE.**—Sidon in the rain is wretched enough; but what is that to Tyre in the dry? The filth and squalor of the little city surpass even that of a Tunisian town. Scanty bazaars, about five feet wide, walled over at intervals by decayed sticks and palm leaves; the street never less than ankle—often a foot—deep in putrid mud; dilapidated, windowless hovels, raised among huge fragments of polished granite and porphyry columns, prostrate in rubbish—such is modern Tyre. Through these we picked our steps to the shore, where a few fishing boats form the navy of her whose "merchants were princes." We ascended to the higher part of the promontory, and from the ruined walls looked down on the wondrous fulfillment of prophecy. For half a mile the sea flows to the depth of a foot or two over flat rocks, covered by one mass of broken columns, leaning or prostrate in bewildering confusion, as it pitched pell-mell into the water. This is insular Tyre; "the waters have covered her." She is a "place for fishermen to spread their nets on."—*The Land of Israel.*

**A CURIOUS TRIBE.**—A curious story is told in the *Archives Medicales* of the French marine. In 1849 a Portuguese trader, named Da Souza, died at Wildah, in Dahomey. He had gained a large fortune as a slave-dealer, and, having lived according to the fashions of his adopted country, left a hundred children. Jealous of the growth of a race of half-breeds among his people, the King of Dahomey compelled the family of Da Souza to reside in a particular locality, and prohibited them from marrying except among themselves. This order has been rigorously carried out, and in 1863 notice was taken of the children of the third generation. The color of their skin was rapidly becoming a deep black, although they preserved some of the European features of their progenitor, old Da Souza. It is asserted that no members of this family have been deaf or dumb, blind, idiotic, or rickety; but, on the other hand, they are continually declining in numbers, and before very long it is probable there will not be a single survivor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**L. Seiberlich**, wholesale and retail manufacturer of French and American confectioneries, and Fig Paste, 37 Union street, Boston. See advertisement in another column.

**HOUSE WANTED.** The advertiser is in want of a good dwelling house, suitable for one or two families. It need not be situated in a central location. Any person having such a house to let, will confer a favor by making it known to J. M. CHASE, No. 3, Wade's Block, Woburn.

**Cards printed at this Office**















# The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

There is a large country circulation of the JOURNAL, and it is particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

## The Douglas Monument.

The erection of a monument at Chicago in memory of Mr. Douglas, is a tribute well deserved. Irrespective of party politics, the people of the country rejoice in the action. The attendance of the President, with members of the cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and other distinguished men from various parts of the country, has given a notoriety and honor to the incident, additional to the interest on other accounts excited. Had Mr. Lincoln been alive, he would most cheerfully have responded to the invitation to be present, for he always admitted the merit of his great rival in the contest for a seat in Congress, and was very much touched by the handsome manner in which Senator Douglas sustained him on the day of his first inauguration, and gave his full assent to the sentiments of his address. From that point to the day of his death, Mr. D. continued to give him his very efficient support, rising entirely above party in his patriotic zeal to serve his country. Who, on the Federal side, did not feel a national loss in his being taken away at such a critical moment, when the rebellion was beginning to assume such a desperate character? The times afforded men an opportunity to show what spirit they were of, and to rise to noble elevations, and Mr. Douglas availed himself of the occasion to reveal his nobleness and win immortal renown.

Every one is acquainted with the fact, that the party of the South which supported Breckenridge for the Presidency, did so in deadly hostility to Mr. Douglas and the party that supported him. They were determined to rule or ruin, and knowing they could not mould Douglas to their base purposes, they resolved to defeat him, and by dividing the democratic party secure the election of Mr. Lincoln, when they could inaugurate their plans for a Southern confederacy. Mr. Douglas knew well his men, but he did not probably, fully discern that under the mask of opposing him, they meant to overthrow the American Union. He lived however, to know it, and aroused himself to the utmost to defend the incoming administration against their attacks, and had he lived, would have been an Ajax in the field to vanquish the enemies of the country.

Mr. Douglas was a self-made man, and had an almost unbounded influence in Illinois and with the democratic party of the country. In the U. S. Senate, when really great men were there, he feared to encounter none of them in debate, and the haughty Mason of Virginia and other senators, had to feel the keenness of his repartees. He was well posted up in all political knowledge, and was prompt and fearless in his remarks. That he was a strong party man, a leader, and made himself many political enemies on the other side, previous to the great crisis of our nation, is true, but it is the custom of the American people after the lapse of time and the death of individuals, to look kindly on periods of strife passed away, and to do justice to the dead irrespective of party. So it has been with the two Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and others. Who is not now proud of Hamilton and Webster, Clay and Calhoun? It is even so with Mr. Douglas, at this time of laying the corner stones of his monument. Every note of discord is hushed in the song of praise. No one is mean enough to revive past differences and resort to abuse once tolerated, but all unite to render homage to an American, a great and good man, a sterling patriot, a man of talent, energy and indomitable will, of whom the nation may be proud. The President, in cordially responding to be present on the occasion, has but expressed the national will and pleasure. It is an honor to Illinois to have developed and brought into prominent notice two such men as Douglas and Lincoln. Their monuments rise in the same city. Both did justice to each other while living, and the whole people now do justice to them while they lie, as it were, side by side in the grave.

The political life is a stormy one, and makes terrible exactions on the time, strength, and peace of those who enter it, but it has its reward in enabling men to serve the country in dangerous times, and earn for themselves the plaudits of posterity, as a compensation for the obliquity too often heaped upon them while living.

The laying of the corner stone drew together a vast multitude; and all the services were appropriate and excellent. The address does no more than show justice to the memory of Mr. Douglas, and sets forth with discrimination, elegance and power, his merits, as a man, a statesman and patriot. May it inspire other young men, like him, unblest with early advantages of wealth and education, to as-

pire to eminence and usefulness in the service of the country, and may it tend to unite the whole land in a wise toleration and true patriotism.

ONE MAIL A DAY.—Our present mail contractor is determined to do his duty. He gives the people of Woburn ample time to write their letters by day-light. He is so accommodating as to keep our mail open until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, which is a good time to take letters and papers to Boston, as it ensures their early delivery the next morning. And then our contractor only brings to town one mail a day. This is certainly a great saving to those who have been in the habit of calling at the post office night and morning for their mail matter. We understand that he is up for Congress; and that he has promised, if elected, to further accommodate the public of Woburn, by blowing a big and sonorous conch shell when he comes into town. This looks well, and we are really glad to know that there is one wide-awake, energetic, enterprising contractor connected with the department. He has certainly seen service, and knows how to drive his business. It is understood that if we don't elect him to Congress, and that right soon, that it is his intention to leave this and go on some other route. That would be a calamity which it behooves the people of Woburn to guard against. They should remember that "eternal vigilance" alone will keep a man in their service who beats every thing out in the way of fast driving, after he gets started—which is, of course, after his four o'clock dinner.

FANCY SOAPS.—J. M. Grosvenor & Co., at No. 5 Wade's Block, successors to W. C. Brigham, have a large and varied assortment of fancy soaps, well worthy the attention of the public, which they offer at very low prices.

MILITARY.—At a meeting of the officers of the 5th Regiment, M. V. M., held at the Armory of Co. H, in Charlestown, on Wednesday, Brig. Gen. George H. Peirson, presiding officer, Major W. T. Grammer, of Woburn, was elected Colonel, and Captain George H. Meacham, of Cambridge, Major, vice Grammer promoted.

THE INDUSTRY OF MASSACHUSETTS. The Secretary of State (Mr. Warner) has issued an abstract of the industry of Massachusetts in 1865. The aggregate amount of industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, exhibits a total of \$517,240,613, being over a million and a half dollars for each working day in the year, with a capital of \$174,490,950, and gives employment to 271,421 persons engaged in manufacturing, and 68,636 in agricultural pursuits. In the manufacture of cotton the following is the order of the counties: Bristol, \$11,836,681; Essex, \$11,707,241; Middlesex, \$8,909,439; Worcester, \$8,878,295; Hampden, \$7,354,880; Berkshire, \$2,964,200, and Hampshire, \$1,303,205. Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes manufacture no cotton goods—and the others return under a million dollars worth each. In the manufacture of calicoes and delains, Essex returns the largest amount, \$9,329,439; next Bristol, with \$7,029,000; Middlesex, \$5,356,323.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET. The general features of the market remain without material change. Heavy goods for men's and boys' wear, also women's heavy and wide shoes are selling to a fair extent, while light work generally is not doing as well. The principal sales are to New York dealers for, and direct to the Southern trade, as the West is still suffering from cholera and the large buyers from that section are not inclined to take hold. The California demand has been good, and large sales in boots and shoes suited for that market were made during the week. This branch will slack up now, as many shippers received orders to send what they could in the steamer which sailed for New York this week and then wait further advice. The call for Lynn work was good early in the week, but is at present unsatisfactory. The trade in that city are now only making up on orders, and sales are principally confined to double sole goods. Stocks of light goods are large, and prices low. Some twenty-five or more firms who undertook business last Fall and Winter in that town, have recently dissolved.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

TRIAL BY JURY.—The trial by Jury is a right which every citizen of the United States has claimed at his prerogative. But it is of much greater importance to those who have been suffering for years from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and General Debility, that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure them,—the proprietors guarantee it in every instance.

An abundant grape crop is promised in Southern California. A letter from Los Angeles, the centre of the grape region, says the vines are loaded with fruit and manufacturers will be able to make large quantities of wine this season.

The old cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been picked up in latitude fifty-one degrees and fifty-two minutes, and longitude thirty-six degrees three minutes.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 3, '66.  
Your old correspondent takes up his pen once more, to give you notes of travel in the West. I came here by the way of Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, &c. The route from Portland to Montreal, with the exception of the views in the White Mountains, is tame and common place, so in order to pass away the time I took to examining my fellow travelers. Just to my right was a married couple, and just married, too,—I know it. The signs were many and sure. One could not help noticing the half bashful attentions they constantly paid to each other; the blushes coming and going on the cheeks of the bride, and the sly glances of both to see if any body was looking, they, poor innocents, in the excitement of the moment, supposing every body was looking at them, sure. On the other side, and just before me, sat an old maid. I say that, too, with equal confidence. I know it. Her face was sharp, her look restless and forbidding. It was made so, and her features were moulded, by the workings of a solitary mind within, and which would have been far otherwise, no doubt, had she too, before the sugar turned to vinegar in her composition, found a proper mate. She seemed to repel all attentions from the gentlemen, but your correspondent was lucky enough to get one smile from her thin lips by the presentation of a pear. In the seat back of me sat an old gentleman from Canada, who seemed to have his mind greatly disturbed about the Fenians. He was evidently much troubled lest they should make another raid, but assured me that the next time they came the "Queen's Own," and other troops, would finish up the job by forthwith surrounding them and taking the whole batch prisoners.

The road from Portland to Montreal is the worst I ever rode over. The rolling stock is in miserable condition, making the cars as disagreeable to ride in as a stage coach. After leaving the White Mountains, the land gradually becomes level, and you enter a good farming country. Montreal looked somewhat as I had pictured to myself, an old French city, with modern touches. Old fashioned buildings, mixed up with new structures, the models of which had evidently been found in Yankee land. Greenbacks are freely taken here, at a proper discount.

The ride from here, by the Grand Trunk Railway, to Pt. Sarnia, is through a level tract of country, rather wet, but fine farming land. On the route one misses the fine cottages, country seats, and beautiful views seen in New England. Also, one notices the almost total absence of fruit trees. I found very soon that the people were considerably alarmed about the Fenians. It seemed to be one of the prominent topics. The general opinion seemed to be that they were getting ready for another foray, but when or where the blow would be struck, nobody seemed to have any idea, but all seemed to feel that they were sure of ending the matter next time. Indeed, one old lady said "she hoped they would come soon, so as to get over the job before winter."

On arriving at Port Sarnia, at the lower end of Lake Huron, passengers take a ferry boat and cross Detroit river to Port Huron, thence by cars to the junction near Detroit; thence by Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago. Southern Michigan seems to have rather a wet soil, and is covered with a heavy growth of oak, maple, birch, &c., with few or no evergreens. All along the route are seen thousands of acres of heavy wood, cut down and lying where it fell, no use having been made of it except to take from it what few rails are wanted to fence the lots, and fuel for home use; in some places it almost covers the ground. As you approach the southern end of Lake Michigan, and near Chicago, the soil becomes quite sandy, though still good. The country is not very thickly inhabited. Occasionally you come to a clearing, and here and there a village, but the buildings are small and poor, and the people inhabiting them look rather ague stricken. After leaving Chicago, going West, you directly enter for the first time on true prairie land; a perfectly level country, without trees, except those planted by the settlers. The soil is a black loam, without stones. As you travel on you find yourself in what is called the rolling prairie, being equally good soil, but the surface being gently undulating, without, however, any hills. All along the route to the Mississippi river the country is thickly settled, and the crops of corn are amazing. I went through one field of one hundred acres—only an ordinary field here. The land is ploughed in the fall. After planting in the spring, the only cultivation consists in ploughing it twice,—no hoeing. Half the fields abound with weeds, and the sides of the roads and fields are covered with them as high as the wagon you travel in, yet the exceeding richness of the soil maintains them all without manure, and returns 60 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. It happened to be rainy at the time I passed through, and the roads were horrible, they not being composed of gravel as with us, but being just as they were laid out. Eastern readers can get an idea of them by comparing them to traveling over a somewhat wet meadow. The sheep, cattle, hogs

and crops seem almost to cover the ground. Our Eastern dealers need not cry scarcity or bad quality this year, as a pretence for raising prices, as every thing is unusually abundant.

In southern Michigan, and this portion of Illinois, the apple crop is very good. Many of the trees seem to be almost breaking down with the weight of fruit, and I am informed that the same is the case in other portions of the State.

The inhabitants here seem to take things leisurely. They do not seem to care whether or not they work all day. Luckily they have no witch grass here, for it would conquer under their management.

The manner of raising the hog crop here is first to turn them out to pasture for "a spell," as they call it; then let them have the run of the cornfield "another spell;" and then wind up by stuffing them with dry corn for the "last spell;" then drive them to Detroit, where they bring about 10 cts. per lb., on the hoof.

The people here are very accommodating and sociable, and seem delighted to get told of somebody from the East with whom to talk politics, &c. They seem to think that Massachusetts is a "right smart radical place," but that "they can not do without her," and that Illinois and she will have to go "arm in arm," for mutual benefit. More anon. P.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

HADLEY, Sept. 3, 1866.  
MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that some of your readers might possibly be interested in the doings of those who this season left Woburn to travel through the country, and visit the various places of interest, in the character of pedestrians, I have endeavored to portray as faithfully as possible, a few of the most interesting incidents which have come to the notice of two individuals who have had the honor of belonging to that class of travelers.

Let the reader suppose then that we have packed our knapsacks as is customary; left Woburn far behind; passed through the towns of Bedford, Groton, New Ipswich, and are in sight of Mount Monadnock, in the direction of which we are bending our steps. This mountain is a lofty, irregularly-shaped, isolated peak, rising to the height of about 3450 feet, situated in the town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, about sixty miles from Woburn. On reaching the base, the first object of interest presented to the view is the gold mines, which are situated within a few rods of the main road. Their largest yield has been about thirty dollars per ton, and for the present they are discontinued. An hours' walk over carriage road and footpath brings us to the rocky summit of the mountain. Here the view is varied and extensive; to the north can be seen the peaks of the White Mountains, rising dim and blue in the distance; to the east and south the apparently level surface of the country is broken only by the summits of Kearsarge and Wachusett; while to the west the long ranges of the Green Mountains stretch away till they are lost in the distance. All around the country is dotted with villages and lakes, forming a view scarcely to be excelled in New England.

After a short stay on the summit we turned to retrace our steps, and were soon on the high road to Keene. The next day we reached Westmoreland, a small town on the Connecticut river. In the eastern part of this town is a waterfall which is well worthy of a visit, called the "Rocky Glen Cascade." The stream in which it occurs, at this point runs through a deep, rocky gorge, and is dashed over a steep ledge having a fall of about sixty feet, the whole forming a scene of rare beauty, which only needs to be seen to be appreciated. The traveler might pass along the road within a few rods of it, and even within the sound of its rushing waters, and not be aware of the fact, as its existence is but little known even in the neighborhood. The name was given to it by a couple of strolling vagabonds who happened to be traveling in this region.

Less than a days' travel brought us to Bellows Falls. At this point the channel of the Connecticut river narrows to a width of about thirty feet, and the whole volume of water rushing through this gorge, falls over forty feet. In the vicinity of the falls, and scattered among the rocks, are numerous pot-holes, varying in depth from two to ten feet. Mount Kilburn rises almost perpendicularly from the river to a height of 800 feet, completing the beauty of the scene. After spending an hour or two in rambling among the rocks which surround the fall, and searching for pot holes, we crossed the river and entered the town just in time to become spectators of a regular street fight, in which about half a dozen appeared to be engaged, and for about twenty minutes, black eyes, bloody noses, and half-broken heads were freely given and accepted; passing through the motley crowd of pugilists and spectators, we made our way to the outskirts of the town where we passed the night.

For the next four days nothing special occurred, and at the end of that we arrived on the shore of Lake Champlain. It was during this time that we gathered our experience of Vermont hospitality. The following incident will illustrate it: One afternoon, about six o'clock, we were within five miles of Rutland, and feeling hungry thought we would get some sup-

per before reaching that town, there being no place of public resort any nearer; so we applied to the first house, but unfortunately they could not accommodate us; neither could they at the next, or the next, and so it went on till we reached Rutland supperless, invoking any thing but choicest blessings on Vermont hospitality.

It was on the second day after the above occurrence that we arrived at Lake Champlain, near the ferry crossing at Larabee's Point, where, after a delay of half an hour, we were put across and landed in the town of Ticonderoga, within half a mile of the old fort, which we soon reached after a short walk through the fields. Nothing of the interior structure now remains but a few crumbling walls of stone, the wood work having been all destroyed by fire; but the earthworks can be easily distinguished. A small distance outside of the fort is a sign which points out to the traveler the scene of "Abercrombie's Defeat, July 8, 1758. Loss 2000." But all is now changed; instead of the dignified march of richly dressed officers, sheep and cows walk leisurely across the parade ground; and instead of the last general order, those familiar cabalistic signs, "S. T.—1860—X." and "Drake's Plantation Bitters," are posted conspicuously around. Half a day could not be spent in a more agreeable or interesting manner than in rambling in and around the region of the fort.

After leaving here we pass through the village, and follow the course of the creek which forms the outlet of Lake George, passing in our route the Upper and Lower Fall of Ticonderoga, and soon arrive at the steamboat landing, where we go on board the steamer "Minnehaha," bound for Caldwell. Some of the stages, filled with every description of fashionable tourists, began to arrive, and in a short time all had embarked, the fastenings were cast off, and we started slowly up the lake. The water, which at Ticonderoga was of a yellowish, muddy hue, now begins to grow clearer, and the bottom can be seen for a depth of forty feet. After a sail of about six miles we arrive in front of the huge cliff called Rogers' Slide, so named from Major Rogers, who, in the winter of 1758, when pursued by Indians, by a skillful stratagem, persuaded them that he had slid down the face of the cliff, which is about 400 feet high, and rises almost perpendicularly out of the water. The Indians believing him to be under the protection of Providence, made no attempt to follow him. Directly opposite the "Slide" is the high promontory called St. Anthony's Nose, so named because it does not resemble any body's nose.

The next place of interest we come to is Sabbath-Day Point. It was here that Abercrombie landed to rest his army, while on the way to attack the French at Ticonderoga. The point takes its name from the day on which they landed. It was here, in the midst of some of the most beautiful views which are to be had on the lake, and surrounded by some of the most interesting historical associations, that a young man, elegantly dressed in the latest style, with the accompanying cane and eye-glasses, went up to his companion and said, "Come, Bill, let us go into the saloon and have a game of euchre." How that young man's bosom must have swelled as he gazed on the beautiful scenery which surrounded him!

A couple of travelers, who have footed it two or three hundred miles, cannot be expected to be as finely dressed as those who have not walked quite so far; but there is no evil without some little good, as the following incident will show:—While going up the lake a cold wind sprung up, and there being no fires on board, many of the passengers gathered around the smoke stack, but no sooner did the two pedestrians show themselves, than the passengers made way respectfully, thinking we must be firemen, or something of that sort. Comment is unnecessary. S. D. P.

## WINCHESTER.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The stone posts which have been so long standing in the way, in front of Lyceum Building, and which have only served as stumbling blocks for all persons travelling to and from this building, especially in the evening, have been removed and the ground properly graded. For this and other improvements in front of this building we are indebted to our excellent and worthy Post Master Brown, who knows what is needed for the accommodation of the public both in his office, store and out of it, and who generally accomplishes what he undertakes.

Another improvement in progress, is the removal of the old factory and dwelling house at Baconville, which bordered on the river, under the direction of the Charlestown Water Commissioners. This will greatly improve the view of the water and perhaps its purity.

CORRECTION.—In giving the amount for which the land on Church street was purchased for, there was an error of \$1,000, it being \$3,500 or \$1,000 more than was given by the seller. Mr. D. N. Skillings was the purchaser.

A BACKWARD STEP.—The recent change in the mode of conveyance of the mails to and from the city here and elsewhere on the line of the Lowell Railroad, may be deemed a long step backwards. By the new arrangement the mails are

carried by horse power, arriving here about 6 1-2 o'clock in the morning and leaving here for the city some time in the course of the evening. This is very enterprising and will ensure the receipt or delivery of a letter or paper a day or two after they should be. In winter time this will be especially noticeable and agreeable when the travelling is bad. As we understand it, the railroad do not ask for as much compensation for carrying the mails on this road as is paid on the others, and it is a miserable, short sighted policy that undertakes to economize in this way and inconvenience so many citizens. There is nothing which should be so swift and sure in their delivery as our letters and papers, and the manner in which this is now done should excite, as it does, deep indignation. The statement in some of the Boston papers that this new arrangement appears to give satisfaction, is untrue, for all that we have seen or heard from, condemn it in the strongest terms. Verily we have got back to old times, when the stage coach was the only method of communication between the several towns and the city. Our Woburn friends who have been complaining of the mail facilities between their town and this, can now be accommodated once a day, by having their letters go from here in the morning direct, or down at night by the horse express.

SCHOOLS.—The numerous friends of Miss Lizzie S. Wallace, the teacher of the Wyman School, will regret to learn that she has resigned her situation and accepted a position offered her to teach a private school in Bay City, Michigan. Miss Wallace has been very successful as a teacher here, is highly esteemed by the parents, beloved by her pupils, and the school and the community will suffer a great loss in her departure. The post of duty to which she is called is a more lucrative one, and one for which she is well fitted, and we congratulate her on the appointment. Mr. Edward Jackson, the teacher of the Gifford Grammer School for the past year, has decided to continue in the same position, although tempted by a situation elsewhere.

RELIGIOUS.—The Sunday school connected with the Unitarian society has been re-organized, and the following named chosen its officers: Superintendent, the pastor, Rev. Richard Metcalf; Assistant Superintendent, Henry B. Metcalf, Esq; Secretary, Geo. P. Brown, Esq; Treasurer, John B. Winslow; Librarian, Arthur Whitney. The school re-opened last Sunday with 101 pupils and teachers. Mr. Bishop continues in charge of the adult Bible Class, which is very largely attended.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—One of the frequent causes of complaint on the part of the parents or guardians of children is the too frequent changes by the Committee of the school books in use. An agent of some person who has got out a new school book goes to the Committee and urges the claims of the book upon their attention and offers to introduce it on the most liberal terms. The Committee reason, that as the child must have a new book it is better to have the latest approved kind, forgetting that their brothers or sisters who have been through the one heretofore in use, have them on hand and that it would be a great saving of expense if the same book should continue to be used. Besides there is generally no good ground for the change and it is rather an injury than benefit. Different authors have their own way of presenting their ideas upon the respective branches of study, and the children are none the better for the difference. But the great objection is the expense which is thrown upon some families by this course. In many cases second hand copies of the various books might be used, were it not for the fact that the book introduced is a new edition which varies from the old. It is therefore respectfully suggested to our School Committee that these frequent changes of books be avoided, so far as is possible. Our own experience with the schools satisfies us that the books which have been in use heretofore are good of the kind, and no publisher should have his own books forced upon the market in this way, nor any teacher be gratified in some whim at the expense of our pockets. Our citizens will cheerfully bear whatever necessary burdens are imposed upon them in this respect, but oftentimes they are too grievous to be borne in silence. EXCELSIOR.

## WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1.

DAYS.	TEM.					WIND.
	Max.	Min.	Clear.	Cloud.	High.	
Sunday	80.63	58.62				S.W.
Monday	78.62	58.62				"
Tuesday	85.70	58.62				"
Wednesday	78.62	58.62				"
Thursday	75.63	58.62				"
Friday	80.68	58.62				"
Saturday	94.70	58.62				"

## THE SCULPTOR BOY.

Chisel in hand stood a sculptor boy,  
With his marble block before him,  
And his face lit up with a smile of joy,  
As an angel dream passed o'er him.  
He carved it deep on the yielding stone  
With many a sharp incision;  
With heaven's own light the sculptor shone:  
He had caught that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we, as we stand,  
With our souls uncarved before us;  
Waiting the hour when at God's command,  
Our life dream passes o'er us.  
If we carve it then on the yielding stone  
With many a sharp incision,  
His heavenly beauty shall be our own—  
Our lives that angel vision.

## WOBURN LOCALS.

LECTURE.—Last Monday evening, Rev. Antoine Arrighi, a "local preacher," connected with the Methodist denomination, delivered a lecture on the subject of Italy, in the Methodist Church. Mr. Arrighi is a native of Florence, Italy, and is about to enter the college at Concord, N. H. for the purpose of completing his education preparatory to his returning to his native land as a Missionary, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. In his lecture he gave a glorious description of the beauties of scenery which abound in that land of song and also an account of social life in Italy among the middle and lower classes; the productions; manner of living, and articles of food; educational advantages (or rather disadvantages), and the manner of burying their dead. Mr. A. is a fine speaker and also a good singer, and he was listened to with marked attention throughout. During the lecture he sang a piece of his own composition, with good effect.

PERSONAL.—At a recent meeting of the officers of the 5th Regt., M. V. M., Maj. Wm. T. Grammer, of this town, was elected colonel, vice Brig. Gen. Peirson, promoted.

CAUCUS.—The Republicans of Woburn held a caucus in the Town Hall this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State, County and other conventions.

SCHOOLS.—On Monday the public schools in this town, as well as most of the private institutions for the instruction of the young, began the fall term. The day was oppressively warm, and more like the hottest days of the "heated term" in July, than the first of September. The schools are unusually full this season.

Last Saturday evening the new steam fire engine was taken to the reservoir on Union street, and an hour or two spent in giving practice to the new hose company. The engine worked very well indeed.

EXPLOSION.—Early Sunday morning our citizens were surprised and slightly frightened by the shock of a distant explosion, which shook the ground, and caused a general rattling of windows and doors. The cause was the blowing up of a large quantity of powder and other explosive material in the Watertown Arsenal, which was destroyed by fire at that time.

Rev. Joseph L. Bennett, of Lockport, N. Y., formerly a resident of Woburn, preached at the Congregational church last Sunday.

STREET PARADE.—Monday evening, Co. G, 5th Regt., M. V. M., turned out with full ranks, for street drill, under command of Capt. Cyrus Tay. This company, which is now full, ranks among the best in the State, and is rapidly approaching that efficiency in drill which constituted the real excellence of the old "Phalanx."

BOLD THEFT.—While making some purchases in the market of Mr. F. A. Hartwell, last Saturday evening, Mr. Jesse Richardson laid his pocket book, containing some thirty odd dollars and a gold chain, upon the counter, and while his attention was called away, the book and money were picked up and carried off by some one. No clue has as yet been obtained as to the perpetrator of the bold theft.

HORSE R. R.—A meeting of the subscribers for stock in the enterprise of establishing a horse railroad between the center of the town and North Woburn, under a charter granted by the last Legislature, will be called at an early day, for the purpose of organizing the company by the choice of officers and directors. A new impetus has been lately given to this scheme, and there is no longer any doubts of its success. P. S.—The meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next.

At the 1st Congregational church, singing by the choir was dispensed with last Sunday; and congregational singing substituted, Mr. Wm. H. Clarke taking the lead upon the organ.

RE-APPOINTMENT.—Nathan Wyman, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient post master for this town, has received his re-appointment under the new regime, and has forwarded the necessary bonds, etc., to the department at Washington. Mr. W. received his first appointment soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and his uniform courtesy to all has rendered him deservedly popular, and all will be pleased to hear of his re-appointment.

"OVER LAND MAIL."—The contractor for carrying the mail in this section is an enterprising genius. He has got him a horse and wagon, and by furious driving, manages to furnish us one mail a day. As this new arrangement was made with a view to reducing expenses, we would suggest that a still further reduction might be made by chartering an ox cart and a yoke of cattle, and furnishing us with a mail, say once a week. Of course, the convenience of the citizens on this route is of no consequence.

CONCERT.—Last Wednesday evening a class of juveniles, numbering about 150, of this town, gave a concert in Lyceum Hall, under the direction of their instructor, Mr. J. B. Watts. The hall was filled, and the little ones did themselves and their teacher great credit.

LUKE R. BOUT.



THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—On this subject Senator Sumner made an able speech towards the close of the session of Congress, full of information regarding the old system, and luminously unfolding the principles of the new. The following paragraphs, giving the origin of our common weights and measures, and indicating their complexity and confusion, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers:

Language is, of course, coeval with man as a social being. Weights and measures are hardly less early in their origin. They are essential to the operations of society, and are naturally common to all who belong to the same social circle. At the beginning each people had a system of its own; but as nations gradually intermingled and distant places were brought together by the attractions of commerce, the system of one nation becomes inadequate to the necessities of the composite body. A common system becomes important, just in proportion to the community of interests among different nations. Next to the diversity of languages, the discordant systems of weights and measures attest the insulation of nations.

The earliest measures were naturally derived from the several parts of the human body. Such was the cubit, which was the distance between the elbow and the end of the middle finger, being about twenty-two inches. Such also, were the foot, the hand, the span, the nail, and the thumb. These measures were derived from nature, and they were to be found wherever a human being existed. But they partook of the uncertainty in the proportions of the human form. When Selden, in his Table-Talk, wittily likened equity, so far as it depended on the conscience of the chancellor, to a measure which was determined by the length of the chancellor's foot, he exposed not only the uncertainty of equity, but also the uncertainty of such a measure.

Even in Greece, where art prevailed in the most beautiful forms, the famous stadium was none the less uncertain. It was the distance that Hercules could run without taking breath, which, divided by 6090, gave the Grecian foot.

Our own standards, derived from England, are of an equally fanciful character. The unit of length is the barleycorn, taken from the middle of the ear and well dried. Three of these in a straight line make an inch. The unit of weight is a grain of wheat taken, like the barleycorn, from the middle of the ear and well dried. Of these, thirty-two are equal to a pennyweight. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce, and twelve ounces make a pound. The unit of capacity is derived from the weight of grains of wheat. Eight pounds of these make one gallon of wine measure.

Nor is the extreme vagueness and instability of these standards the only matter of surprise. There is no principle of science or convenience in the progression of different series. Thus we have two pints to a quart, three scruples to a dram, four quarts to a gallon, five quarts to an ell, five and a half yards to a perch, six feet to a fathom, eight furlongs to a mile, twelve inches to a foot, sixteen ounces to a pound, twenty units to a score.

Then, as if the only ruling principle which governed the selection was discord, we have different measures bearing the same name, such as the wine pint and the dry pint, the ounce Troy and the ounce avoirdupois. Take these two last measures as illustrating the prevailing confusion. They both seem to come from France. The Troy weight is supposed to derive its name from the French town of Troyes, where a celebrated fair was once held. The term avoirdupois is French, and seems to have been part of a statute which declared how weights should be determined. But Troy and avoirdupois are different measures.

These measures, having constant differences, had accidental differences also, in different parts of England, and also in different parts of our own country. Even where the names are alike the measures are often unlike. In England the diversity was almost infinite, so that these same measures differed in different counties, and sometimes in different towns of the same county. Latterly in the United States the standard has been regulated by law, but the confusion from the measures still continues. The question naturally arises why such confusion has been allowed to continue so long without correction. The answer is easy. Except in rare instances the triumphs of science are slow and gradual. Traditional prejudices must be overcome. Each nation is attached to its own imperfect system, as to its own language. Even though inferior to another system, it has the great advantage of being already known to the people that use it. To this constant impediment it is only proper to add the intrinsic difficulty of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures which shall satisfy the demands of civilization in scientific precision, in immediate practical applicability, and in nomenclature.

ABOUT PIANOS.—That portion of the musical fraternity in the United States which uses the piano will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that there are in this country but 2,776 of these instruments. That is, the honest and upright taxpayers of the country only returned that many for tax to the Internal Revenue Collector in 1865. We are the more puzzled by this return, because we saw an announcement the other day that one of the many piano manufacturers in America has just completed his 36,000th instrument; and either the destruction of pianos in the United States must be enormous, or else our export trade in that article must have become a principal branch of American commerce. Yet the return stands on the Internal Revenue books that in 1865 there were but 2,776 pianos in the United States, of which Pennsylvania owned 557, and her neighbors in New-Jersey possessed but two. We suppose that New-Jersey's two were divided between Camden and Trenton, and that Elizabeth, Newark, Long Branch, Atlantic City, and Cape Island, during all of 1865, never heard the sound of a piano. Our neighbors on the other side, in Delaware, however, have none at all, but Delaware, in her strange abstemiousness on the piano question, has plenty of company, for Rhode Island, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and several of the Territories during 1865 had no pianos at all, while Vermont, Michigan and Colorado modestly admitted that they had one each. The sojourner of Newport who imagines that in the grand saloon of the grandest hotel he hears the strains of a piano is mistaken; there are none in all Rhode Island. And if in New-Orleans or Chicago, a similar tinkle is heard, it must either be a delusion or come from a hand organ. Neither are there any pianos in Washington—the President and his seven Secretaries, the Rich Senator SPRAGUE, and the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, are all mistaken if they suppose they have pianos in their houses; it is no such thing. Ohio has five pianos, about one-third of one for each of her large towns, and Massachusetts has just twenty-one. Indeed, in all New-England there are but forty-eight pianos, just about enough to give one in each of her members of Congress. The returns of the Revenue Bureau are marvelous indeed, but in nothing more so than in proving how few pianos are pianos, and how many are shams.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

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ABOUT PIANOS.—That portion of the musical fraternity in the United States which uses the piano will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that there are in this country but 2,776 of these instruments. That is, the honest and upright taxpayers of the country only returned that many for tax to the Internal Revenue Collector in 1865. We are the more puzzled by this return, because we saw an announcement the other day that one of the many piano manufacturers in America has just completed his 36,000th instrument; and either the destruction of pianos in the United States must be enormous, or else our export trade in that article must have become a principal branch of American commerce. Yet the return stands on the Internal Revenue books that in 1865 there were but 2,776 pianos in the United States, of which Pennsylvania owned 557, and her neighbors in New-Jersey possessed but two. We suppose that New-Jersey's two were divided between Camden and Trenton, and that Elizabeth, Newark, Long Branch, Atlantic City, and Cape Island, during all of 1865, never heard the sound of a piano. Our neighbors on the other side, in Delaware, however, have none at all, but Delaware, in her strange abstemiousness on the piano question, has plenty of company, for Rhode Island, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and several of the Territories during 1865 had no pianos at all, while Vermont, Michigan and Colorado modestly admitted that they had one each. The sojourner of Newport who imagines that in the grand saloon of the grandest hotel he hears the strains of a piano is mistaken; there are none in all Rhode Island. And if in New-Orleans or Chicago, a similar tinkle is heard, it must either be a delusion or come from a hand organ. Neither are there any pianos in Washington—the President and his seven Secretaries, the Rich Senator SPRAGUE, and the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, are all mistaken if they suppose they have pianos in their houses; it is no such thing. Ohio has five pianos, about one-third of one for each of her large towns, and Massachusetts has just twenty-one. Indeed, in all New-England there are but forty-eight pianos, just about enough to give one in each of her members of Congress. The returns of the Revenue Bureau are marvelous indeed, but in nothing more so than in proving how few pianos are pianos, and how many are shams.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will preach a sermon, addressed particularly to young men, at the Methodist church, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Subject: "Our nation's greatest need." The young men of the town are earnestly invited to be present.

Religious services, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, are held in Lyceum Hall, every Sunday, at the usual hour of church service.

A Paris letter says the war in America was the means of introducing the umbrella in France. The writer says: "The war drove so many Southern families abroad they formed a large sized colony here, and when they raised their umbrellas to keep off the sunbeams, they kept one another in countenance. The other foreigners here seeing so many umbrellas raised on sunny days, thought naturally enough, it was a Parisian custom, and conformed to it. The Parisians in turn seeing so many umbrellas raised, were persuaded that it was a new fashion, and conformed to it. They found it comfortable and persuaded their friends to adopt it. In this way the firing on Fort Sumter has made the Parisians adopt the Southern fashion of using umbrellas to keep off the sun-beams as well as the cloud-drops."

**Died**  
In Woburn, Aug. 31st, Mary Edith Simonds, aged 10 months, 15 days.  
In Woburn, Sept. 2d, Maggie Jane McDonald, aged 8 months.  
In Wilmington, Sept. 1st, Amira G. Buck, aged 62 years, 6 months, 12 days.  
In Stoneham, Sept. 5th, Ellen Kating, aged 35 years.

**RAILROAD NOTICE.**  
SUBSCRIBERS to stock in the North Woburn Street Railway Co., are requested to meet in the Hall over the Post Office, No. Woburn, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, by the choice of such officers as are necessary under the Act of incorporation, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

**D. D. HART,** } Persons named  
**JOHN R. KIMBALL,** } in Act of  
**E. E. THOMPSON,** } Incorporation.  
Woburn, Sept. 7, 1866.

**REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.**  
THE Union Republicans of Woburn, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, this (Saturday) evening, Sept. 8, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Town Committee. Also, eight delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held at Boston, Sept. 13th, 1866.

**LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED.**  
IN THE POST-OFFICE AT WOBURN,  
State of Massachusetts, 8th day of Sept. 1866.  
Chase Asa, Lewis F. A. S.  
Dyer John R. McDonald  
Jennings M. Powers Nelly  
Kendall Thomas Pratt Louisa A.  
Kendall Sarah Abbie Payson Ronald  
Kirkpatrick James Rooney William  
Lyon Mrs. Wood John J.  
NATHAN WYMAN, P. M.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of CALVIN SIMONDS, late of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to  
SUSAN C. SIMONDS, Executrix.  
Woburn, August 25th, 1866.—3t

**HUNNEWELL'S TULU ANODYNE.**  
To attempt to enumerate the manifold results of the Anodyne in cases of *Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Headache, Tooth and Ear Ache, Spinal Complaints, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sleep, Sciatica, Delirium Tremens, Pains in Menstruation*, and the most reliable testimonials in my possession, which all are invited to inspect, would exhaust time and patience, and which a confidence to test would perfectly justify.

**ASTHMA.**  
Now declared purely a nervous complaint, is perfectly relieved in most violent attacks with doses of 25 to 40 drops each half hour. Relief and sleep will follow the second or third dose.  
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine, at 50 cents per bottle.

**JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,**  
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, sept-1m Boston, Mass.

**DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.**  
PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, FOR THE CURE of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stiles, over-heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment, and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to vigorous health. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of Europe and America. It is an invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. aug25-1m

**HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.**  
Ten Years have clearly proved that the theory of simplicity, the great element of this splendid preparation, which allows its use whenever there is tickling or irritation in the Throat, and produces the only true theory by which Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial Complaints, and all Throat affections, which, if neglected, in Consumption, can be effectually cured.  
Sore Throat, the great origin of Diphtheria, when neglected, is cured by making a Gargle with equal parts of water.  
Whooping Cough is completely relieved of its violence by its use.  
Testimonials of undoubted character can be seen at my office by all.

**Small Bottles, 25 cts. Large do. 50 cts.**  
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.  
**JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,**  
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass. my19-1m

**DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale.**  
The large, superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, being the property of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoining the premises of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on the premises, or to  
JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.  
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

**A NEW HARNESS AND GIG SADDLE SHOP,**  
IN WOBURN,  
On the corner of Main & Mann Sts.  
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
E. G. BERRY & CO.  
Woburn, Mass., Sept. 8th, 1866. 1y

**L. SEIBERLICH,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**CONFECTIONER,**  
37 UNION STREET,  
BOSTON.

Keeps and manufactures constantly all kinds of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONARIES, and FIO PASTES.  
Orders promptly attended to.  
sept-1m

**Anæsthesia.**  
**Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.**  
COME AND OXIDE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain, by the above anæsthetic, which is thousands times less painful than any other, and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and the patient go about his business in ten minutes' time. All other operations, such as filling and the Pathological treatment of the teeth, together with Artificial teeth of all kinds, done in the best manner and as soon as it can be done properly.  
Call and see specimens at my office.

**E. H. DANIELS,**  
19 Tremont Row, Boston.  
sept-1-3m

**Buy Your FLOUR, GRAIN AND Groceries OF Stearns, Hart & Co.**

**ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.**  
**E. F. CUSHMAN,**  
Successor to Cushman & Brooks,  
90 & 92 TREMONT STREET,  
BOSTON.

**Offers Shirting Flannels, White all Wool and Domet Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Embroideries and Laces, White Goods, Gloves, Hosiery and Linens, Small Wares, &c., at astonishing low prices.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! STRAW GOODS.**  
**New Straw Goods.**  
Ladies' and Misses' TURBANS, new styles, just adapted to the season.  
New Phasant PLUMES, very beautiful, at our  
USUAL LOW PRICES.

**LADIES, We invite your particular attention.**  
**E. F. CUSHMAN,**  
(Successor to Cushman & Brooks)  
90 & 92 Tremont St.,  
sept-1m BOSTON.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**HOUSE WANTED.**  
The advertiser is in want of a good dwelling house, suitable for one or two families. It must be well situated and in a central location. Any person having such a tenement to let, will confer a favor by making it known to  
J. M. GROSVENOR,  
No. 5 Wade's Block, Woburn.  
sept-1-3t

**BLACK AS A CROW,**  
a few years since, was many a splendid head that is now grey or grizzled. Why not restore to the yet unvarnished brow its raven honors? Five minutes effects the splendid transformation. In less time than a rifleman would take to  
**Load and Fire**  
three times, the greyest head may be made darker than the  
**RAVEN'S WING.**

No matter of what undesirable that the hair or whiskers or beard may be, the change to a superb and perfectly natural black or brown is accomplished by one application of  
**CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,**  
without staining the skin or injuring the filaments. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. aug25-1m

**Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.**  
THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!  
Pain Killer, taken internally, should be adulterated with milk water, and sweetened with sugar if desired, or made into syrup with molasses. For a Cough, a few drops on sugar eaten will be more effective than anything else. For Sore Throat, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and relief is immediate and the cure positive.

It should not be forgotten that the Pain Killer is equally as good to take internally, as to use externally. Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use. aug25-1m

**PURIFY THE BLOOD.**—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the case of every sudden death to persons of full habit, afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if  
**Struck by Lightning.**

Now, this can be remedied.  
**BRANDRETT'S PILLS** take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETT'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists. aug25-1m

**FOR SALE. BOOKS! BOOKS! STATIONERY, INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, Newspapers, Almanacs, Sheet Music, Engravings, Periodicals, Diaries, Portfolios, Photographs, Picture Frames, ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE VIEWS! WALNUT BRACKETS, Fancy Goods and Children's Toys, In great variety.**

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Paper Hangings & Curtains.**  
Of the latest styles, &c., &c., at the  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**SPARROW HORTON. Woburn Bookstore.**  
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866.—1f

**STRANGE, BUT TRUE.**  
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,  
831 Broadway, New York.  
dec30-1y

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**  
The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his time to the treatment of all diseases of the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the most distressing cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 2 Endicott street Boston.  
N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.  
Boston, June 29-1y

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.**  
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid address to the author, a copy of the work, free of charge, may be had of the author.  
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,  
Jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing  
JOHN R. OGDEN,  
dec30-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

**\$2,000 A YEAR** made by any one with \$15 Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free by mail. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. jy28-3k

**HUNNEWELL'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.**  
By the most careful comparison of this distressing complaint, with the chances of relief, or a permanent cure, I am satisfied that the above named preparation which has been fully tested in detail with the various phases of what are called  
**CONSUMPTION.**

Or, Chronic Nervous Cough, That it is not perfectly adapted, but that the complaint has at last found a CONQUEROR. I can only assure such that cases can be referred to, where they were declared incurable, which have all the promises of a long life as ever, and with confidence to use it, or correspond with me.

**JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,**  
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, BOSTON, MASS.  
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FIVE DOLLARS.  
Carefully packed to send by Express.  
Dealers supplied, with the usual discount.  
jy28-1m

Bill-heads printed at this office.  
aug18-4f

**E. P. WHITE & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Metals, and Plumbers' Materials,  
86 North St., Boston.

**OFFER FOR SALE:**  
Bancs, Straits, Eng. and Antimony, Sheet Zinc, Bar Tin, Pig Lead, Spelter, Plumbers' and Tinners' Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, and Bar Lead, Copper Bath Tubs, Wellington & Carr's Clatter Water Closets, Iron Pipe & Fittings, Hoppers, Iron Sinks, Copper Boilers, Plumbers' Earthen and Iron Ware generally, and  
**TOGETHER WITH Plumbers' and Tinners' Brass Goods.**

Orders received for  
**Tinned Lined Lead Pipe,** and for the  
**ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATION CO.**  
25% Discount on the trade on Ventilators.  
aug25-6m

**NEW FISH MARKET.**  
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Woburn and vicinity that he has taken a store on Main Street, a few doors above the Central House, which he has fitted up in a superior manner, and where he will keep all kinds of  
**FRESH AND SALT FISH, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS,** and all articles usually found in a first class fish market.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and the subscriber trusts by a strict attention to business and the wants of the public, to merit their patronage.  
Woburn, Aug. 25, 1866. JAMES A. YOUNG. 3t

**Choice English Breakfast Tea,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**URBANE DERBY.**  
aug1

**SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.**  
NOTWITHSTANDING the losses at Portland Great Fire, this company is still SOUND, VIGOROUS and  
**STATEMENT, JULY 1st, 1866.**

Capital Stock, \$200,000.00  
Surplus, after deducting all claims, 203,472.58  
Less Portland claims, 80,000.00  
\$123,472.58  
J. N. DUNHAM, Secretary. EDMUND FREEMAN, Treasurer.  
**SPARROW HORTON,**  
AGENT FOR WOBURN AND VICINITY.  
aug 25-1y

**CORSETS, AND SKIRTS.**  
We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the quality of material used in manufacturing.

Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business. We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of  
**Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods.**

**JAMES YOUNG,**  
No. 13 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass.  
aug 25-3m

**EXTRA U. S. BOUNTY—\$100.**  
Obtained promptly for soldiers, (who received but \$100 bounty,) their widows, children, fathers or mothers, with all the loss of time and expense going to Boston, and at reasonable rates. Also, for widows drawing pension, \$2 per month additional for each child under 16, procured by the subscriber, who has special facilities for obtaining the above with dispatch.  
aug 11-2m SPARROW HORTON.

**BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.**  
OFFICE OF MIDDLESEX WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION, 4 STATE BLOCK, 33 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

Under the recent Acts of Congress, three years men, their widows or heirs, and three years men discharged for wounds, who have received no U. S. bounty, can now obtain \$100 more; and widows drawing a pension of \$8 per month can obtain \$2 per month for each child under 16, since years of age, by forwarding their Discharge papers or Pension certificates to this office.  
aug 11-6m A. B. COFFIN, ATTORNEY.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that he has received the  
**PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,**  
MAIN ST., WOBURN.

late owner of the building, where he will be happy to meet those who require  
**A GOOD PICTURE.**  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING!  
ALEX. RANKIN,  
Third door west of Central House, Woburn.  
P. S. First picture by the Peck.  
Woburn, June 16th, 1866.—3m

**S. WATSON DREW, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,**  
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.  
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL.  
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)  
Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.  
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

**WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?**  
The remedy is within reach of all. Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Doan's, will cure you of all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and Chronic Gonorrhea, and will renew and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a too eager votary of pleasure nothing will do you so much good as Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Doan's, which is a pure and sovereign remedy. Get the genuine. Price only one Dollar.  
Sold by W. C. BRIGHAM,  
and Apothecaries generally.

**BULLRIGH & ROGERS,** Boston, General Agents.  
ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.  
June30  
**"Do Not Delay,"**  
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company. SPARROW HORTON,  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
6th24-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

**GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.**  
OFFICE:  
No. 2 Wade's Block, Main Street.  
Residence, No. 3 Canal St., WOBURN CENTER, MASS.  
aug18-4f

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**Special Notice.**  
THE attention of the people of Woburn and vicinity is called to the  
**HOWE**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
FOR FAMILY SEWING.



# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM, is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal, Choice Vermont Butter, BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES. Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

Also, all of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. These new kinds, under and upper, warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$100, which are fully tested by Hovey, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and D. E. Johnson. All cheap machines are inferior to the above. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL** And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 30, 1885, trains will leave BOSTON for—  
Upper Railroads, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.  
Concord and Manchester, 7:30 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.  
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.  
Nashua, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:30 p.m.  
Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.  
Groton Junction 10:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.  
Lowell, 7:40, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30, 6:30, 10 p.m.  
North Billerica, Andover & Wilmington 7:00, 10 a.m., 3:30, 5:30, 6 p.m.  
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6:00 p.m.  
Woburn W. S. 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:30 p.m.  
Nashua, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:30 p.m.  
West Medford, 6:45, 10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.  
College Hill 6:45, 10, 11:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.  
Wendensdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m.  
The Monday Theatre Train from Boston stops at Milk Row, Sonerville Centre, and College Hill Stations, to take passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

**TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE.**  
Wilton at 6:15, 11:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.  
Danforth's Corner, 6:30, 11:30 a.m., 4:00 p.m.  
North Merrimack, 6:35, 11:31 a.m., 4:15 p.m.  
Nashua at 7:00, 8:50, 11:45 a.m., 5:00, 9:00 p.m.  
Tyngsboro' 7:15, 9:45, 11:55 a.m., 5:15, 9:15 p.m.  
Groton Junction, 5:00 a.m., 12:45 p.m.  
Lowell 7:30, 9:20 a.m., 12:10, 3:15, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.  
North Billerica 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:41 p.m.  
Billerica 7:10, 9:40 a.m., 3:30, 5:47 p.m.  
Wilmington at 7:30, 9:55 a.m., 3:30, 5:55 p.m.  
South Woburn 7:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.  
Woburn W. Place 7:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:45 p.m.  
East Woburn 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:00, 3:54, 5:00, 6:30 p.m.  
West Medford at 6:55, 7:05, 7:40, 10:24 a.m., 1:20, 3:00, 5:05, 6:35, 8:20 p.m.  
West Medford at 6:15, 7:15, 7:50, 9:15, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 3:27, 5:15, 6:50, 8:35 p.m.  
College Hill 6:19, 7:19, 9:19 a.m., 1:33, 3:10, 5:19, 6:35, 8:28 p.m.  
Or on arrival of trains from Nashua.

**Woburn Branch.**  
Trains for Woburn Centre, from Boston 6:45, 7:13, 8 a.m., 12:15, 3, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10:30 p.m.  
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6:00, 7:00, 7:40, 9 a.m., 3, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10:30 p.m.  
Wendensdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.  
7:30 A.M. from Stonemill Branch, and 7:40 A.M. from Woburn Branch, stop at Winchester, W. Medford, and E. Cambridge.

**Stonemill Branch.**  
The trains on this line, from Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stonemill, at 8:00 A.M., 12:15, 3, 5, 6, 8:30 p.m.  
Leave Stonemill for Boston, at 5:15 and 7:30, 8:50, 10:15, A.M., 1:00, 4:30, and 6:25, P.M.  
A train will leave Stonemill for Boston, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.  
A train will leave Stonemill for Boston on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

**L. H. ALLEN, FURNISHES AT HIS WAREHOUSE, FOUR DOORS NORTH OF DEPOT, CASKETS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES. Black Walnut, White Wood, and Pine coffins, of every size and price. Plates of various styles, and Plain and Fancy Handles, Tapered, Fluted, Colored, Lava, Marble, and Marble Shrouds. Metallic Caskets furnished at the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the lowest living price.**

The subscriber now offers to the public his new and elegant HEARSE, which has been manufactured expressly to his order, and which he will furnish with one or a pair of horses, at the usual price.

He likewise offers the new invention for preserving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air alone, without the direct application of ice, which is so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved by the cold air process, a glass reveals at any moment the features of the departed, and the corpse will keep much longer than in the ordinary way. The subscriber would take this opportunity to return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes with his new improvements to continue to give his customers the highest satisfaction.

All orders answered with promptness, and Coffins delivered with ten miles free of expense. L. H. ALLEN.

**G. R. GAGE, MERCHANT TAILOR.** Now Bank Building, Woburn, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now located in his new store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready to fill their orders with promptness and dispatch.

**BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS** made in the best style, and warranted to fit. Particular attention paid to making.

**Boys' Clothing,** He has on hand a large stock of the best and most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

**FURNISHING GOODS** of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly on hand.

**HORACE COLLAMORE, DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.** OFFICE—1 WABEN BLOCK, Woburn Centre.

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

BY **S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.** Opposite the Museum, AND Opposite the Tremont House. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WE have reduced the PRICES of OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Goods in BOTH STORES, to such VERY LOW figures that we do know that it will be an object for you to call at our stores and make purchases.

**FINE READY-MADE LINEN UNDER GARMENTS,** for Ladies and Children, such as Tucked Shirts in every variety; Ladies' Linen and Cotton Chemises and Drawers; Ladies' White Jackets, Waists, &c., &c. Infants' Robes and waists. Balmoral Skirts in variety.

LADIES, WE HAVE A VERY LARGE VARIETY

**Ready-Made Garments.**

to which we wish to call your attention, as we have reduced the prices on them, they being desirable makes, and many of them very rich styles!

**HOOP SKIRTS.**

25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

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# Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV. : No. 51.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LOCOMOTIVES, Iron Castings, and Steam Boilers.

The Mackley & William Works,  
No. 416 Harrison Avenue, Boston.  
Are prepared to manufacture locomotives, Com-  
pound, and gun metal castings of from ten pounds to  
thirty tons weight, made in green sand, dry sand, or  
loom, as desired. Also Flue and Tubular Boilers  
and "Hinkley's Patent Boiler" for Locomotive or  
Stationary Engines, warranted to save a large per-  
centage of fuel over any boiler now in use.

### FOR INVESTMENT!

7 per cent. California State Aid Bonds of Central  
Pacific R. R. Co., Interest and Principle payable  
in Gold.  
OSWEGO AND ROME R. B. BONDS,  
Interest 7 per cent.  
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY  
TERMINAL, R. R. BONDS, Interest 7 per cent., pay-  
able in New York. For sale on favorable terms by  
S. W. HOPKINS & CO.

Orders can be left with Banks or Bankers, who  
will execute the sale.

### PAPER WAREHOUSE.

#### ENGLISH Glazed Hardware Paper.

The attention of Manufacturers and others is called  
to a superior article we are now making. Sam-  
ples sent by mail.  
We have on hand a general assortment of Manila,  
Wrapping, and Straw Papers. Also, Hemp and  
Flax Twines.

HARRIS, BROTHER & CO.,  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,  
No. 49 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

### FASHIONS FOR 1866.

#### BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC or Double Spring Skirts

Will Not Bend or Break like the single springs.  
They are both Durable, Economical, and Stylish,  
and will preserve their perfect and beautiful  
shape where other skirts are thrown aside as use-  
less.  
WEST, BRADLEY & CO.,  
37 Chambers St., N. Y.

### THE METROPOLITAN

#### COLLAR CO., N. Y.

Manufacture 17 varieties of  
LINEN PAPER COLLARS.  
Sold by first-class dealers throughout the country.

### CROSSMAN'S

#### PATENT SALT CRUET.

For economy and neatness not to be ex-  
ceeded, avoiding the filthy method now in  
use, by which the salt is mixed with water, and  
soiled. By this simple article the salt is  
kept clean and dry, and can be sprinkled  
as easily as ever on your Groceries. For sale everywhere.

### NATURE'S REMEDIES.

#### THE WATERS OF THE

#### CONGRESS, EMPIRE, AND

#### COLUMBIA SPRINGS

Are bottled fresh and pure at the Springs without  
addition or alteration of any kind, and so careful  
a manner that they retain their medicinal value  
for years.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER  
Are used with the greatest success in the treatment  
of Dyspepsia, Scrophula, Constipation, and Cutane-  
ous Diseases, and with decided advantage in Pul-  
monary Complaints.

COLUMBIA WATER  
Is an effective Remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, and all  
diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and especially  
excellent in diseases peculiar to women. The waters  
being

PURE, NATURAL, & UNADULTERATED  
May be taken with or without any artificial prepa-  
ration can rival. Their effects are also pleasant,  
their persevering use will almost invariably restore  
health and vigor. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, and  
Wine Merchants, and first-class Grocers. At Whole-  
sale only by

HOTCHKISS SONS, Proprietors,  
Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman St., N. Y.  
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

### Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original  
color, freshness and beauty; will positively  
stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its  
growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will  
INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and  
healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has  
NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is recom-  
mended by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies  
and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair.  
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Wine Mer-  
chants. At Wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Good-  
win & Co., Weeks & Potter, M. S. Burr & Co.,  
Carter & Wiley.

Dr. McComb says of TARRANT'S EFFER-  
VESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, "It meets my  
fullest approbation, having tested it in numerous in-  
stances. In all cases of Irritation or Acidity of the  
Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation, it has invari-  
ably proved a Medicine of great utility. No prepa-  
ration possessing similar properties can, in my esti-  
mation, compete with it, and as a Family Medicine  
it stands unequalled." Sold the world over by  
Druggists.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.  
MANUFACTURE AND SELL  
The Mackley Powder for the  
sorely and certain cure of Ulcers  
of the Throat and Nose, Erysipelas,  
Follicle, Swelling of the Testis,  
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Quinsy, Hoarse-  
ness, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore  
Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, and  
Bleaching of the Skin.

taining certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson,  
of Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Louis-  
ville, Ky.; Dr. M. H. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of  
the New York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden,  
widow of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others.  
Office, No. 614 Broadway, New York.

### DEMULCENT,

#### HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM

#### SOAPS.

J. C. HULL'S SON,  
No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
Manufacture of 100 different styles of Soaps.  
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists in this place.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay  
on the various causes of young men's  
Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate  
the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent  
Free of Charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address  
Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Associa-  
tion, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW.—Of great importance to  
those married or about to be married. Address,  
DR. CHARLES EVANS,  
619 Broadway, New York.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!

#### THE GREAT

#### CHOLERA REMEDY!

Also Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer  
Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bow-  
els, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painter's Colic, &c., and  
is warranted to cure or no pay. Is purely vegeta-  
ble, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly  
aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure  
in its effects, warms and strengthens the system,  
acts like a charm, affords almost immediate relief,  
and a taste of the article will satisfy the most in-  
credulous of these facts. Sold by all dealers in medi-  
cine. Please send for circular, and try it. Prepara-  
tion by EDWARD BICKNELL, Providence, R. I.  
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Gen'l Agts.

### HILL'S HAIR DYE, only 50 cts.—Black or

Brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, best and  
cheapest. Contains no such acrid oils. Depot,  
66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

### CURLS!

#### SAMPLES

#### SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. ROBEY'S CURLEQUE will be sent  
free to any address. The CURLEQUE will curl the  
straightest hair on the first application (without in-  
jury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls.  
Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBEY,  
Pachman, Ohio.

### DRY YOUR TEARS.

Persons suffering from any disorder or disease, no  
matter how complicated a nature, by forwarding  
a written statement of their case, can be treated as  
efficiently as if present in person. Strict confi-  
dence observed. Terms very moderate. Testimo-  
nials from all quarters of the Union. The late Sur-  
geon-General of the Army says: "I have the utmost  
confidence in Dr. Evans' ability." Address  
DR. CHARLES EVANS, 619 Broadway, N. Y.

### DR. CHAUSSIER'S

#### EMPRESS!

#### A FRENCH PREPARATION

#### FOR THE HAIR.

It is not a Dye, but will restore Gray or Faded  
Hair to its original color in ONE WEEK;  
cures all diseases of the Scalp; removes Dandruff  
and all irritations; prevents Hair from falling out  
from ANY CAUSE; compels new Hair to grow  
on bald heads when fallen from disease; is  
FREE from all disagreeable smell; will not soil  
the finest linen; is the Finest Toilet Article ever  
produced (ELEGANTLY PERFUMED),  
and is WARRANTED in every instance or NONE  
REFUNDED. For sale by Druggists generally,  
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Agents for the  
United States. For Physicians and Clergymen's  
certificates, see circular with each bottle.

### Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their Hair restored to its natural color  
by using

### HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

#### HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best and most reliable of the hair,  
preventing its falling out, and making it soft, stiff,  
brandy hair.

HEALTHY, SOFT, AND GLOSSY.  
All who use it are unanimous in its praise, and  
the praise of the best Hair Dressing extant, and  
without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural  
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Circulars containing a full Report of the Judges  
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MRS. L. M. DALTON,

at Carnes' Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where  
the Machine can be seen in operation, and any infor-  
mation given in respect to the same.

July 17-18

## THE NIAGARA OF THE WEST.

In the wilds of Idaho, midway between  
Salt Lake and Oregon, thunders a cata-  
ract as imposing as Niagara, and that  
will one day divide with it the admi-  
ration of the world, when the secluded re-  
gion where its savage grandeur is con-  
cealed shall be thrown open to the curi-  
osity of the traveller. It is called the  
Great Shoshone Falls, and is a few miles  
from the overland stage route between  
Salt Lake and Boise cities, and about  
two hundred miles from each of those  
places. It was discovered in 1863, by  
parties of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, while  
in pursuit of Indians. The Salt Lake  
Vidette furnishes the annexed descrip-  
tion of this remarkable waterfall.

"The river, about two hundred yards  
in width, coming slowly from the south-  
east, overtopped by perpendicular walls of  
basaltic rock, over eight hundred feet  
high, suddenly expands into a basin of  
twice its width, and there is divided into  
a half dozen streams, by dark looking  
rocks which raise their gloomy crests  
above the sparkling surf, of the madden-  
ed waters. Every stream rushes over a  
fall of thirty feet, and every fall is of a  
different shape, seeming fanciful and fluc-  
tuating, yet physically fixed, as they have  
ever been since centuries like shadows  
have flown over them. The river resum-  
ing its course is again divided and takes  
a second tumble of sixty feet still further,  
but this time by only three different  
streams. Three falls are the result: one  
on each side, unbroken and falling in solid  
sheets; the central one being formed by  
seven fan shaped steeples of rock. From  
one of these branches to the other under-  
neath, the water falls in a smooth, trans-  
parent sheet, forming a cascade unsur-  
passed in the world, contrasting strange-  
ly, by its dark transparent color, rustling,  
roaring, foaming streams surround-  
ing it above and at the sides. The river  
becomes once more smooth and dark in  
color. Its banks suddenly jut out from  
both sides, narrowing the channel to four  
hundred feet; and through this gap the  
confined mass of water precipitates itself  
in one whole volume, without break or  
hindrance, into an ominous abyss over  
two hundred feet in depth. No pen can  
describe this scene. This is in reality  
the "Great Fall," and is well worthy of  
its name, leaping as it does from the  
loom of nature like a colossal sheet of  
silver.

Forming a slight horse-shoe, its cen-  
tral waters appears blue until they meet  
the spray that rises heavenward from the  
foot of the foaming cataract. The sides  
are frayed into foam, and remind one  
of the pictured avalanches of the Alps.  
Right on the edge of the fall stands a  
long pillar of gray sandstone, on whose  
summit, undisturbed by the whiz of  
waters or the fear of fate yawning  
on their eyrie, a pair of bald-headed  
eagles have built their nest, and are now  
rearing their young, secure in sight  
of the sublimity and solitude surrounding.  
The cataract's sound—but slightly heard  
above—is absolutely deafening as you  
reach the river's base the roar of the falls  
confined, as it is, by the high walls of the  
canon, rushing down the chasm and in-  
creasing in volume as it rolls so as to be  
heard full thirty miles southwest. Close  
to the cataract is a square shaped cave of  
fifteen feet each side and twenty high,  
whose walls are supported by basaltic  
columns, the regularity of whose forma-  
tion is unsurpassed by any in the Isle of  
Staffa or the Giant's Causeway. Sliding  
out of this cave and falling about eight  
feet on to a grassy slope that leads to the  
water's edge, within two hundred feet of  
the foot of the falls, you are right in the  
middle of the mist, and wet through in an  
instant. It is here, that, by looking up,  
the enormous altitude of the fall can be  
realized, and the first feeling is one of  
self-preservation, an involuntary drawing  
back, for the whole mass seems ready to  
drop and crush you where you stand.  
Never can the wired beauty of this scene  
be forgotten by beholders. Rainbows of  
a thousand hues seems to surround you,  
and their irises to arch you in the skies.

The white foaming waters form a bril-  
liant black-ground to the magic prisms  
pictured by the spray. The dark frown-  
ing rocks, relieved by the bright, green  
junipers, make a fitting frame for this  
magnificent sight, second to none in point  
of volume as it is second to none in save-  
age grandeur. As measured by officers  
of the 1st Oregon infantry, the main fall  
is 210 feet from the edge to the level of  
the water below. The upper falls have  
not yet been measured, but the total fall  
of the river, on the three distinct tumbles  
it takes, cannot be less than 300 feet.

## while the river itself is over 400 feet at

its narrowest width. The channel of the  
stream below the falls is a chasm 1500  
feet in width and 1000 feet in depth, with  
perpendicular walls of rock inclosing it."

### The Sailor Boy of Havre.

A French brig was returning from Tou-  
lon to Havre, with a rich cargo and nu-  
merous passengers. Of the coast of  
Bretagne it was overtaken by a sudden  
and violent storm. Captain P—, an  
experienced sailor, at once saw the dan-  
ger which threatened the ship on such a  
rocky coast, and he gave orders to put  
out to sea; but the winds and waves  
drove the brig violently towards the  
shore, and, notwithstanding all the efforts  
of the crew, it continued to get nearer  
land.

Among the most active on board in  
doing all that he could to help was little  
Jacques, a lad twelve years old, who was  
serving as cabin-boy in the vessel. At  
times, when he disappeared for a moment  
behind the folds of a sail, the sailors  
thought he had fallen overboard; and  
again, when a wave threw him down on  
the deck, they looked around to see if he  
had not carried the poor boy with it; but  
Jacques was soon up again, unhurt.

"My mother," said he, smiling, to an  
old sailor, "would be frightened enough  
if she saw me just now."

His mother, who lived at Havre, was  
very poor and had a large family. Jac-  
ques loved her tenderly, and he was en-  
joying the prospect of carrying to her  
his little treasure—two five franc pieces,  
which he had earned as his wages for the  
voyage.

The brig was beaten about a whole  
day by the storm, and in spite of all the  
efforts of the crew, they could not steer  
clear of the rocks on the coast. By the  
gloom on the captain's brow it might be  
seen that he had little hope of saving the  
ship. All at once a violent shock was  
felt, accompanied by a horrible crash;  
the vessel had struck on a rock. At this  
terrible moment the passengers threw  
themselves on their knees to pray.

"Lower the boats!" cried the captain.  
The sailors obeyed; but no sooner  
were the boats in the water than they were  
carried away by the violence of the waves.

"We have but one hope of safety," said  
the captain. "One of us must be brave  
enough to run the risk of swimming with  
a rope to the shore. We may fasten one  
end to the mast of the vessel, and the  
other to a rock on the coast, and by this  
means we may all get on shore."

"But, captain, it is impossible!" said  
the mate, pointing to the surf breaking  
on the sharp rocks. "Whoever should  
attempt to run such a risk would certain-  
ly be dashed to pieces."

"Well," said the captain, in a low tone,  
"we must all die together."

At this moment there was a slight stir  
among the sailors, who were silently  
waiting for orders.

"What is the matter there?" inquired  
the captain.

"Captain," replied a sailor, "this little  
monkey of a cabin-boy is asking to swim  
to the shore with a strong string round  
his body to pull the cable after him; he  
is as obstinate as a little mule!" and he  
pushed Jacques into the midst of the  
circle.

The boy stood turning his cap round  
and round in his hands without daring to  
utter a word.

"Nonsense! such a child can't go," said  
the captain.

But Jacques was not of a character to  
be so easily discouraged.

"Captain," said he, timidly, "you don't  
wish to expose the lives of good sailors  
like these; it does not matter what be-  
comes of a 'little monkey' of a cabin-boy,  
as the boatswain calls me. Give me a  
ball of strong string, which will unroll  
as I get on; fasten one end round my  
body, and I promise you that within an  
hour the rope will be well fastened to  
the shore, or I will perish in the at-  
tempt."

"Does he know how to swim?" asked  
the captain.

"As swiftly and easy as an eel," said  
one of the crew.

"I could swim up the Seine from Havre  
to Paris," said little Jacques.

The captain hesitated; but the lives of  
all on board were at stake, and he yield-  
ed. Jacques hastened to prepare for his  
terrible undertaking. Then he turned  
and softly approached the captain.

"Captain," said he, "as I may be lost,  
may I ask you to take charge of some-  
thing for me?"

"Certainly, my boy," replied the cap-

tain, who was almost repenting having  
yielded to his entreaties.

"Here, then, captain," replied Jacques,  
holding out two five franc pieces wrap-  
ped in a bit of rag; "if I am eaten by  
the porpoises, and you get safe to land,  
be so kind as to give this to my mother,  
who lives on the quay at Havre; and  
you will tell her that I thought of her,  
and that I love her very much, as well  
as my brothers and sisters?"

"Be easy about that, my boy. If you  
die for us, and we escape, your mother  
shall not want for any thing."

"Oh, then I will willingly try and save  
you!" cried Jacques, hastening to the  
other side of the vessel, where all was  
prepared for his enterprise.

The captain thought for a moment.  
"We ought not to allow this lad to sacri-  
fice himself in this way," said he at  
length; "I have been wrong. I must  
forbid it."

"Yes, yes," said some of the sailors  
round him; "it is disgraceful to us all  
that the little cabin-boy should set us an  
example of courage; and it would be a  
sad thing if the brave child should die  
for old men like us, who have lived our  
time. Let us stop him."

They rushed to the side of the vessel,  
but it was too late. They found there  
only the sailor who had aided Jacques in  
his preparations, and who was unrolling  
the cord that was fastened to the body  
of the heroic boy. They all leaped over  
the side of the vessel to see what was  
going to happen, and a few wiped away  
a tear which would not be restrained.

At first nothing was seen but waves of  
white foam, mountains of water, which  
seemed to rise as high as the mast, and  
then fall back with a thundering roar.  
Soon the practised eye of some of the  
sailors perceived a little black point ris-  
ing above the waves, and then again dis-  
tance prevented them from distinguishing  
it at all. They anxiously watched the  
cord, and tried to guess, by its quicker  
or slower movement, the fate of him who  
was unrolling it.

Sometimes the cord unrolled rapidly.  
"Oh, what a brave fellow!" they said;  
"see how quickly he swims!" At other  
times the unrolling of the ball of string  
stopped suddenly. "Poor boy," they  
said, "he has been drowned or else dash-  
ed against the rocks."

This anxiety lasted more than an hour;  
the ball of string continued to be un-  
rolled, but at unequal periods. At length  
it slipped slowly over the side of the ves-  
sel, and often fell as it slackened. They  
thought Jacques must have much diffi-  
culty in getting through the surf on the  
coast.

"Perhaps it is the body of the poor  
boy that the sea is tossing backwards  
and forwards in this way," said some of  
the sailors.

The captain was deeply grieved that  
he had permitted the child to make the  
attempt; and, notwithstanding the des-  
perate situation in which they were, all  
crew seemed to be thinking more of the  
boy than of themselves.

All at once a violent pull was given to  
the cord. This was soon followed by a  
second and a third. It was the signal  
agreed upon to tell them that Jacques  
had reached the shore. A shout of joy  
was heard on the ship. They hastened  
to fasten a strong rope to the cord, which  
was drawn on shore as fast as they could  
let it out, and was firmly fastened by  
some of the people who had come to  
the help of the little cabin-boy. By  
means of this rope many of the ship-  
wrecked sailors reached the shore, and  
found means to save others. Not long  
after all had safely landed, they saw the  
vessel sink.

The little cabin-boy was long ill from  
the consequences of his fatigue, and from  
the bruises he had received by being  
dashed against the rocks. But he did  
not mind that; for, in reward for his  
bravery, his mother received a yearly  
sum of money which placed her far  
above the fear of want. Little Jacques  
rejoiced in having suffered for her, and at  
the same time in having saved so many  
lives. He felt that he had been abun-  
dantly rewarded.

"We trust the Lord is on our side, Mr.  
Lincoln," said the speaker of a delega-  
tion of Christian men to that good man,  
during one of the darkest days of the  
rebellion.

"I do not regard that so essential as  
something else," replied Mr. Lincoln.

The pious visitors looked horror-struck,  
until the President added:—  
"I am most concerned to know that  
we are on the Lord's side."

## AN IMMENSE TEMPLE OF THE MU-

SSES.—Louis Napoleon is building in  
Paris the largest structure of modern  
times, designed as a place of amuse-  
ment. It is an opera house which will  
rival in extent and grandeur the Colis-  
seum at Rome. It will cost about \$5,000,-  
000, and will be constructed of stone,  
brick and metal. Nothing combustible  
will enter into its composition. It will  
cover seven and a half acres, and be 200  
feet in external height. The auditorium,  
however, is calculated to seat only about  
3000 persons. Every box will have its  
separate saloon attached, fitted up like  
drawing-rooms, and a carriage way will  
be constructed to the second story from  
the street. The most successful and cel-  
ebrated artists of France, painters,  
sculptors and architects—will be employ-  
ed in its ornamentation and erection. It  
will be entirely unapproachable in finish  
and richness by any structure at present  
existing.

A BRAVE BOY.—Two little children  
of B. L. Wood, of Taunton Mass.,—a  
boy aged eight and a little girl—were  
riding in a chase the other day when  
the horse switched the reins from the  
hands of the boy and started off on the  
jump. The daughter jumped out, but  
the little chip of a boy climbed by the  
dasher until he reached the backstrap  
of the harness, and worked himself along  
the shaft until he mounted the horse, and  
seizing the check-rein, drew him up be-  
side a fence and stopped him. The  
horse being all the time on the run, this  
was a remarkable exploit for a lad whose  
weight is forty-six pounds. On being  
questioned, he said he could not discover  
anything to be "afraid of."

THE DEAD SEA.—M. Terrell, who ac-  
companied the Duc de Luynes to Pales-  
tine in 1865, has addressed a paper to the  
Academy on the chymical composition  
of the waters of the Dead Sea. The in-  
land lake has generally been considered  
untenanted by living creatures, but M.  
Terrell states that near Sodom he dis-  
tinctly saw a number of small fish that



The Middlesex Journal,  
AND  
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.  
WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE POETS OF AMERICA.

We do not think that poetry is so much read as in some former periods, but we are from time to time supplied with new publications, principally of well established authors, American and Foreign, but with a little sprinkling of new poets, or those who aspire to that appellation. The vast number of new romances circulate extensively and are preferred to poems. Poetry is not popular, it may be, because, of this novel reading, which seizes more readily upon the attention, and operates more powerfully upon the feelings, and does not require the close attention, and literary culture and taste, demanded of the readers of good poetry. We may add, also, the prevalence of essay writing; and the great number of literary magazines, often illustrated by numerous engravings, which circulate in almost every household. Newspapers have become a necessity in the land like our daily bread, and consume much of the time allotted to reading. Poetry, it is true, is to be found in all these issues of the press, but it is only as a minor thing, not read by the many, and perhaps, not highly regarded by even the few.

Meanwhile, we have quite a number of poets who have acquired some celebrity, and whose poems may be said to have a popular sale, and they are mostly poets still living. To name a few of them, is to assure us that the present period is by no means a time of dearth of such writers. Richard H. Dana, senior; Charles Sprague, W. C. Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, and N. P. Willis, are prominent among the oldest of our living poets, while Holmes, Lowell, Saxe, Miss Carey, and many others, male and female, attract attention as American Poets. To compare these poets with those of England and other countries, we perceive that our new country rather abounds with them, and that they are not inferior to living poets abroad.

Mr. Dana, long since retired into private life, early won a high reputation for both verse and prose, as a thoughtful, scholarly, and pure writer, not wanting in originality and depth; and the only regret concerning him, is that, he so soon retired from writing and publication, and that no recent editions of his old publications have appeared to keep up his acquaintance with the reading public, and obtain him new admirers. Charles Sprague has lately been complimented in England, as one whose poems stand the test of time, and having been withdrawn from business life, we hope he will find inclination and strength, even in his infirm age, to give us a few more of his pieces, that cannot be otherwise than well received. Bryant stands more conspicuous as an American poet than either of the writers named, for this reason, if no other, that he has written more, and has not kept his muse idle, but has continued from year to year to furnish poetry for the press. H. W. Longfellow is not inactive, but is at work upon a translation, which, with his previous publications, will make him, perhaps, the first of American poets in finished and melodious versification and scholarly performance, if not of true genius and power. John Greenleaf Whittier has more nearly allied himself to native scenery and incidents, drawing more from original sources, and making himself more identified with his country, especially of New England, than any other American poet. Mr. Willis appears to have occupied himself of late with magazine prose and editing, but he holds no mean place among his country's poets. Holmes, and Lowell, and Saxe, rank with our humorists, as their poetry so evidently tends that way, and they deservedly are popular.

The female poets of America, as any one can see by Griswold's publication of specimens of their poetry, are quite numerous and accomplished; and for delicacy, feeling, imagination, and originality, with purity and elevation of sentiment and sweetness of versification, are an honor to their sex; an ornament to the poetic vocation; and to the land which gave them birth.

Only poets of established character find a profitable sale of their poems, and therefore there is not much encouragement for new beginners, or for poets of moderate talents, to adventure in a race in which only they who run well succeed. But let those who feel the desire and have the matter within them, not despair, for new poets may be expected to arise and take their places with the most famous.

The Attorney General has directed the United States District Attorney for Vermont to enter a *nolle prosequi* in all the indictments pending against Fenians in his district; so Generals Sweeney and Spear will not even be tried for the invasion.

THE MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their annual exhibition next Thursday and Friday, on their new grounds near the depot, in Concord.

The committee of arrangements have made ample preparation for this exhibition. They have the fullest warrantable assurance that some of the very best stock in the State will be on the grounds, both horses and neat stock; also, a display of fruits and vegetables such as the best agricultural skill only can produce. That agricultural exhibitions, when properly conducted, are of important value, no one can doubt. Although Woburn is more largely interested in manufactures, her interest in agriculture is very important, and especially does she need to avail herself of all means to improve this branch of her industry. In no way can a day be more profitably spent than in taking part in or visiting this exhibition. The new grounds are so ample, that visitors may drive on to them and picnic if they choose. On the second day a dinner will be provided for the members and their families, at which speeches will be made by Gov. Bullock, Gen. Butler, and others. It is to be hoped that Woburn will be well represented.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**—It will be seen by a notice in another column, that a meeting is called for those interested in the study of natural history. Although no attempt may be made to penetrate deep into the mysteries of nature, all may learn, if they will, so much as will give them more extended thought and more intelligent views of all natural objects around us, and do much towards making our lives more happy by showing that where we before thought all was confusion, the most perfect harmony exists.

Rev. Mr. Fay proposes to give a course of lectures in his church on Sunday afternoons, at the usual hour of service. Subject, WOMAN.

- I. WOMAN AS A THINKER.
- II. WOMAN AS A WORKER.
- III. WOMAN AS A WORKSHIPPER.
- IV. WOMAN AT HOME AND AS A MEMBER OF SOCIETY.

These lectures will be given in the true spirit of the christian pulpit, and yet they will express modern thought, and analyze and criticize modern tendencies with entire freedom. The first lecture will be given to-morrow afternoon.

**THE LETTER LIST.**—The Post Master General has given notice to all post masters of towns and small cities not to advertise in newspapers, unclaimed letters, after the present month shall have expired; but to post up a list of the same in their respective offices. The public are the only ones that will be the losers by this bold stroke of economy on the part of the Post Master General. They have been the gainers by it, as the small compensation allowed for advertising, has been scarcely enough to pay for the type-setting, to say nothing of the space the list occupied.

Thaddeus Lincoln, youngest son of the late President, was seriously injured in Chicago on Thursday, the 6th inst., by the running away of his pony. He was thrown off with one foot in the stirrup, and dragged several hundred feet over the pavement, bruising his head and face badly, but inflicting no dangerous injuries.

Mr. Uniacke, the popular temperance lecturer, will conduct the service at the Methodist church, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Uniacke will address the children, and the front seats will be reserved for them. The public are invited.

J. Pierpont Collins, whose advertisement can be found in another column of this paper, is acknowledged to be one of the best tailors in Boston. He rarely if ever makes a miss fit, and all his clothing is made up in the most fashionable style. His stock of goods is large and very desirable, and many of his styles cannot be found in any other establishment, having been imported from Europe, expressly to his order.

**LECTURES ON WOMAN.**—The reader will see the announcement, in another portion of this paper, of a course of lectures, by Rev. ELI FAY, on Woman. From the well known ability of Mr. Fay, we are led to anticipate a rich treat in these lectures. We trust a large audience will give their attendance, and thus show their appreciation of the reverend gentleman's kindness in thus catering for the public weal. The first lecture will be given to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, will preach at Lyceum Hall, Winchester, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 16th, at 4 o'clock.

**THE BOSTON NORTH ASSOCIATION** will meet with the Baptist church in Woburn on Wednesday, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. L. A. Grimes will preach the annual sermon; Rev. G. W. Gardner, the Doctrinal Sermon; and Rev. D. W. Faunce will write the Circular Letter. All the exercises will be public, and the citizens generally are cordially invited to attend.

**AN EX-PARTE COUNCIL**, called by the undersigned, will meet in the Congregational meeting house, on TUESDAY NEXT (18th inst.), at 11 o'clock, P. M., to hear a statement of the diff. arising between the 1st Congregational church and myself, and act upon the same.

All persons interested are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

J. E. SWALLOW.

Woburn, Sept. 12, 1866—41.

WINCHESTER.

**RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.**—Although not strictly local, yet it may not be known to many of our lady readers, here and elsewhere, that the Boston and Lowell railroad corporation have made provision for taking care of small parcels and bundles at the depot in Boston, for those temporarily in the city on shopping excursions. Miss Johnson who has charge of the telegraphing in the ladies room at the depot, has also been appointed to the duty of receiving and taking care of all packages sent to or left with her. This will be a very great accommodation to the ladies, who do not wish to carry their bundles with them, who can thereby have them sent to the depot and taken care of until called for.

The improvements which have been recently made in and about the Boston depot are worthy of commendation here—the new baggage-room—the painting and whitewashing, all add to the convenience and looks of the place.

The two new passenger cars which were put on the Woburn branch this week are models of beauty and convenience. They cost about \$5000 each and are finished off in elegant style. The Lowell road also have two of the same kind and a smoking and baggage car. In all these improvements, there is evinced a disposition on the part of the road to please and accommodate its numerous patrons.

**THE RAILROAD AND THE MAILS.**—The attention of the reader is directed to the statement of Gen. Stark, the manager of our railroad in another column of this paper, in reference to the amount paid for transporting the mails on other roads, and the question at issue. No one can read it without being clearly of the opinion that the compensation asked for by our road is just and right, and that the corporation should be sustained in their refusal to carry the mails any longer at the old prices. It should be borne in mind that the road is responsible for the safety of the mails which it carries, and in the small towns it is required to collect the receipts for the post office department once a quarter.

It has been suggested that there should be meetings held in the several towns and cities of those who are so greatly discommoded by the substitution of horse power for the conveyance of their mail matter and the reduction of the number of mails per day. There should be something done to show the authorities at Washington that we are not to be trifled with in this matter, but that we demand that the system of transportation of the mails by the cars shall be renewed.

**POLITICAL.**—The first meeting of the Republican party for the season was held on Thursday evening of last week and was very fully attended. Sam'l S. Holton was chosen Chairman and Edwin A. Wadleigh, Secretary. A marking list was opened for delegates to the several conventions and the following named gentlemen selected.

State Convention—Charles J. Bishop, Henry B. Metcalf and Charles P. Curtis. Substitutes—Wm. Everett, Jas. A. Woodbury and Stephen Cutter.

County and Councillor Convention—Oliver R. Clark, Alonzo Chapin and Geo. P. Brown. Substitutes—Geo. F. Parker, Geo. Cook and Chas. H. Dunham.

Congressional Convention—H. K. Stanton, Jas. A. Woodbury and Sam'l F. Ham. Substitutes—K. W. Baker, A. H. Field and E. H. Rice. Senatorial Convention—Oliver R. Clark, Jas. C. Johnson and A. W. Quimby. Substitutes—Stillman Fletcher, F. W. Baker, John R. Cobb, Messrs. F. W. Baker, C. J. Bishop and J. A. Woodbury were appointed a Committee to retire and nominate a Town Committee. They reported the following names, which were accepted and adopted: Oliver R. Clark, Henry B. Metcalf, Salem Wilder, Sam'l W. Trounble and Sam'l S. Holton.

It was unanimously voted, as the sense of the meeting, that the interests of the district would be better subserved by taking the representative for two successive years from the same town, and that to further this plan, we concede to the town of West Cambridge the representative for this year. Brief and earnest speeches were offered by Charles P. Curtis, Geo. Cook, Henry B. Metcalf, Charles J. Bishop, B. F. Ham and Oliver R. Clark.

**GAS LIGHTS.**—The fault of somebody in not having the gaslights burning in the thoroughfares in our town at proper times, has several times been alluded to in this paper, but the fault has not been remedied and is more glaringly apparent. On several evenings recently your correspondent was obliged to almost feel his way along home through the main street on account of the darkness, when it was only about 9-1-2 o'clock, and yet not a single gas light was burning on the way. Our Selectmen, who it is presumed have this matter in charge, are cordially invited to pass through the main street after 9 o'clock of a dark evening, when perhaps the rain is falling heavily and the wind blowing, and the sidewalks are indistinguishable from the rest of the street, and then they can perhaps realize the necessity of having these lights burning until 10-1-2 o'clock on such evenings. Either let us have more light or else let it be understood that we are to have none at all. Don't let us have the lights burning when the moon is shining, and not when it is pitch dark.

**EXCELSIOR.**—Mr. CHAS. A. SMITH, in Bank Block, has just received a splendid lot of goods suitable for the fall trade, comprising dress goods, blankets, flannels, &c., and has added to his general stock a variety which places his establishment on a footing with city stores.

Boston & Lowell and Nashua & Lowell Railroads.

Manager's Office, Boston, Sept. 4th, 1866.

**MR. EDITOR:**—The Post Office Department having commenced to transport the mails of Lowell and its vicinity by horse power, rather than agree to the compensation asked by the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroads, it may be of interest to the readers of the *Journal* to see some of the facts upon which the Department and the Railroad must defend their action before the public. I hand you with this, the official report of the late Post Master General Dennison, for the fiscal year of 1865, in which, on pages 26 to 36, may be found a tabular statement of the length of each railroad, transporting mails, the number of trips run, and the compensation paid. By reducing these figures to a common scale of miles run, the following results are obtained:

The average rate paid to all railroads in the country including both trunk roads and branches, is eleven and one-quarter cents per mile that the mails are carried. The average payment of Massachusetts roads is about the same as the general average. The Boston & Worcester road receives 16-3-10 cents per mile. The Fitchburg road receives 12-3-10 cents; the Eastern road receives 11-8-10 cents; the Boston & Providence road receives 9-4-10 cents, and the Boston & Lowell and Nashua road, which has transported much heavier mails, and gives greater mail accommodations than any other road leading out of Boston, except the Boston & Worcester, has received but eight cents per mile. It asked to be paid, between Boston and Nashua, twelve cents per mile, and the Department have preferred to resort to the inconveniences of horse power, rather than allow an increase.

It has been alleged that the price charged for transporting mails by rail is excessive. In answer to this, I would refer to page 8 if the Department report, where the average cost by steamboat is stated at 14-3-4 cents per mile, by railroad 11-1-4 cents, and by horse power of every description 10 cents. Considering the more frequent trips given by rail, the greater weights transported, speed attained, and the incomparable facilities afforded the public, the little advance of about ten per cent. over the cost of the old slow coach method, cannot be considered exorbitant. Again, it appears that it is not rail but water transportation that charges the highest rate. The actual cost of transportation by water being always less than by rail, we may reasonably be surprised to see that the average mail payments by water are 30 per cent. higher than by rail.

The majority of people may suppose that the mail service can be performed by a railroad with very little cost and inconvenience, and that the charges ought to be nominal. Upon some minor routes this idea may be measurably true. But upon the road between Boston and Nashua, the trunk of about one thousand miles of connecting and feeding roads, through a populous country, and a main artery of mail communication between the English steamers and the Canadas, the weight and importance of the service may not be understood. On the 22nd of August last, a day when there was no foreign mail or other periodical matter taken, the mails in and out of the depot of the Lowell road, in Boston, during the day, were counted, weighed and measured, with the following results:

Number of mail bags carried out, 73  
" sacks, 14  
" bags brought in, 28

Total number of bags and sacks, 145  
weighing in the aggregate 2055 pounds, and occupying a space, devoted to their exclusive use, of 4889 cubic feet; or equal to three long box freight cars. Mails were carried out during that day on seven different trains, and brought in upon nine. The weight on that day being only about two-thirds of the weight recorded at the General Post-office Department as our daily average, it is manifest that the road has done a daily mail business requiring space equal to 30 or 40 tons of merchandise, and at merchandise rates, a very much greater income could have been obtained.

If the Lowell Railroad is to be required to afford these great facilities, and assume the cost and responsibilities attending the daily transportation of tons of valuable mail matter, it claims that a reasonable compensation is not less than that received by its neighbors, for similar service.

Respectfully,  
GEORGE STARK, Manager.

Le Pere Garet, who has a wooden leg, has long resided at the Termes, one of the suburbs of Paris. For economical reasons, the old soldier was in the habit of taking his meals at a cabaret just outside the walls, and was well known to the officers of the customs who collect the octroi duties. They were accustomed to see him pass outside the gates three times a day, and often chatted with him about the battles he had witnessed in the time of the First Napoleon. A few evenings ago the old fellow was knocked down by a carriage while hobbling through the gate. He was picked in a pool of what appeared to be blood, but afterwards was found to be wine issuing from his wooden leg, in which he had in times gone by smuggled in many hogheads.

Read the advertisements.

WOBURN LOCALS.

—In the constant struggle between the innocent and artful, the latter have the advantage so long as they confine themselves to familiar interests. But the moment the former conquer their disgust for the study of vice, and throw themselves upon the protection of their own high principles, they are far more effectively concealed from the calculations of their adversaries, than if they practised the most refined of their subtle expedients. Nature has given to every man enough of frailty to enable him to estimate the workings of selfishness and fraud, but her truly privileged are those who can shroud their motives and intentions in a degree of justice and disinterestedness, which surpasses the calculations of the designing. Millions may bow to the commands of a conventional right, but few, indeed, are those who know how to choose in novel and difficult cases. There is often a mystery in virtue. While the cunning of vice is no more than a pitiful imitation of that art, which endeavors to cloak its workings in the veil of deception, the other, in some degree, resembles the sublimity of infallible truth.

Thus men, too much practised in the interests of life, constantly overreach themselves, when brought in contact with the honest and intelligent; and the experience of every day proves, that there is no fame permanent that is not founded on virtue, so there is no policy secure which is not bottomed on the good of the whole. Vulgar minds may control the concerns of a community, so long as they are limited to vulgar views; but woe to the people who confine, on great emergencies, in any but the honest, the noble, the wise and philanthropic; for there is no security for success when the meanly artful control the occasional and providential events which regenerate a nation. More than half the misery which has defeated, as well as disgraced, civilization, proceeds from neglecting those great men that are always created by great occasions.

—The small building next to the Woburn Branch depot was moved away last week. This, we presume, is preparatory to the erection of the new brick depot which the company are going to erect—sometime—on the site of the miserable affair which has so long been a disgrace to the corporation.

—Mr. Horton has fitted up a large and convenient room in the rear of his store, to be used as a telegraph office. A short time ago the suggestion was made that the telegraph office be stationed in the new brick depot, and that a room be fitted up in the same building as a waiting room for passengers over the North Woburn street railway.

**PERSONAL.**—The friends of Rev. Jonathan Edwards will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his painful illness, contracted during his recent visit to the White Mountains. Mr. E. was to have preached the opening sermon before the General State Conference of Congregational churches, which commenced its seventh annual session at Northampton, last Tuesday, but, owing to his indisposition, he was unable to perform this duty.

**MAINE ELECTION.**—The annual election occurred in Maine, on Monday, Gen. Chamberlain, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by about 30,000 majority, and the other officers received a like vote. The representatives to Congress are all re-elected, by increased majorities.

**N. W. HORSE R. R.**—The subscribers for stock in the North Woburn Street Railway held a meeting in the hall over the Post Office, in No. Woburn, on Tuesday evening of this week. The meeting was called to order by E. E. Thompson, Esq., and organized in the choice of Col. Charles Carter as moderator, and Mr. Albert Thompson, clerk. On motion it was voted to accept the charter. A committee of seven were chosen to report a list of candidates for officers at an adjourned meeting. Remarks were made by several gentlemen present upon the prospects of the enterprise, which were very cheering, and a determination was manifested to make it a success. The meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at 7-1-2 o'clock.

**CAUCUS.**—In accordance with the call issued by the town committee, the Union Republicans of Woburn met in Town Hall, last Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order by E. E. Thompson, Esq., and organized in the choice of E. F. Wyer, chairman, and C. K. Conn, secretary. On motion, the board of town committee of last year was re-elected. The committee is as follows: J. G. Polard, E. E. Thompson, A. B. Johnson, E. F. Wyer, S. M. Allen. The other business of the caucus was the election of delegates to the State Convention, holden at Boston on Wednesday. Messrs. E. D. Hayden, E. E. Thompson, M. M. Parkhurst, J. W. McDonald, Horace Conn, S. A. Grammer, E. N. Blake, E. W. Champney, were chosen delegates, with power to fill vacancies, after which the meeting was dissolved.

**LECTURE.**—Last Sunday afternoon Rev. M. M. Parkhurst delivered a lecture to young men, in the Methodist church. The church was well filled, and the earnest and impressive manner in which he presented Bible and other

truths to his hearers must have accomplished something of the good designed by the delivery of the discourse. The future of the country depends upon its young men, and that future will be bright or clouded according as they are virtuous, temperate and loyal.

—Next Sunday afternoon Rev. Mr. Fay will commence a series of four lectures upon "woman."

—Rain has fallen in considerable quantities during the past two weeks, and the weather has been more like "dog days" than any thing we had during the month of August.

**FRUIT.**—Last Tuesday we were shown a twig cut from a "Porter" apple tree on the premises of Mr. G. R. Gage. The twig was not over three feet in length, yet twelve large and beautiful apples hung pendent from it.

**SERMON.**—The farewell sermon delivered by Rev. J. C. Bodwell, in the 1st Congregational church, on the 5th ult., has just been issued from the press of E. Marchant, and is a fine looking little pamphlet of thirty-two pages.

—The humble individual" who occupies the Presidential chair, together with the other members of the party who attended the dedication of the Douglas monument, will return to Washington on Saturday, and be tendered a public reception.

**ACCIDENT.**—Last Monday, a young man named Bancroft, in the employ of Mr. Alden H. Knight, butcher, was engaged in killing cattle, and while attempting to draw a steer to the ring, had the chain attached to the animal's nose drawn through his hands, the hook in the end catching in his left hand, and lacerating it in a very serious manner.

—A small party from this town are spending their summer vacation in a fishing and hunting excursion "up the Magalloway." LUKE R. BOUT.

(Correspondence of the Journal.)

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 10, 1866.

You last heard from me at Sterling, Ill. Sterling is 26 miles from the Mississippi River at Fulton, at which latter place I had my first view of the "Father of Waters." The river is here about one half mile in width. From Fulton I went by rail so Savannah, nine miles, where I took the St. Louis steamer Reserve, for LaCrosse, Wis. I had not been long on the boat, before I was satisfied there was trouble on board, and soon learned that a man had just died of the cholera, and that he would soon be buried on an island in the river. Soon we hauled up to a small island, the body was put into a rough board box, which was taken ashore without ceremony, and deposited in a grave hastily dug, and we were soon on our way again. In a short time the widow of the deceased was taken with violent symptoms of the same dreaded disease, and she too was soon no more; but as we were then nearing LaCrosse her body was retained on board, and everybody kept mum until the boat could stop at the wharf. In the meantime, several other persons were attacked by the same disease, and it was said some had died, but it was almost impossible to ascertain the truth, as the officers seemed anxious, for obvious reasons, to conceal the facts. During this time drinking, card playing, and even worse things were going on in the boat, the groans of the dying, and the oaths and jests of the players being almost literally mingled together, while, to crown all, a fight was at one time in progress between the crew of the boat and those of a wood boat alongside. I was glad to step ashore at LaCrosse, and escape the scenes I had witnessed. I went up town with the Captain, who purchased several rough coffins, which were taken on board, and the plague ship proceeded on her voyage. The river scenes on the passage were very beautiful. The famous bluffs which we read about, grow higher and higher as you ascend, and look in many places like old battlements or ruins of old castles. The channel in the river is very crooked, and the boat is constantly altering her course, sometimes even going across the stream. On the route I observed numerous flocks of wild pigeons, and numbers of ducks. On the islands, which are numerous, are frequently dense masses of trees, covered over with creepers, among which are morning glories in bloom, reminding one of views on the Isthmus of Panama. We passed "Bad Axe battle ground," being the place of the last great battle, in which the famous chief "Black Hawk" was engaged, and where he was taken prisoner. It is even now a wilderness, and the marks of the struggle are visible on the trees. We also passed a place named by the Indians Mouitou Monchoou, meaning literally, "The Great Spirit has gone away," being equivalent to, but more beautiful than the English expression, "A God forsaken place."

The Mississippi steamboats are peculiar structures. They are flat-bottomed and the "hold" therefore amounts to nothing. The lower deck is open on all sides, and contains the boilers, engine and fuel, and also live stock, &c. The main deck contains the dining saloon and state-rooms, and the Hurricane deck is a place of general promenade, while the "Pilot House" is a tall structure towering up still higher. The whole concern is built of light materials, and draws with passengers, freight, &c., on board,

from two to three feet of water. The one I was on was propelled by an immense stern wheel, extending the whole breadth of the stern.

The route from LaCrosse to Milwaukee is through a fine farming country. From the latter place to Grand Haven is by boat across Lake Michigan. On the route to Detroit through Michigan, I was pleased to see once more, orchards of fine peach trees, loaded with fruit; from one orchard of which, I was informed, the crop amounted to 3000 bushels. Apples were also plenty. The route through Canada I have alluded to in a previous communication. I passed the Sabbath at Niagara Falls. Every time I have visited them they seem more grand; you fall on a first view to take in the full scope of their imposing grandeur.

I noticed that the apple crop in New York was very fair. I have before said that in some parts of the West, the trees are very full of fruit. The crops appear to be fully an average through the West, but the wheat in some sections is somewhat hurt by the rains. In regard to that great scourge, the cholera, I think it is spreading North and East, and am satisfied that the statistics in regard to it, are concealed in part, and that more die of it than we are aware of. May God spare us from its presence. P.

**RANK OF TEACHERS.**—At the close of the last term, the public schools of this town were in a flourishing condition. This year they open under the most favorable auspices, and hereafter more will be expected of teacher and scholar.

The superintendent of public schools has already entered upon his arduous duties with a full determination to make this innovation a complete success. With his superior facilities for communicating with the best instructors, and the leading thinkers and writers upon popular education, he will bring his own experience to the office, and if his efforts are properly seconded by committee, teachers and parents, the benefit of the change will soon be apparent.

One very important step still requires to be taken before the town can feel sure of retaining its best and most experienced teachers. I refer to the raising of the rank of teachers, according to their success in instructing.

Under the present system, a lady who has taught in this town with unvarying satisfaction and acceptance from five to fifteen years, receives but little, if any more compensation than the young lady just graduated, and teaching her first school. This certainly is not right, and the best teachers in town feel, and justly too, that it is not treating them as they deserve. They feel their services are not properly appreciated. What would be thought of the merchant retaining his faithful clerk ten years and then refusing to pay him more than he gave him the first? Or what would be thought of the rich leather manufacturer who would give his help after five or ten years labor only the same compensation he gave him as an apprentice? Such men would be excoriated by all the good people. Here we find the same thing between the town and its teachers, and certainly the wrong requires righting.

Why would not a plan like the following be reasonable and appropriate, beside conferring justice upon the teacher? Suppose the female teachers be divided into four classes or grades: The fourth class to consist of those temporarily employed, as for a single term, when, if found competent, they should be promoted, with increased compensation, to the third class, and be considered regularly appointed teachers.

At the expiration of one year, if their instructing has been sufficiently successful, let them be promoted to the second class, and again increase their salary.

After another year or longer, when-ever it is deemed proper,—let these be promoted to the first class, and give them the highest salary paid to female teachers in the town. At each promotion let the teacher be thoroughly examined in what they have taught, and what they are to teach in the class to which they are to be promoted, if they take classes of a higher order.

This, or a plan similar, is followed in all our larger cities, and I believe, if once fairly adopted in this town the result would be more satisfactory than the one now pursued. "ATHOS."

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This, or a plan similar, is followed in all our larger cities, and I believe, if once fairly adopted in this town the result would be more satisfactory than the one now pursued. "ATHOS."

Malaria Everywhere.

There has been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Billions' Tetter; but these prostrating diseases have been unusually violent; but they have extended to towns, and have never before united with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal seasonal pestilence the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences.

HOMSTEETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

A tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alternative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and battle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful defensive medicine may walk a fever-scorched district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadly scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with

HOMSTEETTER'S BITTERS  
for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of all epidemics. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere.  
—New York World, Nov. 6, 1865.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8.

DAYS.	TEM.	WIND.
	Max.	
Sunday,	96 76	W.
Monday,	97 73	"
Tuesday,	80 65	N.E.
Wednesday,	76 62	"
Thursday,	84 60	"
Friday,	70 62	N.W.
Saturday,	80 70	"







The Middlesex Journal,  
AND  
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.  
WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.  
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.  
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

LAMB AND IRVING.

Barry Cornwall's memoir of Charles Lamb, and Pierre Irving's Spanish papers and other miscellaneous, hitherto unpublished or uncollected of Washington Irving, are among the new publications, and they will be sought for with avidity by the numerous lovers of these eminent names in literature. Barry Cornwall, or Mr. Proctor, the real name, is well qualified as a man of genius, one of kindred tastes and character, and intimate with Lamb, to give us a portrait of the genial, gifted and rare spirit whom he undertakes to reveal to the public. Other writers have given us brief sketches of "Elia," and an able and friendly editor of his works, Talford, has delineated him with a graphic and extended description, but a memoir we have not had, and we rejoice that it has been proposed by one so well qualified for the task, and to whom it must have been a labor of love, very congenial as a pleasant employment for his advanced years. Such a life, like a flower unfolds itself and sends out fragrance upon a world, so given up to selfish aims and the labors of society. Condemned for the greater part of his life to the drudgery of a clerkship in the East India counting-house in London, his genius broke loose from its trammels and revelled in the field of polite literature, making poetry his chief delight. His essays surpass his poems, and are among the finest in the English tongue. Their humor is of that delicate flavor, which melts into the soul of the reader like the eating of ripe and delicious fruit. The moral sentiment is elevated and refined, and the criticisms are piercing, though never of a rough edge. We naturally love to know something of the life of an author we admire, and take a lively interest in the every day incidents of his retired or domestic life. We are pleased to look into his intimate friendships, into the secrets of his heart—the trials and joys of his existence, and under such a friendly hand as Cornwall's we may expect to have our wishes most amply gratified.

Washington Irving was for so long time an author, that the inclusion of his earliest publications—some of which were written as far back as 1804-13—in the volumes of new matter, now first published from the author's manuscript, will be desirable. New generations have arisen since then; and the wit and humor and fine writings of his first papers will charm them as well as the first readers of these articles. Those who have read Irving's life will be aware of many manuscripts prepared for the public, that from various causes did not see the light; and will be glad to read them in this new publication.

We always love to take up a book of Irving's, for his genial spirit shines through all his writings, and causes the reader to become acquainted with the man, and, like Walter Scott,—who found him so attractive that he could almost forgive a whole tribe of American callers who intruded upon his time and hospitality, for the satisfaction of knowing Irving,—the readers of this popular author, can pardon a good many scribbles who weary their patience, for the privilege of coming into near communion through his works with such a frank-hearted and true gentleman once resident at Sunnyside.

MR. FAY'S COURSE OF LECTURES.—A very large and appreciative audience greeted Mr. Fay last Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of his opening his course of lectures on *Woman*, and seldom indeed is a speaker honored by closer attention. He controverted the popular notion that woman is inferior to man intellectually, and cited many cases in which she has displayed the very highest mental qualities. He called special attention to the fact which all experienced teachers have observed, that a younger sister is frequently a brighter and better scholar than an older brother.

The great disparity in the educational facilities afforded to the sexes was severely criticised, and four cogent reasons were given why woman, with all her remarkable powers, is not doing her proper share of laborious thinking. Mr. Fay closed his address with a very impressive appeal to the ladies present, especially the young ladies, to give increased attention to their mental and moral nature, rather than demean themselves by becoming mere walking advertisements of the latest fashions. As the first lecture was the key note of the course, the unusual interest elicited by it will doubtless continue. It will be seen, by reference to the notice, that Mr. Fay will give the second lecture to-morrow afternoon.

The Cleveland Herald states that a Mr. C. C. Hinsdale, after experimenting for many years, has discovered the process of making Russian sheet iron, which has so long been a secret, and says that a company is to be immediately organized in that city for the purpose of manufacturing it.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 12, '66.  
MR. EDITOR:—I have been staying for a few weeks in Wisconsin, in which state the city of Racine is one of the chief places of business, and one of the pleasantest in location. It is situated on the borders of Lake Michigan, and it is bisected by Boot river, across which are two bridges connecting the several parts. The lake is stored with excellent fish, and the adjacent fields abound in prairie chickens (at this season of the year a plump and delicious bird), which are very cheap, a dozen costing but \$1.50. Beef also is plenty, and very good. The choicest sirloin steaks retail at fifteen cents a pound. Butter, the very best, is thirty, and eggs by the dozen, only twenty cents. The farms which I have seen for a hundred miles around, are excellent. On Rock and Jefferson prairies, which are said to contain some of the richest lands in the country, a hundred acre field of Indian corn, or wheat, or oats, is no uncommon sight. The corn is of the species called, from its appearance, *dent corn*. I counted twenty-two rows of kernels on a single ear. It makes very sweet, nutritious meal, yet it is seldom used except as food for cattle. Next to the grain crop in importance, is the raising of calves, sheep and swine. Geese and bees are also a source of considerable profit. The geese are kept chiefly for their feathers, which are plucked four times a year. To improve his stock of bees, a farmer told me he had recently introduced among his swarms an Italian queen bee, for which he paid twelve dollars, beside the cost of transportation. Many, even of the wealthy farmers in this State, still live in very small houses made of oak logs—there are no pine forests here—though they are fast giving way to houses built of boards. Few of the farmers yet have any barns. Rude posts, with oak rails laid across the top, and covered over with straw, form the principal shelter for their stock in the coldest winter months. Some have no shelter for their stock except their stacks of hay and grain. I was surprised to learn the fact, although it is naturally accounted for, that the wells on the prairie lands are very deep; on an average more than one hundred feet deep. And yet from these deep wells the herds of cattle must be supplied, for brooks and streams are rarely found.

Education, in this state, seems to be well maintained. Schools, especially in the cities and larger towns, are well supplied and well instructed, and teachers are liberally paid. The principal of the High School in this city of ten thousand souls, has a salary of \$1800. In Janesville about the same sum is paid, and nearly as much in places not so large. Religious privileges are not so great. In the country, owing to the sparseness of the population, churches are generally from ten to twenty miles apart. Nevertheless, the people, for intelligence and good morals, are not inferior to those of most of the New England States.

A desire to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Douglas, and curiosity to see and hear the President of the United States, induced me a few days since to visit Chicago. The grave and the monument of Douglas are in a most delightful spot, on the borders of the lake, four miles out from the heart of the city, either by horse-car, steam-car, or the common road. The ride thither along Michigan avenue, on the shore of the lake, is considered by many the most beautiful "drive" in the country.

The foundation of the monument is laid to the height of twenty feet or more above the ground. It stands in a level field which contains a large number of fine oak trees, and is about ten rods from the water's edge. The assemblage of persons gathered to witness the ceremony was immense; yet no serious disturbance occurred at any time. The services, under the direction of the Free Masons, were of the usual impressive kind; but nothing so deeply moved my feelings on that occasion as the appearance of the poor maimed soldiers, many of them having lost an arm, or a leg, or an eye, who crowded the windows and doors of the "Soldier's Home," a five-story brick edifice close by and overlooking the monument grounds. It was erected for the wounded soldiers by the State of Illinois. The Home was beautiful with festoons of national banners hung from window to window; and ever and anon, as the orator of the day, who stood in full view upon the monument, alluded to the arduous and patriotic labors of Mr. Douglas, in the beginning of the war, and to the strong support he gave to Mr. Lincoln the crippled yet not voiceless veterans rent the skies with cheers for the memory of Douglas and the dear old flag.

At the conclusion of the appointed services, calls were made for Grant, Johnson, Seward; and the President came forward with manuscript in hand from which he read his speech. It was ungrammatical, yet not objectionable in sentiment, and it was somewhat favorably received. His presence here, however, as in Chicago, excited very little enthusiasm. Gen. Grant was evidently and emphatically "the lion" of the day. And we say "so mote it be." The promised Moses of an oppressed people, transformed into the Pharaoh, should not receive the applause or countenance of honest men. Rather let the red sea of public sentiment engulf the traitor and his recalcitrant host.

Yesterday, a convention of Mr. Johnson's friends was held in this city. Senator Doolittle, whose residence is here, was present to control the proceedings, aided by the Postmaster of Racine, who, for some hungry purpose has lately turned a political Somerset. For want of a larger place, a commodious hall having recently been burned,—the convention assembled in the Court house—a small dilapidated building, the interior of which affords ample evidence that jackknives are not the property, and the right to use them the peculiar privilege, of Yankees only. The hall would contain about three hundred persons, closely packed. At the evening session the hall was filled; yet not with the friends of the President alone, but equally, perhaps, with Republicans and Democrats. The first speaker was a Mr. Brown, who in the afternoon session had been nominated for Congress in opposition to Gen. Paine, the Republican nominee. Gen. Paine is a brave soldier, and has lost a leg from a wound received in his country's service. Mr. Brown is a ranting speaker, and evidently a very shallow man. He announced himself as a Democrat, ex-mayor of Milwaukee and ex-member of Congress. He should like, he said, to be again elected; that he was in favor, when the war commenced, of fighting the rebels, and that he believed they were conquered. He was very faintly applauded by his friends, while his stentorian voice was drowned in cheers for Gen. Paine, for Congress, and for the State of Maine,—the election news from which had just arrived. Discomfited by the cheers, and by perplexing questions from the crowd, he soon resumed his seat. Mr. Doolittle then arose. He was greeted with applause mingled with hisses and groans; and during the whole of his address he was almost continually interrupted with questions from the audience, with taunts and groans, and with cheers for Congress, Gen. Paine, the State of Maine, and for his colleague—Senator Howe. Several times in the course of his remarks, he became very angry, and applied to his tormentors such language as the following:—"You don't know anything; you wear small hats; you ain't got any heads; or brains; you are sharp-faced and thin headed; there isn't a man of you whose face is twenty inches in circumference; you are drunk with liquor, and have come here to break up this meeting; you are a fair representation of the radical republicans throughout the United States." It is not strange that such opprobrious words should stimulate a portion of the audience to renewed reproaches and increasing shouts.

Mr. Doolittle is a large man, weighing, probably, two hundred and seventy-five pounds. His voice is excellent, his enunciation clear, his gestures forcible. Few men can speak so well; but his remarks were ill-timed, feeble in argument, wanting in dignity—perhaps, like his dictator, he does not care for dignity—and what is worse, wanting in truth. He commenced by saying that his purpose was to show that Mr. Johnson's policy is identical with that of President Lincoln. This is the burden of his song in all his public addresses. But this assertion, if true, is comparatively unimportant at the present time. What must the nation do to be saved?—is now the vital question for us all; not what did Mr. Lincoln do for us; but what will Mr. Lincoln do for us? Mr. Doolittle, however, sadly failed to prove his own assertion true, by the evidence which he proved. On the all absorbing duties of the hour, he was most reticent. He told the audience that the convention over which he presided in Philadelphia contained more intellect, intelligence, and moral worth, than any other ever held in this or any other land; that the Louisiana Convention, the members of which were maimed and murdered by a rebel mob, was an illegal gathering and wholly indefensible in any sense; that one year ago every member of the U. S. Senate, excepting five, was in favor of the President's policy; that Gen. Banks, but little longer than a year ago, urged a Congressional Committee to report in favor of the admission of the Louisiana members of Congress, in accordance with the President's plan of reconstruction; and that Gen. Grant had said to him that if the blacks in the Southern States should be allowed to vote, a war of races would ensue, which must annihilate the colored people, or the whites.

Mr. Doolittle is a member of the Baptist Church in this city, and he was formerly popular with the people of the place. Now scarcely a person of patriotic views respects his name; and even his pastor, I am informed to-day, declines to take his hand. You will conclude, and rightly too, that the people here are wide awake to their true interests in national affairs. It is so everywhere throughout Wisconsin, and throughout the west. And Truth shall all her foes confound. Very truly,  
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The avenues of death are numerous, and many strange. A London paper mentions the death of a person from a singular cause. He was playing at "puff the dart," a game which is played with a long needle, inserted in some worsted, and blown at a target through a tin tube. He placed the needle in the wrong end

of the tube, and, drawing in his breath, strongly to puff the dart forward with force, drew the needle into his throat. It entered the lungs, and in a few days killed him—the unfortunate man expired in great agony.

PRINCETON, Mass., Sept. 6, '66.  
MR. EDITOR:—At the conclusion of my last, I left your readers at Sabbath-Day Point, and as what followed may be of interest, I will resume the narrative from there.

After leaving the "Point," we pass successively the Narrows, Dome, Long Diamond Islands, and many other places of interest, until at length, after a sail of about three hours from the time of starting, we arrived at Caldwell. The principal landing here is made at the Fort William Henry Hotel, a large building erected on the site of Ft. William Henry. This place is celebrated as being the scene of a dreadful massacre of the English and Provincial troops, under the command of Munroe, by the Indians, who were the allies of Montcalm, in the year 1757, the particulars of which, every intelligent reader is acquainted with. About a mile to the southwest are the ruins of Ft. George.

We stopped all night at Caldwell, and the next morning started off on the road toward Glen's Falls, nine miles distant. After a walk about four miles we arrived at Bloody Ford. A battle was fought here in 1755, during the French and Indian War, and the slain on both sides were thrown into the pond, from which circumstance it derives the name. Being a mere mud-hole, it owes its fame entirely to historical connections, aside from which it would be a nuisance. A mile further on is the monument erected to the memory of Col. Williams, who was killed in this battle. It is a plain marble obelisk, about twelve feet high, and was erected by the Alumni of Williams College, of which he was the founder. From here a walk of two hours brought us to Glen's Falls, on the Hudson. The river at this point falls about 72 feet, but the banks are so thickly covered with mills and manufactories that it is impossible to gain an idea of the beauty which they would otherwise possess. It was in this region that Cooper laid the scene of his well-known novel, "The last of the Mohicans." We arrived that night at Ft. Edward.

A few days more of travel brought us to North Adams, in this State. About a mile from the village is the natural bridge, one of the greatest curiosities in New England. The bridge is composed of white limestone, and is about sixty feet high. The gorge which the bridge crosses, is quite as much of a curiosity as the bridge itself, being over a hundred feet long, ten or fifteen feet wide, and in no place less than sixty feet high. Along the bottom of this chasm runs a stream which forms a continuous cascade during its passage. The bottom can be reached by a winding path. Here the walls have been worn by the water until many caves have been formed, some of them capable of holding five or six persons. It is not pleasant to become informed of the private character of an individual you have never seen; but here, inscribed on these walls, are the names of individuals, and facts concerning them, prominently displayed, together with other drawings still less worthy of notice. The whole wall, on both sides, as far up as any one can reach, is literally covered with writing, executed probably by visitors having more egotism than brains. The monument erected to the memory of Col. Williams, before spoken of, has been treated in the same shoddy manner, and the corners had been all knocked off. To all such curiosity hunters and seekers after fame, the entrance to such places ought, if possible, to be closed, for in no other way can such degradation be prevented.

A few miles south of North Adams rises the summit of Greylock, 3600 feet high, being the most elevated land in Massachusetts. We started for the summit in the afternoon, but were detained by a rain storm until nearly sunset. In the mean time we got our supper, and as soon as the storm had abated, started onward, intending to reach the summit that night; but our expectations were doomed to be frustrated. The wood on the lower part of the mountain has been mostly cut down, and the process of hauling it away has formed numerous roads and paths, among which a stranger would be puzzled to find his way. After tramping around through these various paths until dark, without success, we camped out on the side of the mountain. The next morning we again started on our journey to the top, and after wandering two or three hours through the above-mentioned labyrinth, we struck the summit path, where a sign informed us that Greylock was two miles distant. The weather, which had up to this time been fine, now began to grow foggy, and a drizzling rain soon set in, but we persevered, and in about an hour stood upon Greylock. On reaching the top we knew it was the top because we could not go any farther. The extent of our vision was extremely limited. We could see about an acre of clear level ground on which we stood; beyond this a few bushes, and beyond this, one vast expanse of fog all around, above and below us. We should have been inconsol-

able had it not been for the thought that at that moment we occupied one of the highest, if not one of the most lucrative positions in the State. After a short stay in the fog we started down the mountain, on the South Adams side, and in a short time reached the base.

S. D. P.

"NOT SETTLED RIGHT."  
It is an important maxim that "Nothing is settled, that is not settled right."

After the fugitive slave bill was passed, a clergyman of my acquaintance said he was very glad this vexed question was settled at last. I felt much more like saying with the reputedly infidel statesman and philosopher of our land, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." How can an act or platform contrary to the most common sense principles of justice be considered as anything permanent? Is it not the avowed purpose of the "Judge of all the earth" to overturn and overturn till right, or righteousness, is established in the earth?

It has long been the publicly proclaimed sentiments of this nation that all men are born free and equal, with inalienable rights; that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, and that representation and taxation should go together; and now, from motives of selfishness or expediency, to treat millions of men in our land as though there was not a syllable of truth or sincerity in all these national proclamations, and yet at the same time to look up to the God of nations and ask him to smile upon and prosper us, looks like the height of impious absurdity. When the Almighty think of such hypocrites or lunatics?

When Zachary, at his conversion, stood before his Lord and master, and said he gave half his goods to the poor, and if he had defrauded any man, he restored him fourfold, it was divinely announced to him, "this day has salvation come to this house."

If, when the Lord had given this nation victory over the rebels, through the assistance of the oppressed blacks, the government, which certainly then had both the power and right to do it, had divided portions of the lands of these rebels, to those whom they had so long defrauded of their rights and their wages, and guaranteed their quiet possession of such freeholds, as free citizens, it would only have done its obvious duty and put itself in the range of a divine blessing.

Unless this nation does some such acts of justice, how can it reasonably expect to render rebellion odious, enjoy internal peace, or receive the approbation of heaven?

South Reading, Sept. 17th, 1866.

An Arkansas paper states that a gentleman was lately married to a Choctaw belle, Miss Kath-la-no-he, daughter of "Black Cloud," Caddo Chief. The lady is described as a full-blooded Caddo, about six feet in stature, very comely, and straight as one of the pines of our northern wilderness. She is, like her race, very fond of ornaments, which she partly manufactures herself from natural curiosities, adorned by her skillful and native embroidery. The bride wore more than a pound weight of silver decorations amid her hair alone; and her voice is as sweet as the morning carols of a bird.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, commenced at their new grounds, at Concord, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, 20th inst., and will continue two days. The grounds being new, the exhibition is held this year in tents. The Society contemplate erecting suitable buildings before the next annual fair is held. The weather is unfavorable for the exhibition of stock. The contributions are larger than last year, and a general exhibition tent presents a beautiful appearance. In the department of household manufactures, some very elegant and useful articles are offered. One silk quilt, in tea chest pattern, containing 3,522 pieces, is very nearly sold. The vegetable department is very full. In the fruit department the apples, pears and grapes on exhibition, are in great variety and very perfect growth.

At 3 o'clock, P.M., the Society held their meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The old board were re-elected.

On account of the weather (which has been a constant drizzle), the only out door exhibition of trial colts, and yearlings, under the management of Mr. Barnard, of Lowell, entered Lady Gray; Mr. Moulton, of Saxtonville, entered a gray colt. This was for a premium of \$25.00. Lady Gray won in 3:12 and 3:5 1/2.

A pair of gray horses, imported by the Mass. State Society, were driven round the track. They are of pure Norman stock, and excited great attention.

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A table bountifully supplied with the good things of this life, including a good supply of the choicest fruits, to which, after a cordial invitation, ample justice was done, each member deciding that it would be "my policy," under the circumstances, to forgive the joke, especially if he would not promise "not to do so again." Remarks were made by several of the members; a vote of thanks was passed to our host and his lady; "aud lang syne" sung, and the truly surprised party separated with an increased attachment to the "union and the institution." H.

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WOBURN LOCALS.

CAUCUS.—In response to a call for a meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Woburn, quite a large number assembled in the Town Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Capt. John P. Crane was chosen moderator, and Chas. S. Parker, secretary. A committee chosen to nominate a list of delegates, presented the following names:—C. P. Daley, Wm. H. Hunting, Geo. H. Miller, C. K. Conn, D. J. Murphy, E. Hackett, A. S. Leslie, Ambrose Bancroft, A. B. Lovejoy, Wm. R. Bennett, E. D. Hayden, James Sheahan. The chairman of the delegation was empowered to fill vacancies.

BOSTON NO. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. This association began its annual session in the First Baptist church in this town, on Wednesday. The attendance was very large. The session was organized in the choice of Rev. G. W. Gardner, of Charlestown, moderator, and Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Melrose, scribe. After the organization had been effected, Rev. L. A. Grimes, of Boston, delivered a most excellent discourse, and afterwards letters from different churches were read. Pending this business, the Association adjourned for dinner.

At the opening of the afternoon session the reading of letters and reports was continued, after which the customary doctrinal sermon, by the moderator, Rev. Mr. Gardner, was delivered. His subject was the "Inspiration of the Bible," and this was followed by addresses and discussion upon the general subject of missionary labor. Though short, these addresses were to the point, and contained much of the spirit of the gospel.

The session in the evening was devoted to listening to a powerful discourse from Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Shaler, of Portland, Maine, gave an interesting account of the great fire in that city on the 4th of July last, and made an affecting appeal in behalf of his own society, their church having been destroyed by the fire. The session closed with a most interesting conference upon the state of religion in the churches represented, quite a number of the clergymen present participating.

The following are the general statistics of the Association for the year:—33 churches; 24 pastors; 7,383 members. The gain for the year was 605 members, and the losses 604.

The session was dissolved at about five o'clock, to meet with the Baldwin church, Boston, next year.

COUNCIL.—The ex-parte council convened by Rev. J. E. Swallow, of this town, to pass judgment upon troubles existing between the First Congregational church and himself, met in the vestry of the church on Tuesday afternoon. Sixteen churches were represented, by pastor and delegates. Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D., of Boston, was chosen moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Miles, of Charlestown, and Todd, of Boston, acted as scribes. A committee chosen to confer with the officers of the church in relation to making this council a mutual one, reported the probable refusal of the church in any event. At the request of the council, Dr. E. Cutter, clerk of the church, came before them, on his own responsibility, and read from the records all that related to the case. Dr. Stephen Richardson also testified before the council. Mr. Swallow defended himself upon the grounds of gross informality in the procedure on the part of the church, and that the charges preferred against him were not susceptible of proof. The afternoon was spent in hearing testimony, and the council went into secret session. The result of their deliberations was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to draw up the decision in due form, and report next Monday.

MUSTER.—The Second Brigade, M.V., mustered their annual muster at "Camp Butler," North Andover, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. As this brigade embraces the 5th Regt., Col. Wm. T. Grammer, and that regiment contains company G, of Woburn, quite a number visited the camp from town. The weather was rainy, cold and disagreeable. We noticed that the Woburn company as it left the armory Tuesday morning, and must say they presented a fine appearance.

—Co. G, returned from their three days' duty at "Camp Butler," Thursday evening, wet and cold, and "slightly" disgusted with the performance of the clerk of the weather.

NO. WOBURN HORSE R.R.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the North Woburn horse railroad was held in the hall over the post office at North Woburn, on Tuesday evening, and the following gentlemen were chosen directors:—M. F. Winn, John R. Kimball, Jonathan Thompson, Albert Thompson, D. D. Hart, E. E. Thompson, Chas. Bond, N. C. Newcomb. It was decided that a meeting of the board of directors would be held on Friday evening, for the choice of President, Treasurer, and other necessary officers.

FOUND.—The horse and team of Mr. S. F. Thompson, stolen some time ago as mentioned in the "locals" at the time, has been recovered. The morning after the theft the team was found in a street in the city of Charlestown, and taken in charge by the police. After some delay it was returned to Mr. Thompson.

—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were decidedly unpleasant, though the quantity of rain which fell was slight.

P. S.—The last half of the week was like the first, only more so.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S VISIT.—On Tuesday evening a large delegation from "Mishawum," and a representation from "Monitor" and "Athena" lodges of I. O. G. T., of Charlestown, (embracing fifty odd couple), came out on a special train to pay a visit to "Good Samaritan" lodge, N. C. of Woburn. The visitants were heartily welcomed, and many new and pleasant acquaintances were formed. Declarations, recitations, singing, with instrumental accompaniments, and the reading of a paper made up of original contributions from members of the lodge, filled up the evening most happily. The party left for home in a special train, about 11 o'clock, apparently much gratified and pleased with the reception they had received.

—The plea "my motives were good," is a frail support to an unjust or an un-











# Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XVI: : No. 1.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR  
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

**ST RECEIVED PER CUBA,**  
**Tibets and Repps,**  
**ALL THE BEST SHADES,**  
**OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**PARD, NORWELL & CO.,**  
10 & 34 WINTER STREET,  
BOSTON.

**BROIDERY DEPARTMENT!**  
**JUST OPENED A JOB LOT**

**CLUNY COLLARS,**  
**LESS THAN GOLD COST,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**PARD, NORWELL & CO.**  
**Black and Colored Silk,**  
**Just Received from Auction,**

**AT A GREAT BARGAIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**Shepard, Norwell & Co.**  
**JUST OPEN,**

**Cases Blankets!**  
**FROM \$6.50 to \$20.00,**

—ALSO—  
**Bales of FLANNELS,**  
**COLORED & WHITE.**

**grades, much less than former**  
**prices.**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**Shepard, Norwell & Co.**  
**HAWLS,**  
**IN GREAT VARIETY,**

**and at Lowest Market Rates.**  
**PARD, NORWELL & CO.,**

**34 WINTER STREET,**  
**BOSTON.**

**at and Pant Maker Wanted,**  
**And Girls**  
**learn the trade, at**

**P. TEARE'S.**  
**Pictures Framed**  
**ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.**

**MUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
**ASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,**  
**Woburn, Mass:**

**GRAND TRIAL OF**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
**Between the Willcox & Gibbs and Florence.)**

**Willcox & Gibbs Triumph!**  
**It is declared the best Machine, and awarded**  
**the Highest Premium.**

**the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, THIRTY-FIVE**  
**it claims were made for superiority, ALL of**  
**it were fully sustained; for the Florence Ma-**  
**chine was presented, only two of which**  
**sustained. By this trial, more thorough than**  
**of the kind ever previously attempted, a trial**  
**re an able and impartial jury, the justice of**  
**so verdict none can dispute—it has been proved,**  
**del and published to the world, that the Willcox**  
**Machine is just what it has claimed to be.**  
**Improvement on Double Thread Ma-**  
**chine. It requires, we think, no prophet to fore-**  
**its ultimate triumph as the recognized STAN-**  
**ard Sewing Machine of the World.**  
**regulars containing a full Report of the Judges**  
**all particulars at this important trial, may be**  
**used.**

**MRS. L. M. DALTON,**  
**arnes' Millinery Store, Main St., Woburn, where**  
**machine can be seen in operation, and any infor-**  
**ation given in respect to the same.**  
**July 7—17**

**Fall Carpets!**  
**. LOVEJOY & Co.,**  
**10 SUMMER STREET,**

**EXT TO TRINITY CHURCH,**  
**Have now in store their full assortment of**

**NAVY ENGLISH BRUSSELS!**  
**Comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE**  
**ASONS, including a few bales more.**

**English Palatine Twills,**  
**Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls, with Stairs**  
**to match.**

—ALSO—  
**Extra Heavy Kidderminsters,**  
**With a full assortment of**

**Low Price Goods,**  
**Of Domestic Manufacture.**  
sept13—17

## Special Notice.

THE attention of the people of Woburn and vicinity is called to the

**HOWE**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
**FOR FAMILY SEWING.**

They are superior in any in the market; are simple, durable, and very easily understood and kept in order.

The Manufacturing Machines are taking the place of all other machines for Boot and Shoe Fitting, doing the work superior to all others. Also, TAILORING WORK.

**CALL AND SEE THEM!**  
**FOR SALE BY**  
**Charles Pierce,**  
**OVER HAYWARD'S STORE, MAIN STREET,**  
**Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—3m**

**The Teeth! The Teeth!**  
Are worth saving. Call at 25 Winter Street, where all operations in Dentistry are performed in the best manner.

**BEAUTIFUL GUM TEETH,**  
**from \$10 to \$25.**  
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain, by the use of Ether or Nitrous Oxide. All our work warranted and finished in workmanlike manner.

**Home Insurance Company,**  
**NEW YORK.**  
**Abstract of 20th semi-annual Statement,**  
**JULY 1st, 1866.**

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.00  
Assets, January 1st, 1866, 2,506,252.00  
Liabilities, 130,385.13

"The Home" continues to offer to all who seek reliable Insurance, inducements surpassed by no other company.

JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.  
J. H. WASHBURN, A. F. WILKINSON,  
Asst. Sec'y. Vice Pres't.

**SPARROW HORTON,**  
**Agent for Woburn and Vicinity.**  
Woburn, Aug. 4, 1866.—1y

**FOR FALL SALE.**  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
**a full stock of**  
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN**  
**Carpetings,**  
**ALL GRADES**

**The very latest styles.**  
**OR Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide,**  
**from the most reliable manufacturers, all**  
**of which will be sold at the very**  
**LOWEST PRICES.**

Parties furnishing houses will not omit to see our stock before purchasing.

**NEW GOODS received daily from**  
**steamers and the best manufacturers.**  
**GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,**  
**No. 33 Washington St., Boston.**  
sept 15—17

**FOR SALE.**  
**STATIONERY,**  
**INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,**  
**Newspapers, Periodicals,**  
**Almanacs, Diaries,**  
**Sheet Music, Portfolios,**  
**Engravings, Photographs,**

**Picture Frames,**  
**Photograph and Tintype**  
**ALBUMS, WITH FINE**  
**STEREOSCOPIES, AND**  
**VIEWS!**

**WALNUT BRACKETS,**  
**Fancy Goods and Children's Toys,**  
**In great variety.**  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**Paper Hangings & Curtains.**  
**Of the latest styles, &c., &c.,**  
**at the**  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**SPARROW HORTON.**  
**Woburn Bookstore.**  
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866.—1y

**STRANGE BUT TRUE.**  
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by returning (free of charge, by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

**THOS. F. CHAPMAN,**  
831 Broadway, New York.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**  
The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the most cases of suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street Boston.

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE**  
**AN INVALID.**  
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION YOUNG Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, junr—1y  
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

## FOREVER AND FOR EVERMORE.

As waves untiring seek the shore,  
Thy willows, O Eternity,  
Break on this prison of my soul;  
Thy flooding tides relentlessly  
With awful voices murmuring roll  
For evermore, for evermore.

Roll on, ye mighty waves, roll  
Restlessly, with majestic sway,  
To your unknown and distant goal;  
Dissolve this crumbling earth away,  
And bear my disembodied soul  
To that far onward, heavenward land  
Where I, so homeless, vain would stand  
For evermore, for evermore.

O airy campaniles on high!  
O hoary watchmen of the sky!  
Vast cycles of long years ye tread,  
While stars are born, and planets dead!  
And when ye toll thy funeral bell  
The echoes die along thy shore,  
O wonderful for evermore!  
And still exhaustless ages swell,  
Th' eternal fountains upward well  
Forever and for evermore.

Ye tread untiring the shining round  
That measures your vast orbit's bound,  
And time and earth's expiring span  
Die ere your shortest course is run—  
Die ere your years are numbered one;  
While upward, o'er his grand highway,  
More glorious as the years increase,  
As death lies dead and evil ceases,  
To that far morning of that day  
When perfect love has boundless sway,  
Walks the Eternal Prince of Peace.  
O wonderful for evermore!  
Who—who can span thy ages o'er,  
O'erreach where onward has no bound,  
Nor echoes distant whisperings sound?  
Yet, baffled, still I stretch my wing,  
And still my powerlessness must sing  
For evermore, for evermore.

Ah! when my soul is freed, and flies  
Unfettered to thy mysteries,  
Still shall I linger on thy beach,  
Still find thy bounds beyond my reach  
Forever, ever, evermore.

Not useless this, nor vain endeavor  
To reach beyond thee, great forever!  
I bow to one majestic power,  
I lean eternally 't my dower,  
Sinc' that the thought that I can spend  
Can find no limit, and no end;  
My soul is boundless as thy waves,  
Since all my powerlessness must sing  
O thou immortal evermore!

The prevailing ocean of the air,  
Subtle, viewless everywhere,  
Th' all-reach of life to all earth, shall  
Be consumed in fiery death.  
Yet, O my God! thy quickening breath,  
The living soul of all that shine  
Holy, immortal, and divine  
In the bright realms of heavenly birth,  
Inspiring all, like ether pure,  
Enfolding all, shall still endure;  
While cycling ages o'er and o'er,  
In airy floods that die no more,  
Shall come and go like fides ashore  
In thy mysterious evermore.

Father of Immortality,  
Inhabiting Eternity!  
Whose armies, in thy thought concealed,  
Lay till thy Word their forms revealed;  
O Majesty ineffable,  
The One—O comprehensible!  
For—'tis the ages come and go,  
Thy ceaseless pulse their ebb and flow,  
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"I don't know what to begin at."  
"Your mother has a nice bit of garden, Jack."

"I've nothing to put in it," said Jack, despondently.

"Nonsense!" said Nelly; "what a faint heart you have. I'll give you a lot of beans to begin with. You may put up the horses, and I'll be back in a minute."

So Jack put up the horses, and waited for Nelly. Presently she came tripping along, with her apron full of something.

"Here," said she, "hold your hat." She poured the beans into it; and he went home.

Next day Jack took a spade and worked away diligently for two hours.

"What's come to thee, lad?" said the widow, as he came in all flushed and hungry to his dinner.

"Thee get rich!" said the widow Bligh, and she held up her hands deprecatingly.

"Strange things happen sometimes," returned Jack; and he resumed his digging with renewed energy. All that afternoon he dug away as though his life depended on it.

The next day he planted his beans. He had evidently turned over a new leaf, and the widow and her neighbors thought the lad was bewitched, as perhaps he might have been. At any rate, he had set to work in earnest, and he soon found plenty to do, the farmers being nothing loth to give employment to one who, despite his idleness, was a general favorite.

Nelly alone held aloof. Jack was getting beyond her patronage; he had suddenly become more manly, and seemed as if he had grown half a head taller all at once; and Nelly turned shy, and it was all he could do to get a stray word from her now and then.

It was clear that she would have nothing to say to him, which Jack thought rather hard after all the trouble he had taken to please her, and the peace he had found over it.

"Perhaps if I were a rich man, she might give a thought to me," said Jack, and so he determined to get on his feet, and make his fortune and return and make Nelly his wife.

When he went to say good-bye to her, he did it in rather a blundering way.

"Maybe I shall find you married when I come home again, Nelly," said the poor lad, looking wistfully at her.

"Maybe you will," retorted Nelly, "if I find any one I like whilst you are away."

And so they parted, and both repented their speeches when it was too late to recall them.

"Wall, what is to be to be," soliloquized Jack, endeavoring to find consolation therein; "but Nelly is the only woman that shall ever be my wife."

When Jack was gone, Nelly went very often to see the widow Bligh, and was a great comfort to her; and their conversation always turned upon Jack.

A year passed away, and no tidings came of him. Then another, and the two women did not talk so much now, but they sat quietly at their work when Nelly could spare time from the dairy, and it was a comfort for them to be together.

At the beginning of the next year Nelly was summoned to her home in a distant county. Her mother was dying, and she did not come back; the widow Bligh was left to bear her troubles alone; and through the summer she watched and watched; and every morning as she opened her shutters and let in the daylight, she wondered whether that day would bring her son home, and every day as the daylight faded away she said, "he may come to-morrow."

At length the "to-morrow" came, and a handsome sailor walked up the village street into his mother's cottage, and soon the news spread abroad that Jack Bligh had come home with bags full of golden eagles.

But this was not of course true. The first person Jack asked after was Nelly Giles; but he could hear nothing of her.

"Never mind her, Jack," said the widow, who was quite content, now that she had her son, and indeed did not care much for a rival, "she's not worth thinking of."

"But Jack was not of his mother's opinion, and he was scarcely sorry to go away again, for the old place seemed very dreary without Nelly."

This time he was able to write to his mother occasionally, for he had brushed up his writing, and it was a proud day for the widow when the schoolmaster came in to read her son's letters.

A second time Jack Bligh came home; and this time a hired carriage, laden with boxes and packages, stopped at the widow's door, for Jack was prospering.

But nothing had been heard of Nelly, and Jack could not bear the sight of the fine things he had brought, for he had intended the most of them for her.

"It's all through beans," thought poor Jack, "that I came to go away."

"Yet would you have been any nearer had he stayed at home in idleness?"

Fifteen years had passed away, and Jack had prospered so well that he decided upon giving up his sea-life and settling in his native village. So he took the jolly old farm and filled it with his foreign curiosities, and the Widow Bligh presided over it in great state.

"And did Jack marry?" I asked.

"Don't interrupt me," said my friend. "For a long time he did not, although his mother pointed out more than one girl in the neighborhood, who would make him a good wife—at last he did."

"Oh!" said I, with a kind of sigh.

"Wait," continued my friend.

One morning a pale, thin woman entered the village, and when she was opposite the old, black-timbered house, she asked of a wagoner who was passing, whether the Widow Bligh was still living?

"Ay," replied the man, "she be."

"And has Jack come home?"

"Jack, indeed!" said the man. "Square Bligh's come home, and he lives in that house there."

The poor woman looked up at the substantial dwelling of the lad to whom she had given the hateful of beans, and her heart died within her.

"He'll not care for the like of me," said she to herself, as she turned to go away again.

But the shock had been too great for her toil and travel-worn frame, and she had not taken many steps before she sank down on the ground.

The wagoner ran to her assistance. He raised her head, pushed back her bonnet, and shouted to the astonished squire who stood by, to return to his usual residence.

"This was on a Saturday, and how I came to be a widow, so soon, or whether the Square even asked Nelly, I don't know; but the next Sunday at church the banns were put up, and in less than three weeks the Squire and Nelly were married. And they live at the old farmhouse to this day, and the Squire changed its name to the Bean Farm, and so it's been called ever since. And they've one daughter, as bright a lass as need be. She does not wear little white-lined caps and short petticoats, as her mother used to do; but for all that, the Squire says she's the very image of Nelly Giles when she gave him the hateful of beans."

"And where had Nelly been all these years?" said I.

"Up far away in the North, with her father. He was a poor, weak body, and she couldn't leave him till he died, and then she travelled down to see if Jack had come home, for, of course, she knew that Jack liked her, and would never marry any one else. Only, you see, she never expected him to prosper as he had done."

And this was the story my friend told me, and somehow it wove itself into my mind in connection with the fairy legend which the little ones in Fairhaven were poring over, and I mingled fiction and fact until I brought myself almost to believe that I had seen the hero of bean-stalk celebrity. For did he not owe his celebrity to a hateful of beans? And had he not left his widowed mother in her little cottage whilst he went into far-off lands to bring home gold and treasures? And did not they end their days in affluence, just like Jack and his mother in the time-honored story?

JULIA GODDARD.

MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER.—Less than twenty years ago meerschaum was practically unknown in this country. The specimens that existed were in the hands of scientific men, and in the cabinets of travellers, who had gathered knickknacks from every place they visited. Subsequently a sudden furor for meerschaum pipes seized upon the people, and now there is hardly a smoker who does not possess a cherished meerschaum, the changing complexion of which is an object of greater solicitude to him than the infant's first teeth to a mother.

Meerschaum—German for sea-form—is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, the composition represented by the formula Mg O, Si O<sub>3</sub> x 2 H O.

It is of soft, porous texture, very light, and of varying specific gravity, and has a greasy feeling. It is found in various parts

of Southern Europe, in veins of serpentine and in tertiary deposits. It occurs also in Asia Minor. It is easily cut, and when first removed from the bed is of a cheese-like consistency. Frequently the meerschaum is too porous for manufacture into pipes, the principle use to which it is applied. It is capable of receiving a fine polish, and can be easily carved.

The ornamentation of meerschaum pipes, is, in Europe a distinct branch of business, or rather a distinct department of art; for there is no substance, nor article of use and ornament, which receives more artistic finish than the meerschaum pipe. There is one now in this city, which, for its graceful form and elaborate carving, is valued at five hundred dollars.

The finished pipes are soaked or boiled in milk or wax, the fatty substance of which are absorbed by the meerschaum, and are acted upon by the nicotine of tobacco, in combination with the heat of smoking, to produce the rich yellow and brown colors so much admired. Those which have been treated in milk have a rich, creamy white, while those which have absorbed wax are a delicate shade of straw.

The manufacture of the meerschaum for a cheaper quality of pipes is largely prosecuted. These artificial preparations are from the chips or parings of the natural material, which are reduced to fine powder, boiled in water, moulded and dried. Sometimes pipe clay is added to the mixture. It is said there is no certain test for distinguishing the artificial preparation from the genuine meerschaum. The first is generally heavier and of a more even texture, owing to the absence of foreign minerals frequently found in the latter. The manufactured meerschaum does not receive color so well as the natural block, and is liable to chip and scale.

Amber, so extensively employed as mouth-pieces for meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, is believed to be a fossilized vegetable gum or resin. Anciently a fabulous origin was attributed to it. As it was found on the sea-shore after a storm, it was said to be the solidified tears of the sisters of Phaeton, or of sea nymphs. It is of a yellowish color, frequently streaked with milky white, the yellow color being semi-transparent. Those specimens which have a clouded milky appearance are the most highly valued, as the clear yellow can be imitated by recent and cheaper gums. It is singularly electrical, when rubbed, developing negative electricity to such a degree that in manufacturing it into the forms in which it is sold the workmen are sometimes affected with nervous tremors, and they are obliged frequently to change the pieces they handle.

It is found on the Baltic coast of Prussia, either washed ashore after a gale, or entangled in masses of seaweed. Mines of it are also wrought in Prussia. It is found in this country at Amboy, New Jersey; at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard; and at Cape Sable, in Maryland. Leaves of fossil plants and topical insects are sometimes imbedded in it, a fact that has given rise to some pretty poetical conceits. In the East it is highly valued, and has been used as a form of concentrated wealth, as are diamonds and other precious stones. When heated, it exhales an agreeable odor, and for this, among other reasons, is in great request as mouth pieces for pipes.—Scientific American.

YONATT'S CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. A celebrated London physician, in a letter to a professional friend at Leeds, says: "Every year produces an infallible nosodrum for hydrophobia. The malady nevertheless exists in all its unknown mystery and terror. Except that it is believed to be purely a disease of the nervous system, nothing is known or the virus of its laws of propagation, so I have long dismissed keeping a list of remedies for the developed disease. Yet you will be astonished if I add that I believe it never, or almost never, need be taken even from the maddest of dogs. About twenty-five years ago, more or less, I was sent for to see the present Lord L., then a fine, healthy lad, who, it was said, had been licked, not only over the lips, but within the mouth, by a little terrier, which was found sitting on the sleeping lad's chest and dipping his tongue into his master's open mouth. The demeanor of the dog alarmed the late Lord L., and I was called in to ascertain the fact of



and become as puzzled where to go as the fishermen with the chase. Now, under the bows, now to leeward, now to starboard, the gulls and trout are dancing about as if on purpose to confuse their pursuers, who occasionally, if inexperienced in the management of the peculiar craft in which they are adroit, miss their distance, and gourd, and trout, and fishermen, are all in the water together, the canoe and the paddle going on their own hook.

The more knowing and more self-possessed land their fish with considerable dexterity, but the novices have only the excitement of the chase without any of the fish.

## The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

**JOB WORK.** of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

**MR. FAY'S LECTURES.**—An immense congregation assembled last Sunday afternoon to hear Mr. Fay's second lecture on *Woman*. It was even larger than that of the preceding Sunday, when he opened his course. This church has not been crowded since its dedication as it was last Sunday. His subject, "Woman as a Worker," excited a very general interest in the community, and he discussed it in the light of the truest civilization and religion. For nearly an hour the audience listened with the profoundest interest and attention, and on two or three occasions, when a climax was reached in which woman's power as a moral and spiritual worker was shown, there was an evident sensation that would have expressed itself in applause at any other time and place.

Mr. Fay has evidently arrested public attention by this course of lectures. They strike home to the heart of the masses, and bid fair to make an excellent and permanent impression. The subject of his lecture for next Sunday afternoon, "*Woman as a Worshipper*," must elicit quite as deep an interest as those of the preceding lectures have done.

**THE WORLD IS MOVING.**—Political movements on the chess board have taken place. The first Union convention was followed by one of the loyalists, and the President's receptions and speeches at various points, had its antagonistic move in the peregrinations in the North of the Southern loyalists. Who has gained will be decided hereafter, and more moves will be made by the well taught players on either side. The equinoctial, also, true to its time, has spread its dreary length through many days, instead of having a grand blow up in one or two. Stephen H. Douglas's monument has been commenced under favorable auspices, with great and wide notoriety. The Atlantic Cable, multiplied by the recovered one, now counts two, and keeps us pretty well informed concerning European affairs. Vermont and Maine have got through their elections, and other States are preparing to vote. A strong effort of rival parties to vanquish each other. Agricultural Societies have begun and are carrying on their annual shows, having had much dull weather, but a rainbow promise of better days for forthcoming festivals. Big squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, apples, turnips, etc., make their appearance, to testify that the season has been a productive one. Work of ladies exhibited at these shows, has won much approbation, and many premiums. Pigs, poultry, sheep, oxen, horses, etc., find themselves objects of earnest gaze, and feel much flattered in consequence. Meanwhile the fall business has commenced, and with moderate steps is advancing, keeping the storekeepers well awake. Those who cater for the public in amusements, are publishing their programmes for the season, and pleasure lovers are on the look out for entertainment. The rich, and well to do in the world, have laid in their winter's fuel, are purchasing their winter clothing, and looking out for luxurious living and exemption from the rigors of the season in their well warmed habitations and fur-lined apparel, while the poor, and the not very well off, some of them out of employment and infirm, are looking to the approaching winter with fear and trembling, as to how they are to get through with it.

School children, and young men and women, at colleges and high seminaries of learning, professional and otherwise, are gazing forward to mental labor and improvement, with many a day dream of future renown, wealth and pleasure.

The churches and ministers are hoping for a continuance of the religious interest began last winter and spring, and partially suspended in the hot months, when the lassitude produced by the weather, and the interruption brought by the absences from home to rural and sea-side resorts, caused the work in a measure to cease. In prayer meetings and Sunday schools, and from the pulpit, we may expect to see the evidence of this expectation of good.

Politicians will aim to make the people believe that support for the party is of urgent necessity, and that every thing else must be laid aside, or the country is ruined, but the people may think otherwise, and rely more upon moral and religious measures than political, to make men upright, and harmonize opposing sections into peace, and unite in bonds of love and wise action, those who differ and live estranged from each other.

Among all the blessings of the year, the copious and frequent rains will not be forgotten, for they have greatly added to the crops of the present year, and will materially benefit the fruitage of the coming one, as one year sends forward its buds and blossoms and well watered roots, to swell the harvest of the next.

The general healthfulness enjoyed in all parts of our vast territory, is another item of profitable and grateful contemplation.

Across the sea, political events, the full significance of which we cannot now fully comprehend, cannot fail to work great changes and pour benefits upon not only the old world but even our nation, in the light of providential teaching and moral and political instruction.

We see, then, evidence from all quarters, that the world is moving, and that while men act with their own aims, they are overruled by a power producing events far beyond human control.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**—The new book "Shesbrook," the new novel from the press of Appleton & Co., New York, which has been advertised in our columns, is having a very large sale. It is one of the most interesting, and at the same time one of the most high toned, books which has appeared for many a day. "Hope," and "Aunt Lydia" are characters which will not soon be forgotten by those who have read the book. It is very fascinating in plot and style, and so charms the reader that he is obliged to dispense with other duties until the book has been finished.

**HOURS AT HOME.**—The October number of this valuable periodical is one of the best yet published. It fills a place never before occupied in this country; combining truly religious with the lighter literature of the day.

**HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY.** For October, is received from A. Williams & Co. It contains several fine illustrated articles, including a continuation of *Porte Crayon's* graphic Recollections of the War; *Wooden Legs*; *Cruise of the Rob Roy*; and *Abbot's Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men*. There are, besides, stories, poetry, essays by Mr. Curtis, the Drawer, &c.

The above are for sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**—This well-known remedy for coughs, colds, and many kindred diseases, still continues to be the favorite medicine in use among those troubled with pulmonary complaints. Its effects are at once soothing, invigorating and curative. It heals diseased lungs, gives new blood to the system, and works wonders on the debilitated frame. Those who have used it, pronounce it a blessing to the human family, and get without good cause.

**CARPETINGS.**—One of the largest houses engaged in this trade, in Boston, is that of Goldthwait, Snow & Knight, 33 Washington street. They have just received a full stock of English and American carpetings, of the latest styles, which they are selling at unusually low prices.

**THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.**—William L. Stone, Esq., one of the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, gave a lecture on Monday evening last to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. In the course of his remarks he gave his views upon the game of billiards, as follows:—

It is positively frightful to look into the many hundreds of billiard rooms in our city at any hour of the evening. Occasionally you shall see a middle-aged man engaged at the game, but the great majority are clerks—some mere striplings—who daily, from one year's end to another, play from seven in the evening to one o'clock at night, not neglecting the bar, which is a part of these establishments. Let me not be misunderstood, and considered among those who would restrain either young or old from amusement. Nothing is more innocent than the game of billiards *per se*. It is as purely a game of skill as ball, or chess playing; and when not carried to excess, and played simply for relaxation in proper places, and amid harmless surroundings, is conducive to healthy, mental and physical enjoyment. But, dismissing the question *why* should it be so, there is no doubt of the fact, that the surroundings of every public billiard-saloon are of the most hurtful and baneful character, and I hesitate not to say, are, to-day, doing more to initiate the youth of this and other cities in vice than all the concert-saloons, *salons de pique*, and gambling halls combined.

The South Carolina Legislature has adopted an act declaring the rights of persons known as slaves and as free persons of color. This secures to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make wills, enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty and private property,

and of all legal remedies the same as whites. It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offences upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void.

**SUNDAY LECTURES.**—Mr. Fay will give the third lecture of his course on *Woman*, to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour of service. Subject—*WOMAN AS A WORSHIPPER*.

**QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Attention is called to the advertisement of this old, well known and reliable institution. Those who insure their dwellings, &c., therein, are about sure to receive a large return at the expiration of the policy, as a portion of the earnings are divided among the insured. Samuel F. Thompson, Esq., is agent for Woburn.

**WOBURN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.**—The Woburn Natural History Society held a preliminary meeting at their room in Bank Building, Tuesday evening, Sept. 18th, and then adjourned till the evening of the 25th. At this meeting there was quite a full attendance of members and those interested in its success. John Cummings, Jr., Esq., was chosen chairman. A committee of five, consisting of S. W. Abbott, M. D., J. F. Frisbie, M. D., Miss Caroline Leavitt, Miss Adeline J. Littlefield, and Miss Emma P. Hall, were appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganizing of the society. It was decided to have a course of scientific lectures on zoology, by Mr. Putnam, the distinguished naturalist, and a committee of three, consisting of S. W. Abbott, M. D., J. F. Frisbie, M. D., and J. G. Shute, were appointed to make arrangements and prepare tickets for them. As all the members would not wish to pursue the same branch of natural history, it was decided to form classes in botany, mineralogy, zoology, &c., so that each one could study that which they preferred. It was thought that by so doing greater advancement would be made. The meetings of the society will be held once in two weeks at their room; the meetings of the classes as often as the members of each class shall choose. The next meeting will be held at their room, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2d, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped all those interested in the natural sciences in the town, will take especial pains to be present on that evening, in order to insure to the movement a decided success. **ARTHO.**

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* claims that the population of that city is very near 100,000.

In 1860 Minnesota produced 812 bushels of wheat. This year the reports which we have received accord a product of 14,000 to the same region, or 13,800,000 in excess of the previous year.

A grasshopper plague in Kansas is the subject of much remark in that part of the country. The insects "fill the air like snow," they destroy grass and vegetables for miles around; they hide the sun. Thus far their ravages are confined to a track about twelve miles wide by three hundred miles long.

The name of Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, has been stricken from the list of lecturers in the Fraternity course Boston.

The Mexican minister in Washington has received news of the capture of several important cities by the Liberals, and is also advised, by a New Orleans despatch, that the Imperialists have withdrawn from Guaymas and Mazatlan.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently received advice from the U. States consul at Liverpool, accompanied by a communication from Baring Bros., bankers, informing him that there had been deposited in that banking house the sum of \$3,500,000 as the balance of the proceeds from the sale of the rebel steamer Shenandoah. Bills of exchange have been drawn for that amount, which, in addition to the sum of \$11,844,166,100, previously received from the same source, makes an aggregate amount of \$15,344,166,100 as the result of the sale of the vessel.

**THE ORIENTAL STOVE.**—This stove is one of the best and most economical to be found in the market. The demand for it has been very large. From numerous testimonials of its good qualities, which we have seen, we copy the following hearty endorsement of its merits from the Rector of Trinity Church, Whitehall, N. Y.

**WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 22, '66.**

Messrs. PERRY & CO.:—

It gives me pleasure to say to you, unsolicited, that I have tried several other kinds of parlor heaters, and after five months constant use of the Oriental can safely affirm it to be the most desirable in point of heat generated, coal economy, and cost prevented. The one I have, being No. 12, provided me with all the heat I needed for four large rooms, in the coldest weather, and without consuming more coal than by an ordinary stove. It is so arranged—and it is a very great advantage—that a child can control the heat of a room, reducing or increasing its temperature in a very few moments. It is also entirely free from gas. I shall, I assure you, recommend it to all who come to me.

Yours, &c.,

REV. F. N. LUSON,  
Rector of Trinity Church, Whitehall.

All the barns are stuffed full of tobacco, for miles around Hartford; more than a million dollars worth in these barns.

The guests at the White Mountains amuse themselves with snowballing and wearing mittens and extra heavy overcoats.

## WOBURN LOCALS.

**LIQUOR SEIZURE.**—Our police officers seem determined to make the liquor traffic in our midst somewhat unprofitable, if they cannot entirely ruin and crush it, and if they carry on the good work with the vigor manifested of late, our town may soon be rid of some of the curses which now exist. On Saturday a wholesale descent was made upon several of these dens, in the following order:—Ann Salmon, on Galilee street; John Roach, Bedford street; Margaret Mahoney, near the eastern gate of the Cemetery; Ann Hanley, near Cummingsville. At the "hotel Salmon," (the proprietor of which is at present occupying apartments furnished by the County, in the large, stone edifice (Cambridge), a large quantity of liquor was found, secreted under the loose floor boards of the basement. Ann didn't know any thing how it came there; supposed it had been there since before her partner went away from home to board—she was sure she had not sold any liquor. Justice Converse, from our midst, somewhat unprofitable, if they cannot entirely ruin and crush it, and if they carry on the good work with the vigor manifested of late, our town may soon be rid of some of the curses which now exist. On Saturday a wholesale descent was made upon several of these dens, in the following order:—Ann Salmon, on Galilee street; John Roach, Bedford street; Margaret Mahoney, near the eastern gate of the Cemetery; Ann Hanley, near Cummingsville. At the "hotel Salmon," (the proprietor of which is at present occupying apartments furnished by the County, in the large, stone edifice (Cambridge), a large quantity of liquor was found, secreted under the loose floor boards of the basement. Ann didn't know any thing how it came there; supposed it had been there since before her partner went away from home to board—she was sure she had not sold any liquor. 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# NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,

Choice Vermont Butter,

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.

**\$1.500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three kinds, Under and upper. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$10, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Brother. All cheap machines are inferior and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Builders, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. dec3-ly

## BOSTON AND LOWELL.

And Nashua & Lowell, Woburn, Stony Brook, Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 30, 1886, trains will leave BOSTON for

Upper Railroad, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.

Concord and Manchester, 7:15 a.m., 12:15, 5:30 p.m.

Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack, 7:30 a.m., 12:30, 5:30 p.m.

Nashua, 7:40 a.m., 12:40, 5:30 p.m.

Tyngsboro, No. Chelmsford, 7:50 a.m., 12:50, 5:30 p.m.

Groton Junction, 8:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

Wilton, 7:40 a.m., 12:40, 5:30 p.m.

North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7:00, 10, a.m., 2:30, 5:30 p.m.

S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6:00 p.m.

Woburn W. S., 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:30, 6:00 p.m.

N. Woburn, 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:15, 5:10, 6:30 p.m.

Winchester, 6:45, 7:00, 9:30, 10:30 a.m., 12:15, 5:30, 6:30 p.m.

West Medford, 6:45, 10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30, 5:30, 6:30 p.m.

College Hill, 6:45, 10:00, 11:30 a.m., 3, 5:10, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

Lowell, 7:30, 9:30 a.m., 12:15, 5:15, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.

North Billerica, 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 2:25, 5:41, p.m.

Billerica, 7:15, 9:40 a.m., 3:30, 5:55, p.m.

Wilmington at 7:26, 9:55 a.m., 3:29, 5:55, p.m.

North Wilmington 7:31 a.m., 3:43 p.m.

North Woburn 7:40 a.m., 3:52, 6:04 p.m.

East Woburn at 6:00, 7:40, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 1:20, 2:40, 5:30, 6:30 p.m.

Winchester at 6:05, 7:05, 7:40, 9:00, 10:04 a.m., 1:20, 2:40, 5:30, 6:30 p.m.

West Medford at 6:15, 7:15, 7:52, 9:15, 10:30 a.m., 3:07, 5:15, 6:08, 8:25 p.m.

College Hill at 6:19, 7:19, 8:19 a.m., 1:33, 3:10, 5:19, 6:55, 8:25 p.m.

\*On arrival of trains from Nashua.

North Depot. The 7:00 A. M., and 2:15 P. M., Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

Woburn Branch. Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston 6:45, 7, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 3, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, p.m.

Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6:00, 7:00, 7:40, 9 a.m., 1:15, 5:40, 6:40, 8:10 p.m.

\*Wednesday and Saturdays at 10 p.m.

7:40 A. M. from Stoughton Branch, and 7:40 A. M. from Woburn Branch, stop only at Winchester, W. Medford, and E. Cambridge.

Stoughton Branch. The trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoughton, at 8:00, A. M., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 6:30 P. M.

Leave Stoughton for Boston, at 5:52, and 7:35, 8:52, 10:15, A. M., 1:00, 4:25, and 6:25, P. M.

A train will leave Stoughton for Boston, on Wednesdays and on Saturdays at 10 p.m.

A train will leave Stoughton for Boston on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:05 p.m.

J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendent.

R. L. and S. L. R.

## L. H. ALLEN, FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

FURNISHES at his Waterbury, four doors north of Depot, Caskets of all sizes and qualities. Black Walnut, Mahogany, White Wood, and Pine caskets, of every size and price. Plates and vases, and Plain and Fancy caskets. Various styles, and Colored, Lawn, Muslin, and Cambric Shrouds. Also Caskets furnished at the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the lowest living prices.

The subscriber now offers to the public his new and elegant HEARSE, which has been manufactured expressly to his order, and which he will furnish with one of a pair of horses at the usual price.

He likewise offers the new invention for preserving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air alone, without the direct application of ice, which is so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved by the cold air process, a glass reveals at any moment the features of the departed, and the corpse will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.

The subscriber would take this opportunity to express his thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes with his new improvements to continue to give his customers the highest satisfaction.

All orders answer d with promptness, and Coffins delivered with ten miles free of expense.

L. H. ALLEN.

## G. R. GAGE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

New Bank Building, Woburn, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now located in his new store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready to fill all their orders with promptness and dispatch.

## BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS

made in the best style, and warranted to fit. Particular attention paid to making

## Boys' Clothing,

He has on hand a large stock of the best and most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

## FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, and of the best quality, constantly on hand.

## HORACE COLLAMORE, DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Office—4 WABE'S BLOCK, Woburn Centre.

## Clocks! Clocks!

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND QUALITY.

## Silver and Plated Ware,

A LARGE VARIETY.

## JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

## Fancy Goods!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Razors, Pocket & Table Cutlery,

FOR SALE LOW.

J. FRED. LESLIE.

Woburn, June 23, 1886.—17

## DR. C. T. LANG, Surgeon Dentist.

Cor. Winn and Pleasant Sts. Woburn Centre, Mass.

Dr. L. having fifteen years successful practice in his profession, considers it a sufficient guarantee that all Dental operations entrusted to his care will be performed in the best manner.

NITROUS OXYD GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, Administered when desired, for extracting teeth without pain. Charges moderate.

## RHUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA

BEFORE. AFTER.

After 20 Years

suffering with this terrible disease, I have found a perfect cure, and that every body may have the benefit of my experience, I have had a lot of the medicine prepared, and I am prepared to guarantee a cure, without the least injury to the constitution. Several hundred who have taken this medicine, profess to be the most wonderful cure ever discovered.

Laberal discount to agents, who are wanted all over the country.

WALTER BRYANT, 15 School st., Boston. P. S.—Several Physicians now recommend it. July 21—6m

## GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.

Office: No. 2 Wade's Block, Main Street.

Residence, No. 3 Canal St., WOBURN CENTER, aug18—17

## WILLIAM WINN, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate, attended to on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

FRANK B. DODGE, Practical Watchmaker. Also dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, LOCKETS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, FINE SILVER PLATED Ware, "plated on genuine Albata." Silver Spoons, Butter, Fruit and Pie Knives, Napkin Rings, Coral Beads, Thermometers, &c.

\*Engraving to order. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired. VIOLIN STRINGS constantly on hand.

AGENT FOR Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

## CENTRAL HOUSE

Livery, Hack, and Boarding STABLE, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

G. F. JONES, Proprietor.

feb3—17

## REMOVAL.

COAL, WOOD, & C.

The Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has removed his Coal Yard to the yard formerly occupied by the Hays and Sons, just below the Railroad Depot, where he will continue the Coal Business, in all its branches, as heretofore. He trusts, by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD, &c., to receive that generous share of public patronage which has heretofore been accorded to him.

## LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

JOS. B. McDONALD.

Woburn Jan. 7, 1885.

## A. B. COFFIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.

Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

300 MONTHLY—AGENTS wanted for a new and entirely new article, just out. Apply to G. T. CALLEY, City Building, Boston, Maine. dec30—17

## OLIVER W. ROGERS, Broker in Patents.

And sole Agent for Wilson's Electric Gas Lighter,

18 OLD STATE HOUSE, Boston.

June 23—17

## CENTRAL HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN CENTER, MASS.

L. B. NORRIS, - PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned, having completed the alterations and repairs on this commodious and centrally located Hotel, is now prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders. Gentlemen, with their families, can be accommodated with excellent food and comfortable beds.

No expense will be spared in an endeavor to make the Central House equal to any hotel in the County. The tables are always supplied with the best market affords, and in this respect the proprietor feels sure that he can give satisfaction to his guests.

L. B. NORRIS.

## A NEW HARNESS AND GIG SADDLE SHOP,

IN WOBURN, On the corner of Main & Mann Sts.

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. G. BERRY & CO.

Woburn, Mass., Sept. 8th, 1886. 17

## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY, WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

## CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when all others prove ineffectual.

## AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION.

## IT IS UNSURPASSED!

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for the cure of diseases, it is INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

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## UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LOBELLE, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, January 21, 1884.

Gentlemen—I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it myself, and have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam, my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty, and with great success.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are so frequently exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it has cured my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day of the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBELLE.

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